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BONUSES.—At the Division of Profits in 1892, which was again exceptionally large, the Cash Bonus apportioned amongst participating Policies effected prior to Midsummer, 1887, averaged a return of upwards of £39 in Cash for every £100 received in Premiums thereunder.

INVESTMENT POLICIES combine complete provision with absolutely secure Investment, free from all Restrictive Conditions, always available as Security, and readily negotiable.

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IN THIS SOCIETY are combined the advantages of

Mutual Assurance with Moderate Premiums.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of £1,200 or £1,250 may generally be secured from the first for the yearly payment which usually would be charged (with profits) for £1,000 only—equivalent to an immediate Bonus of 20 to 25 per cent.

The WHOLE PROFITS go to the Policyholders, on a system at once safe and equitable—no share being given to those by whose early death there is a loss. Large additions have thus been, and will be, made to the policies of those who participate, notwithstanding the lowness of the premiums.

The SURPLUS at last Investigation (1887) was **£1,051,035**, which, after reserving one-third, was divided among 9,384 Policies entitled to participate. First additions (with few exceptions) ranged from 18 to 34 per cent., according to age and class. Other policies were increased in all 50 to 80 per cent.

Fully two-thirds of amount of Claims last year were paid in respect of Policies which had participated in the Surplus—the Bonus Additions averaging almost **50-per cent.** of the original Assurances.

Examples of Premium for £100 at death—with Profits.

Age	25	30	35	40	45	50
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
During Life ...	1 18 0	2 1 6*	2 6 10	2 14 9†	3 5 9	4 1 7
21 Payments ...	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 0 2	3 7 5	3 17 6	4 12 1

[The usual *non-participating* rates differ very little from these Premiums.]

* Thus a person of 30 may secure **£1,000** at Death by a yearly payment, *during life*, of £20 15s., which would generally elsewhere secure **£800** only. OR, he may secure the same sum by 21 payments of £27 13s. 4d.—*being thus free of payment after age 50.*

† At age 40 the Premium, *ceasing at 60*, is, for £1,000, £33 14s. 2d.,—being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life. *Before these Premiums have ceased, the Policy will have shared in at least one division of profits, and, while in force, will continue to share.*

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £8,500,000.

Their INCREASE in last Septennium was greater than in any other Office in the Kingdom—due in large measure to systematic economy of management. The ratio of expenses over same period was under 10 per cent. of premiums.

Endowment Assurances.—Rates for these, with or without *guaranteed* fixed additions, may be had on application.

ALL POLICIES (not seafaring or military risks, for which special arrangements are made) are WORLD-WIDE after five years—provided the Assured has attained the age of 30.

REPORTS, with full information and TABLES of RATES, may be had on application.

JAMES GRAHAM WATSON, Manager.
J. MUIR LEITCH, London Secretary.

Dec. 1893.

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which are also purchased at favourable prices.

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[To face Half-title.]

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF
THE STATES OF THE WORLD
FOR THE YEAR

1894

THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK

1894

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION

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REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

LONDON

MACMILLAN AND CO.

AND NEW YORK

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EDITED BY

J. SCOTT KELTIE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION

REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

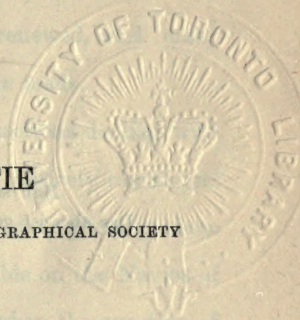
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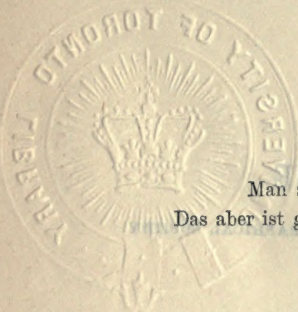
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EDITED BY

Man sagt oft : Zahlen regieren die Welt.

Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION

REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

LONDON

MACMILLAN AND CO.

AND NEW YORK

1894

PREFACE

My first duty is again to convey my warmest thanks to the many friends in all parts of the world who have co-operated with me in the revision of the new edition of the YEAR-BOOK. As the result of their help, it will be seen, the statistics of the new edition have been almost entirely renewed, and many important additions and corrections have been made.

With the help of Mr. John Leyland the sections dealing with the navies of the various States have been entirely recast and practically rewritten. It is hoped that the data given in these sections, combined with the Introductory Table on the Navies of the World, will be of real service at present when the question of our naval position is exciting so much interest.

I am more than ever indebted this year to Mr. I. P. A. Renwick for his invaluable co-operation in the editorial department.

J. S. K.

OFFICE OF 'THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK,'

29 BEDFORD STREET, STRAND,

LONDON, W.C.

February 28, 1894.

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J. S. R.

OFFICE OF THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK,
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February 28, 1894.

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INTRODUCTORY.

I.—CUSTOMS VALUATIONS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

THE following is a condensed translation of part of the Report issued in September, 1893, by M. Alfred Picard, President of the French Permanent Commission on Customs Valuations. The Report, which is founded on the replies of French Diplomatic and Consular Agents to questions addressed to them, describes briefly the systems adopted in various countries in the preparation of their trade statistics¹ :—

In *Germany*, the average value of each article in the Customs list is fixed annually, under the direction of the Imperial Statistical Office, by a commission of experts, who receive information from Chambers of Commerce and other sources. There are separate valuations for imports and exports. The price fixed is that of the goods at the moment of crossing the frontier. For imports the price does not include Customs duties, cost of transport, insurance, warehousing, &c., incurred after the frontier is passed. For exports, the price includes all charges within the territory, but does not include export duties, nor are drawbacks or bounties taken into account. The quantities are determined according to obligatory declarations, and, for imports, the fiscal authorities may actually weigh the goods. For packages, an official tare is deducted. It is endeavoured also, as far as possible, to ascertain the true country of origin or of destination of goods.

In the *United Kingdom* the system in force is a valuation of both imports and exports according to the bills of entry and the shipping bills, false declarations being punishable by fine. In case of imports, the control of the Customs administration, at least in so far as regards those articles which are

¹ The Report is more fully reproduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* for November, 1893, from which the paragraph below relating to the United Kingdom is taken. The same number of the *Journal* contains an account of the meeting of the International Statistical Institute at Chicago in 1893, and incidentally mentions some features of the United States statistical system not referred to in the following Report. In the *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*, Tome VII., I livraison, Rome, 1893, there is an article by Signor Luigi Bodio "On the Discrepancies between the Trade Statistics of Various States," where the subject is treated from the Italian point of view.

The *French* system of valuation does not fall within the purpose of this Report, but it may be stated as follows :—The *Commission Permanente des Valeurs* annually determines the values (called actual values) which represent as nearly as possible the average prices of the different articles in the Customs House list during the year. The values fixed at the end of one year and applied to that year retrospectively, are applied also during the following year, at the end of which the provisional results thus obtained are revised according to new values definitely fixed by the Commission. Thus each year there are published first the provisional and later the definitive commercial statistics. A similar (not identical) system of revision is followed in other countries. It may be added that in France merchants are requested to state as exactly as possible the true country of origin or of destination of goods imported or exported whether by sea or land.

subject to duty, is a guarantee of accuracy in the returns, but as regards the exports it is different, for merchants are only required to furnish their declarations within a period of six days after the sailing of the vessel, and the only proof of their accuracy, if proof be needed, lies in an inspection of the bills of lading, the production of which the authorities have the right to demand. The valuation of imports and exports is checked in the Statistical Office of the Customs (to which a copy of the entry is sent), where the officials possess a knowledge of current values and where market reports and lists of prices current are readily available to detect any departures from substantial accuracy in this respect. [It should be noted that the important difference between the United Kingdom and other systems is that the former shows the values at the time of import and export, whilst in most other countries the values are computed at the prices of a year or more before.]

For goods imported the practice adopted is generally to take the value at the port of entry, including all incidental expenses up to the landing on the quay. For goods consigned to the English market for sale, the market value in that country is that which is sought to be known and to be included in the returns. This is ascertained from the declaration made by the importers, and is checked by the expert knowledge available in the Statistical Office, and by the price-lists and market reports of the day. For exports the value at the port of shipment is taken. English statistics take cognisance only of the immediate point of origin and destination, and do not record the prime origin and ultimate destination of the goods.

In *Austria* the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising officials and representatives of agriculture, sylviculture, trade and industry. In general, net values are taken for imports and gross values (without deduction of tare) for exports, and they must be determined at the crossing of the frontier. The commission has to fix them according to the countries of origin or of destination, and only employ averages exceptionally. Quantities are declared, but the administration may, and in the case of imports always does, check the declarations. The weight declared is either net or gross, according to the tariff regulations.

In *Belgium* a distinction, as regards valuation, must be made between imports subject to *ad valorem* duties and other goods imported or exported. For the former, statistics are drawn up according to the values which have served as a basis for the calculation of the duties. For the others a commission of five members availing themselves of Bourse and official quotations, &c., fixes average values—without regard to countries of origin or destination. For imports the official values comprise the initial price and cost of transport to the frontier, but not customs duties or excise; for exports, they consist of the price at the place of production and the cost of transport to the point of shipment. The quantities of goods subject to duty are strictly scrutinised; but for goods free of duty, imports and exports, the declarations of the parties interested are generally accepted. When the gross weight is given an official tare is deducted. In the case of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty the administration has a right of pre-emption at the declared value increased by 10 per cent. when the importers disagree with the fiscal authorities and are unwilling to risk a reference of the dispute to experts.

In *Spain* there is, under the Minister of Finance, a Commission of Tariffs and Customs, consisting of senators, deputies, officials, merchants, bankers, &c. For imports the values fixed are those on crossing the frontier before the imposition of Customs duties or other charges in the Peninsula, and for exports the values are the frontier values, export duties being deducted. The Commission should revise its values annually, but the official returns seem still drawn up according to the tables of 1888. The quantities recorded should,

theoretically, be those determined by weighing or other effective means, both for exports and imports; but the officials, even for imports, often refrain from such verification. The gross or net weight is given according to tariff regulations.

In the *United States* the values are fixed not according to average prices, but according to invoices¹ or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce. For imports the invoices are signed by an American Consul; for exports the shipping papers are signed by the authorities at the port of shipment. The quantities are determined by declarations.

In *Italy* there is a permanent central commission, comprising official members, representatives of commercial corporations, &c. The values are those of the goods at the frontier, exclusive of import or export duties. For imports and exports the parties interested declare the value of the goods, their quantity, and the country of origin or destination. For imports there is recorded the gross weight in the case of goods subject to a duty of 20 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. per cwt.) or less; the net legal weight (*i.e.* with deduction of an official tare) in the case of goods subject to duty of 20 to 40 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. to 16s. 3d. per cwt.); the actual net weight in the case of goods taxed at over 40 francs per quintal (16s. 3d. per cwt.). For exports the gross weight is usually given. Inaccurate declarations are punishable by fine if the inaccuracies are prejudicial to the Treasury.

In the *Netherlands* the statistics give sometimes the real, sometimes the official, value of goods. For goods liable to an *ad valorem* import duty and for some articles duty-free, the importer has to declare the real value according to the prices current of the day; in case of disagreement, the fiscal authorities may acquire the goods at the declared value increased by 10, 11, or 12 per cent. To other goods the official values, unchanged since 1862, are applied. Every declaration of imports and of exports is, in principle, subject to verification, but in fact only those relating to goods subject to duty are checked. Returns are made out in gross weight, in net weight (with deduction of an official tare), in number or in value according to the nature of each case. When goods are imported or exported by river the neighbouring country is always regarded as the country of origin or of destination; thus imports really from France are attributed to Belgium. When transport is by sea the country of origin or of destination is determined by the last point of shipment or the first point of landing; thus French or Spanish wines are set down to the account of England.

In *Russia* the Custom House agents fix the values of imports and exports, either on the basis of declarations of interested parties and documents in support of them, or by reference to experts when the declarations are untrustworthy or erroneous. They are assisted also by price lists. The values of exports are determined at the point of shipment exclusive of cost of transport, insurance, &c. The quantities of goods imported are determined by weighing or other effective means, as are also the quantities of goods exported when subject to export duty. The declarations of shippers are sufficient in the case of exports duty-free. The gross weight is always recorded except in those cases for which the Customs regulations have provided official tares. The Customs officials never require the true country of origin or of destination. They register the port where the bill of lading is dated, for imports—and proceed similarly in the case of exports.

¹ The values of imports being the values at the ports of shipment, the question of the rate of exchange arises. Up to 1892, in the valuation of certain duty-free articles, the currency at the port of shipment was taken at par; for 1893 corrections have (at least in the case of coffee) been made allowing for depreciation of currency.

In *Switzerland* for the majority of imports the values are fixed by a commission of from 25 to 30 experts, nominated by the Customs Department. Up to 1891 a single value was fixed for each class of goods. Since 1892 the commission has to take into account the difference of prices in different countries of origin. For other imports and for produce exported declarations are considered sufficient, subject to a reference to experts, the Berne Statistical Bureau frequently requiring explanations or rectifications. Certain articles, such as embroideries and pocket watches, are valued according to declarations by the producers themselves. Of goods in general the returns show the net weight, but the declarations are required to state also the gross weight. Only quantities of goods subject to duty are verified, and it is the gross weight which is verified, as this only enters into the computation of the duty. It is sought to record as the country of origin the country of production, and as the country of destination that in which the produce is to be consumed. When exact information is not available the most distant known points of transit are recorded.

II.—THE WHEAT CROPS OF THE WORLD,

The following table shows, for the chief wheat-producing countries, the wheat crops in 1893, and the probable exports and imports, with the total supply required for the year 1893-94, according to estimates laid before the *Association nationale de la Meunerie française*.

Countries	Production	Exports	Imports	Net Supply
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United States .	385,000,000	67,375,000	—	317,625,000
Russia . .	353,897,500	96,250,000	—	257,647,500
India . .	264,000,000	41,250,000	—	222,750,000
Hungary . .	137,500,000	44,000,000	—	93,500,000
Asia Minor, Persia	60,500,000	8,250,000	—	52,250,000
Argentina . .	55,000,000	27,500,000	—	27,500,000
Roumania . .	44,000,000	30,250,000	—	13,750,000
Canada . .	42,625,000	9,625,000	—	33,000,000
Australia . .	37,125,000	26,125,000	—	11,000,000
Bulgaria . .	30,250,000	11,000,000	—	19,250,000
Turkey, European	27,500,000	5,500,000	—	22,000,000
Algeria & Tunis .	26,125,000	2,750,000	—	23,375,000
Chile . .	19,937,000	5,500,000	—	14,437,000
Servia . .	8,250,000	2,750,000	—	5,500,000
Egypt . .	5,500,000	1,237,500	—	4,262,500
France . .	279,433,400	—	27,500,000	306,933,400
Italy . .	115,775,000	—	31,900,000	147,675,000
Germany . .	89,375,000	—	24,750,000	114,125,000
Spain . .	79,750,000	—	13,750,000	93,500,000
United Kingdom	49,500,000	—	165,000,000	214,500,000
Austria . .	44,600,000	—	39,875,000	84,475,000
Belgium . .	15,125,000	—	27,500,000	42,625,000
Greece . .	6,875,000	—	4,125,000	11,000,000
Netherlands . .	6,187,500	—	8,250,000	14,437,500
Portugal . .	5,500,000	—	5,500,000	11,000,000
Sweden and Norway }	4,675,000	—	2,750,000	7,425,000
Denmark . .	4,125,000	—	2,750,000	6,875,000
Switzerland . .	4,125,000	—	12,375,000	16,500,000
Total . .	2,202,255,400	379,362,500	366,025,000	2,188,917,900

III.—THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The following table, adapted from that published by the Director of the United States Mint, shows the production of gold and silver in the different countries of the world in 1891 and 1892. Where statistics for these years are not available, the estimate given is based on the production of the latest year known :—

Countries	Gold 1891	Silver 1891	Gold 1892	Silver 1892
	Oz. Troy	Oz. Troy	Oz. Troy	Oz. Troy
Europe :—				
Russia	1,167,045	444,280	1,139,032	425,473
Germany	—	6,127,800 ¹	—	6,127,800 ¹
Austria-Hungary	67,708 ²	1,672,443 ²	67,708 ²	1,672,443 ²
Sweden	3,537	117,605	3,537 ³	117,605 ³
Norway	—	182,130	—	182,130 ³
Italy	4,565	886,793	4,565 ³	886,793 ³
Spain	—	1,655,789 ⁴	—	1,655,789 ⁴
Turkey	322 ⁵	42,534 ⁵	322 ⁵	42,534 ⁵
France	6,430 ⁶	2,286,411 ⁶	6,430 ⁶	2,286,411 ⁶
Great Britain	3,247	291,761	3,215	197,915
Asia :—				
Japan	24,595 ⁷	1,391,516 ⁸	24,595 ⁷	1,391,516 ⁸
British India	120,691	—	147,890	—
Corea	36,265 ⁶	—	36,265 ⁶	—
Africa	686,917	—	1,067,605	—
North America :—				
United States	1,604,832	58,340,740	1,596,376	58,010,720
Mexico	48,386	40,999,770	54,623	45,641,233
Canada	44,752	314,973	44,752 ³	314,973 ³
Central America	7,909	1,547,154	7,909 ³	1,547,154 ³
South America :—				
Argentina	3,954 ⁶	479,614	3,954 ⁶	479,614 ³
Columbia	167,952	1,004,109	168,273 ³	1,004,109 ³
Bolivia	3,247 ⁷	11,981,212	3,247 ⁷	11,981,212 ³
Chile	69,508 ⁹	2,276,027	69,508 ⁹	2,276,027 ³
Brazil	21,187	—	21,187 ³	—
Venezuela	48,353	—	48,353 ³	—
British Guiana	87,062	—	87,062 ³	—
Dutch Guiana	26,234	—	26,234 ³	—
French Guiana	48,289	—	48,289 ³	—
Peru	3,634	2,407,360	3,634 ³	2,407,360 ³
Uruguay	4,501 ⁶	—	4,501 ⁶	—
Australasia	1,518,927	10,001,865	1,638,490	13,441,497
Total	6,087,892	144,451,886	6,327,556	152,090,308

¹ Estimate of United States Mint Bureau. ² Hungary, 1891; Austria, 1890.
³ Produce of 1891. ⁴ Produce of 1888. ⁵ Produce of 1886. ⁶ Produce of 1890.
⁷ Calculated on the basis of exports in 1891. ⁸ Produce of Imperial mines in 1891.
⁹ Produce of 1889.

	Area. Sq. miles	Population	Revenue £	Expenditure £
United Kingdom	120,973	38,104,397	90,395,377	90,375,365
<i>India :—</i>				
British India ¹²	1,068,314	221,172,952	57,511,800	57,210,170
Feudatory States	731,944	66,050,479	—	—
Total India	1,800,258	287,223,431	57,511,800	57,210,170
COLONIES—				
<i>Europe :—</i>				
Gibraltar	1.9	25,869	56,735	72,183
Malta and Gozo	119	165,662	289,231	297,371
Total Europe	121	191,531	345,966	369,554
<i>Asia :—</i>				
Aden and Perim ²	80	41,910	—	—
Ceylon ²	25,365	3,008,466	1,195,385	1,147,159
Hong Kong ³	29	221,441	466,028	488,091
Labuan ³	30.2	5,853	6,311	4,876
Straits Settlements ⁴	1,472	512,905	517,490	604,425
Total Asia	26,976	3,790,575	2,185,214	2,244,551
<i>Africa :—</i>				
Ascension	35	360	—	—
Basutoland	10,293	218,902	41,045	39,838
Bechuanaland	71,000	60,376	146,293	154,615.7
Cape Colony	221,310	1,527,224	4,495,344	4,317,082
Mauritius ²	705	371,655	482,130	517,710
Natal	20,460	543,913	1,392,455	1,280,964
St. Helena	47	4,116	7,691	7,445
<i>West African Colonies :—</i>				
Gambia	2,700	50,000	30,977	28,740
Gold Coast	15,000	1,473,900	183,074	158,104
Lagos	1,071	100,000	68,421	86,513
Sierra Leone	15,000	180,000	86,866	83,852
Total Africa	357,621	4,530,446	6,934,296	6,674,863
<i>America :—</i>				
Bermudas	20	15,123	33,955	31,643
Canada ⁵	3,315,647	4,833,239	7,586,686	7,554,636
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	7,500	1,789	11,485	10,947
British Guiana	109,000	234,887	573,463	542,470
British Honduras ⁸	7,562	31,471	50,798	56,058
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	162,200.6	197,934	392,456	285,468
<i>West Indies :—</i>				
Bahamas	4,466	47,565	56,704	63,222
Jamaica and Turks Islands	4,424	644,235	721,168	742,120
Barbados	166	182,306	162,663	199,130
Leeward Islands	701	127,023	141,472	131,745
Windward Islands	784	156,211	133,242	143,100
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	218,414	571,442	563,200
Total America	3,614,338	6,790,197	10,435,534	10,323,739
<i>Australasia :—</i>				
Fiji	7,740	125,402	71,553	67,652
New Guinea	90,000	350,000	4,500	4,500
New South Wales	310,700	1,132,234	10,501,104	10,536,820
New Zealand	104,470	626,658	4,389,251	4,044,090
Queensland	668,500	393,718	3,445,943	3,557,620
South Australia	903,690	320,431	2,741,623	2,660,993
Tasmania	26,215	146,667	787,764	919,802
Victoria	87,884	1,140,405	7,729,572	8,482,917
Western Australi	975,920	49,782	543,889	550,616
Total Australasia	3,175,119	4,285,297	30,215,199	30,825,610
Total Colonies	7,174,175	19,588,046	50,116,209	50,438,317
Total U. K., India, and Colonies	9,095,406	344,915,874	198,023,386	198,023,852
PROTECTORATES AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE—				
Asia	120,400	1,112,000	—	—
Africa	2,120,000	35,000,000	—	—
Pacific	—	10,000	—	—
Total Protectorates	2,240,400	36,122,000	—	—
Total British Empire	11,335,806	381,037,874	—	—

¹ Including Upper Burmah. ² Rupee at 1s. 3½d. ³ Dollar at 4s. 2d. ⁴ Dollar at 2s. 10d.⁵ Dollar at 2s. 7½d.⁶ The area of Newfoundland alone is 42,000 square miles.⁷ Including £100,000 from Parliamentary Grant.⁸ Dollar at 3s.

Debt	Total Imports ¹	Total Exports ¹	Imports from U.K. ¹	Exports to U.K. ¹	Registered Tonnage	Tonnage entered and cleared	Railway open. Miles
£	£	£	£	£			
671,042,842	456,123,496	255,987,748	—	—	8,644,754	75,868,000	20,325
143,398,100	53,725,860	73,260,900	36,148,250	23,426,820	54,374	8,950,651	18,042
143,398,100	53,725,860	73,260,900	36,148,250	23,426,820	54,374	8,950,651	18,042
—	—	—	—	—	7,299	8,753,175	—
—79,168	12,633,038 ⁴	11,742,579 ⁴	183,482	5,761,036	8,036	6,241,421	7.5
79,168	12,633,038	11,742,579	183,482	5,761,036	15,335	14,994,596	7.5
—	2,630,900	2,227,500	—	—	—	2,500,000	—
2,689,242	4,565,234	4,021,728	1,156,247	2,580,804	11,788	5,790,706	192
200,000	1,799,812 ⁵	836,705 ⁵	1,799,812 ⁵	836,705 ⁵	28,187	10,294,152	—
—	86,782	54,838	—	—	—	115,465	—
—	20,035,626	19,037,674	3,158,627	3,553,652	44,024	10,200,435	—
2,889,242	29,118,354	26,178,440	6,114,686	6,971,161	88,999	28,900,748	192
—	3,000	100	3,000	100	—	—	—
—	94,388	90,000	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26,006,167	9,571,670	12,206,493	7,691,195	11,474,561	3,855	3,180,532	2,444
500,000	2,828,200	1,200,000	428,800	107,250	4,732	216,242	92
7,170,854	3,165,249	1,480,606	2,422,932	1,034,447	3,211	1,163,880	399
5,168	30,386	7,863	19,010	4,508	—	74,161	—
—	170,000	173,000	83,521	34,130	2,424	161,000	—
—	597,095	665,064	407,038	471,219		826,910	—
—	522,041	577,083	323,565	212,513		679,353	—
50,000	413,117	420,451	332,198	195,298		800,695	—
33,731,679	17,395,096	16,820,660	11,711,259	13,534,026	14,222	7,102,774	2,935
9,100	329,283	115,455	88,056	2,437	6,217	348,576	—
60,684,919	26,179,329	23,417,132	8,496,254	13,336,962	937,088 ³	10,752,974	14,870
—	70,138	126,312	62,555	121,305	757	89,328	—
812,155	2,433,213	1,780,319	949,051	1,270,794	7,342 ²	635,300	—
17,000	261,185	263,555	89,535	104,450	4,337 ²	285,324	—
1,863,065	1,431,137	1,549,468	487,835	409,913	100,304	656,310	311
110,526	197,401	145,136	46,709	9,067	26,731	334,079	—
1,523,944	1,966,869	1,787,142	1,005,397	511,550	4,525	1,509,772	24
30,100	1,081,572	926,572	469,317	119,168	19,760	1,247,259	89
120,471	462,610	555,003	221,958	65,189		1,770,573	—
259,675	434,708	561,309	232,187 ⁴	338,186		1,792,324	—
613,820	2,105,218	2,271,806	769,236	801,164		1,815,000	54
66,044,775	36,952,663	33,499,149	12,918,110	17,090,221	1,109,739	20,737,135	15,348
243,235	253,586	434,791	—	—	196	137,309	—
—	35,198	14,967	—	—	—	8,852	—
54,473,433	20,776,526	21,972,247	8,883,983	7,653,915	9,130	5,647,184	2,351
38,144,070	6,943,056	9,534,851	4,767,369	7,483,618	74,581	1,331,323	2,036
29,457,134	4,382,657	9,170,408	2,049,359	4,069,937	29,581	972,428	2,353
21,230,700	7,395,178	7,819,539	2,872,185	3,167,298	39,761	2,383,263	1,810
7,399,000	1,497,161	1,346,965	541,619	315,836	20,100	1,157,140	475
47,144,562	17,174,545	14,214,546	6,857,090	7,599,501	119,813	1,456,254	2,903
2,261,563	1,391,109	882,148	592,496	395,700	6,006	1,124,565	651
200,353,697	59,849,016	65,390,462	26,064,101	30,685,805	299,228	17,218,318	12,579
303,098,561	155,948,167	153,631,290	56,991,638	74,042,249	1,522,523	88,953,571	81,061
1,117,539,503	665,797,523	482,879,933	93,139,888	97,469,069	10,221,615	173,772,222	69,428
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Including bullion and specie. The exports from U.K. are exclusive of £64,563,113, the value of Foreign and Colonial merchandise exported. ² In 1890.

³ Including inland navigation. ⁴ The trade of Malta is mainly transit.

⁵ These are Board of Trade figures. There are no returns from Hong Kong.

V.—THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

The great importance of being able to establish a comparison between the navies of the different powers, has led to an attempt being made in this volume to devise a system of classification of warships which should make such a comparison possible. At the present time almost every country has a classification of its own; and therefore the estimates of naval strength inserted in the several sections of this volume are given irrespective of formal systems, and are based upon one uniform plan. Great simplicity has been aimed at. The results in regard to all but the least important navies are here brought together. In classifying battleships, three factors have been taken into consideration—displacement, age, and speed—displacement because it implies offensive or defensive power, age as indicating efficiency, and speed as determining mobility. No vessel is admitted as a battleship which has less than 11 knots sea speed, such speed being considered as 2 knots less than the nominal speed. First-class battleships are of 6,000 tons at least, and are not more than 12 years old (1893), the date of launch being taken; second-class battleships (not more than 20 years old), and third-class battleships (not more than 27 years old) are admitted down to 5,000 tons displacement. Port and local defence vessels are a miscellaneous group of older and slower battleships, armoured gun-boats, &c. First-class cruisers, *a*, are all of 5,000 tons or more, armoured or otherwise, with a sea-speed of 15 knots at least; cruisers of the same class, *b*, are another miscellaneous group, all armoured, but of smaller displacement or speed than the *a* ships, some being old vessels excluded on the ground of age from the battleship list. These *b* ships are admitted as cruisers largely for convoying purposes. Second-class cruisers are of 2,000 tons or more, with a sea-speed of at least 12 knots. With the view of simplification all other vessels of the cruising character—sloops, unarmoured gunvessels, torpedo gunboats, &c., are grouped as third-class cruisers; those indicated by the letter *a*, have a sea-speed of at least 10 knots; the *b* vessels are slower. Torpedo-boats are divided into three classes—first-class (including destroyers and division boats) over 125 feet in length; second-class, from 100 feet to 125 feet; third-class, from 80 feet to 99 feet; boats of less than 80 feet, being considered as useful only for harbour purposes, are not counted. It remains to be added that the estimates include vessels in hand, ordered to be built, or provided for.

	Battleships			Port Defence Vessels	1st class Cruisers		2nd class Cruisers	3rd class Cruisers		Torpedo Craft			Totals
	Class									Class			
	1	2	3		a	b		a	b	1	2	3	
Great Britain	25	9	11	18	23	12	63	103	86	85	33	18	486
France	23	8	3	19	8	10	37	47	65	45	148	38	451
Russia	16	—	1	25	6	7	3	31	12	53	6	—	160
Italy	9	3	—	4	4	5	15	31	8	100	36	4	219
Germany	4	8	2	14	1	8	9	22	3	77	64	—	212
Netherlands	—	—	—	22	—	6	5	10	67	6	14	3	133
Spain	1	—	—	2	8	2	6	24	25	12	27	1	108
Austria	1	5	2	10	1	—	4	16	12	24	5	26	106
Sweden	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	10	8	—	16	2	53
Norway	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	14	—	5	3	31
Denmark	—	1	—	6	—	3	—	6	14	6	4	2	42
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	25	5	3	1	40
Turkey	1	1	—	7	1	9	2	33	22	9	15	7	107
Greece	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	4	16	6	6	6	43
United States	6	—	—	17	5	2	13	7	14	2	—	1	67
Brazil	—	2	—	9	—	—	3	4	14	3	5	—	44
Argentine Republic	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	7	5	8	4	—	31
Chile	1	—	—	1	—	1	5	2	8	—	6	3	27
China	1	1	—	9	—	3	9	12	35	2	26	13	111
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	15	7	1	40	—	77

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

THE WEST INDIES.

The following figures, showing the total imports into the West Indies in 1892, should be substituted for those of the last column of the table on page 233. The figures as they there stand show the imports from the United Kingdom only.

	£		£
Bahamas	197,401	Leeward Islands—	
Barbados	1,081,572	Virgin Islands	4,643
Jamaica	1,941,481	St. Christopher }	181,532
Turks Islands	25,388	Nevis	
Windward Islands—		Antigua	188,358
St. Lucia	173,025	Montserrat	26,774
St. Vincent	102,981	Dominica	61,303
Grenada	158,702	Trinidad	2,089,380
		Tobago	15,838
		Total	£6,248,378

VICTORIA.

Agent-General of Victoria in Great Britain.—THE HON. DUNCAN GILLIES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Budget for 1894, as submitted by the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, estimates the revenue and expenditure as follows:—

	Gold dollars.	Currency dollars.
Revenue	34,344,000	23,700,000
Expenditure	18,683,000	62,388,000
Surplus	15,661,000	38,688,000

If gold be taken at 300 per cent., the estimated surplus is 2,765,000 gold dollars or 8,295,000 currency.

BRAZIL.

President of the Republic.—DR. PRUDENTE DE MORAES, elected March 1, 1894.

Vice-President.—SENHOR VICTORINO PEREIRA.

The President and Vice-President-elect enter on office on November 15, 1894.

URUGUAY.

President of the Republic.—DR. JOSÉ ELLAURI, elected March 2, 1894.

Dr. Ellauri having declined the office, the Presidency at present (March 5) vacant.



PART THE FIRST
THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of :—

- I. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
- II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

Reigning Queen and Empress.

Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess *Victoria* (Empress Frederick), born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm (Friedrich I. of Germany), eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia; widow, June 15, 1888.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841: married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark,—offspring¹:—(1) George, Duke of York, born June 3, 1865, married July 6, 1893, to Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck; (2) Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867, married to the Duke of Fife, July 27, 1889,—offspring, Alexandra Victoria, born May 17, 1891; Maud Alexandra, born April 3, 1893; (3) Victoria, born July 6, 1868; (4) Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869.

III. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh (Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893), born Aug. 6, 1844; married,

¹ Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

Jan. 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring:—(1) Alfred, born Oct. 15, 1874; (2) Marie, born Oct. 29, 1875; married Jan. 10, 1893 to Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Crown Prince of Roumania. Offspring:—Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893; (3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876; (4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878; (5) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

IV. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Offspring:—(1) Christian, born April 14, 1867; (2) Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869; (3) Victoria, born May 3, 1870; (4) Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872; married to Prince Aribert of Anhalt, July 6, 1891.

V. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll.

VI. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring:—(1) Margaret Victoria, born Jan. 15, 1882; (2) Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; (3) Victoria, born March 17, 1886.

VII. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married, July 13, 1885, to Prince Henry, third son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, uncle of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse. Offspring:—(1) Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23, 1886; (2) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887; (3) Leopold Arthur Louis, born May 21, 1889; (4) Maurice Victor Donald, born October 30, 1891.

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married, December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Six children.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg. Four children:—1. Victoria Mary, born May 26, 1867; married, July 6, 1893, to George, Duke of York. 2. Albert, born Aug. 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born Jan. 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

The Queen reigns in her own right, holding the Crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.'

The civil list of the Queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the incomes of previous sovereigns. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling, but in 1777 the civil list of the King was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.*

It is established by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 2, that during her Majesty's reign all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the Queen. In virtue of this Act, the Queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* of which the Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.*, into her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household; 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants; and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of her Majesty's Court. The Queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1892 amounted to 84,467*l.*, and the payment made to her Majesty for the year was 48,000*l.*

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—10,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh (reduced from £25,000 on the Duke's accession to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1893); 25,000*l.* to the Duke of Connaught; 8,000*l.* to the Empress Victoria of Germany; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; 6,000*l.* to Princess Henry (Beatrice) of Battenberg; 3,000*l.* to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to Princess of Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; 12,000*l.* to George, Duke of Cambridge; and 6,000*l.* to Princess Helena of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany.

The heir-apparent to the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.*, and by an Act passed in 1889 receives 37,000*l.* annually in addition for the support and maintenance of his children. The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which in the year

1892 were 101,358*l.*, the sum paid to the Prince being 60,098*l.* The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland :—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
James I.	. . . . . 1603	William and Mary	. . . . . 1689
Charles I.	. . . . . 1625	William III.	. . . . . 1694
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	. . . . . 1649	Anne	. . . . . 1702
Protectorate	. . . . . 1653	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George I.	. . . . . 1714
Charles II.	. . . . . 1660	George II.	. . . . . 1727
James II.	. . . . . 1685	George III.	. . . . . 1760
		George IV.	. . . . . 1820
		William IV.	. . . . . 1830
		Victoria	. . . . . 1837

1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Constitution and Government.

I. IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is by its Constitution given to Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring in the House of Commons whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending from the middle of February to about

the end of August. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all Bills which have not been passed during the session fall to the ground. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of the existence of any Parliament being seven years. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise.'

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(1) by hereditary right; (2) by creation of the sovereign; (3) by virtue of office—English bishops; (4) by election for life—Irish peers; (5) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

The number of names on the 'Roll' was 401 in 1830; 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; 503 in 1877; and 567 in 1893. About two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. Excluding the royal and ecclesiastical peerages, the 4 oldest existing peerages in the House of Lords date from the latter part of the thirteenth century, while 5 go back to the fourteenth and 7 to the fifteenth century. There are besides 6 peeresses of the United Kingdom in their own right, and 2 Scotch peeresses, and 20 Scotch and 64 Irish peers who are not peers of Parliament.

The House of Commons has consisted, since 49 Hen. III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses or representatives of boroughs, all of whom vote together. To the House of Commons, in the reign of Edward I., 37 counties and 166 boroughs each returned two representatives; but at the accession of Henry VIII. the total number of constituencies was only 147. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles II. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and

in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. At the union of the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1707, 45 representatives of Scotland were added; and at the union of the British and Irish Parliaments in 1801, 100 representatives of Ireland. The average number of members was then about 650.

By the Reform Bill of 1832, the number of English county constituencies was increased from 52 to 82; 56 boroughs, containing a population of less than 2,000 each, were totally disfranchised, and 31 other boroughs, of less than 4,000 each, were required to send one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs acquired the right to return two members, and 24 to return one member. In Scotland the town members were increased from 15 to 23—making 53 in all; while the Irish representatives were increased from 100 to 103.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867-68. By this Act England and Wales were allotted 493 members and Scotland 60, while the number for Ireland remained unaltered, and household suffrage was conferred on boroughs in England and Scotland. A still greater reform was effected by the Representation of the People Act 1884, and the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885. The former introduced a 'service franchise,' extending to householders and lodgers in *counties* the suffrages which in 1867 had been conferred upon householders and lodgers in *boroughs*, and placed the three Kingdoms on a footing of equality as regards electoral qualifications; while the latter made a new division of the United Kingdom into county and borough constituencies, and raised the total number of members to 670, England receiving 6 new members, and Scotland 12.

The number of members and of registered electors for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland respectively, in 1893 was as follows:—

	COUNTIES.		BOROUGHES.		UNIVERSITIES.		TOTAL.	
	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors
England.	253	2,754,863	237	2,091,723	5	16,172	495	4,862,758
Scotland.	39	343,392	31	258,593	2	17,106	72	619,091
Ireland.	85	637,757	16	105,019	2	4,495	103	747,271
	377	3,736,012	284	2,455,335	9	37,773	670	6,229,120

Thus about one-sixth of the population are electors.

The number of those voting as 'Illiterates,' and the total votes recorded in 1892, were as follows :—

—	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Illiterates	46,109	4,577	84,919	135,605
Total votes polled being	3,725,972	466,040	395,024	4,587,036

All elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote by ballot, an Act being passed annually to this effect.

No one under twenty-one years of age can be a member of Parliament. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; all Government contractors, and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom from the accession of George IV. :—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed
				Y. M. D.
George IV.	1st	21 April 1820	2 June 1826	6 1 12
"	2nd	25 July 1826	24 July 1830	3 11 29
William IV.	1st	14 Sept. 1830	23 April 1831	0 7 9
"	2nd	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1 5 19
"	3rd	29 Jan. 1833	29 Dec. 1834	1 11 0
"	4th	19 Feb. 1835	17 July 1837	2 4 28
Victoria	1st	11 Sept. 1837	23 June 1841	3 9 12
"	2nd	19 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5 11 4
"	3rd	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4 9 10
"	4th	20 Aug. 1852	21 Mar. 1857	4 7 1
"	5th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1 11 23
"	6th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6 1 6
"	7th	15 Aug. 1865	11 Nov. 1868	3 2 27
"	8th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5 1 16
"	9th	5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	6 0 19
"	10th	29 April 1880	18 Nov. 1885	5 6 20
"	11th	12 Jan. 1886	26 June 1886	0 5 14
"	12th	5 Aug. 1886	28 June 1892	5 10 23
"	13th	4 Aug. 1892		

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown; but practically in a committee of Ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the chief of the Ministry. It is on the Premier's recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members:

1. *Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Privy Seal.*—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, born 1809; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Newark, 1832; a Lord of the Treasury, December, 1834; Under-Secretary for the Colonies, January to April, 1835; Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, September, 1841, to May, 1843; President of the Board of Trade, May, 1843, to February, 1845; Secretary of State for the Colonies, December, 1845, to July, 1846; M.P. for the University of Oxford, 1847; Chancellor of the Exchequer, January, 1853, to February, 1855, and June, 1859, to June 1866; M.P. for South Lancashire, 1865, and for Greenwich, 1868; First Lord of the Treasury, December, 1868; became, in addition, Chancellor of the Exchequer, August, 1873; resigned both offices, Jan., 1874; again First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, May, 1880; M.P. for Mid-Lothian, 1880; resigned Chancellorship of the Exchequer, December, 1882, and the office of First Lord of the Treasury, June, 1885; First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal, February, 1886; resigned office, August, 1886. Present appointment, August 15, 1892.

2. *Lord High Chancellor.*—Right Hon. Lord *Herschell*, formerly Sir Farrar Herschell, born 1837; educated at Bonn and London University; called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn), 1860; Q.C. and Bencher, 1872; M.P. for Durham, 1874; Solicitor-General, May, 1880 to June, 1885; Lord Chancellor, February to August, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

3. *Lord President of the Council, and Secretary of State for India.*—Right Hon. Earl of *Kimberley*, K.G., born 1826, succeeded his grandfather as Baron Wodehouse; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1852-56 and 1859-61; created Earl of Kimberley, 1866; Lord Privy Seal, 1868-70; Secretary for the Colonies, 1870-74, and 1880-82; Secretary of State for India, 1882-85, and February to August, 1886; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster for a short time in 1880. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

4. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, son of the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, born 1827; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1854; Q.C., 1866; M.P. for Oxford (city), 1868; Solicitor-General, 1873; M.P. for Derby, 1880; Home Secretary 1880 to 1885; Chancellor of the Exchequer, February to August, 1886; Professor of International Law, Cambridge, 1869-87. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

5. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. Earl of *Rosebery*, K.G., born 1847; succeeded his grandfather, the fourth Earl, in 1868; Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, 1881-83; Lord Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Works, 1885; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

6. *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, born September, 1852; educated at City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn), 1876; and M.P. for East Fife, 1886; Q.C. 1890. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

7. *Secretary of State for the Colonies.*—Right Hon. Marquis of *Ripon*, K.G., born 1827, succeeded his father as Earl of Ripon and his uncle as Earl de Grey in

1859 ; created Marquis of Ripon, 1871 ; M.P. for Hull, 1852 ; for Huddersfield, 1853 ; for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1857 ; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1859 ; on Indian Board in February, and War Office in July, 1861 ; Secretary of State for War, 1863-66 ; on India Board, February to June, 1866 ; Lord President of the Council, 1868-73 ; Governor-General of India, 1880-84 ; First Lord of the Admiralty, February to August, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

8. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. H. *Campbell-Bannerman*, son of Sir J. Campbell, of Stracathro, born 1836 ; educated at Glasgow University and Trinity College, Cambridge ; assumed the surname of Bannerman in 1872 ; M.P. for the Stirling Burghs since 1868 ; Financial Secretary to the War Office, 1871-74 and 1880-82 ; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1882-84 ; Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1884-85 ; Secretary of State for War, February to August, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

9. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. Earl *Spencer*, K.G., born 1835 ; succeeded his father to the title in 1857 ; M.P. for South Northamptonshire, 1857 ; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge ; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, December 1882 to February 1874 and April 1882

for the Home Department, 1881-82 ; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, February to August, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

14. *Secretary for Scotland*.—Right Hon. Sir G. O. *Trevelyan*, Bart., born 1838 ; succeeded his father to the baronetcy in 1886 ; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge ; M.P. for Tynemouth, 1865-68 ; for the Border Burghs, 1868-86 ; and for Glasgow (Bridgeton), 1887 ; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1869-70 ; Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, 1880-82 ; Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1882-84 ; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1884-85 ; Secretary for Scotland, February and March, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

15. *Postmaster-General*.—Right Hon. Arnold *Morley*, son of Mr. Samuel Morley, born 1849 ; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge ; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1873 ; M.P. for Nottingham, 1880, and for East Nottingham, 1885 ; Political Secretary to the Treasury, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

16. *First Commissioner of Works*.—Right Hon. G. J. *Shaw-Lefevre*, son of Sir J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, K.C.B., born 1832 ; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge ; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1856 ; Benchet, 1882 ; M.P. for Reading, 1864 ; a Lord of the Admiralty in 1866 ; Parliamentary

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the chief of the Ministry. It is on the Premier's recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members:

1. *Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Privy Seal.*—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, born 1809; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Newark, 1832; a Lord of the Treasury, December, 1834; Under-Secretary for the Colonies, January to April, 1835; Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, September, 1841, to May, 1843; President of the Board of Trade, May, 1843, to February, 1845; Secretary of State for the Colonies, December, 1845, to July, 1846; M.P. for the University of Oxford, 1847; Chancellor of the Exchequer, January 1852 to February 1855, and Lord

UNITED KINGDOM.

THE CABINET.

In consequence of the resignation of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the following changes were made in the Cabinet on 5th March, 1894:—

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord President of the Council.—Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, K.G.

Secretary of State for India.—Right Hon. H. H. Fowler.

4. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, son of the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, born 1827; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1854; Q.C., 1866; M.P. for Oxford (city), 1868; Solicitor-General, 1873; M.P. for Derby, 1880; Home Secretary 1880 to 1885; Chancellor of the Exchequer, February to August, 1886; Professor of International Law, Cambridge, 1869-87. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

5. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., born 1847; succeeded his grandfather, the fourth Earl, in 1868; Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, 1881-83; Lord Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Works, 1885; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

6. *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, born September, 1852; educated at City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn), 1876; and M.P. for East Fife, 1886; Q.C. 1890. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

7. *Secretary of State for the Colonies.*—Right Hon. Marquis of Ripon, K.G., born 1827, succeeded his father as Earl of Ripon and his uncle as Earl de Grey in

1859 ; created Marquis of Ripon, 1871 ; M.P. for Hull, 1852 ; for Huddersfield, 1853 ; for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1857 ; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1859 ; on Indian Board in February, and War Office in July, 1861 ; Secretary of State for War, 1863-66 ; on India Board, February to June, 1866 ; Lord President of the Council, 1868-73 ; Governor-General of India, 1880-84 ; First Lord of the Admiralty, February to August, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

8. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. H. *Campbell-Bannerman*, son of Sir J. Campbell, of Stracathro, born 1836 ; educated at Glasgow University and Trinity College, Cambridge ; assumed the surname of Bannerman in 1872 ; M.P. for the Stirling Burghs since 1868 ; Financial Secretary to the War Office, 1871-74 and 1880-82 ; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1882-84 ; Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1884-85 ; Secretary of State for War, February to August, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

9. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. Earl *Spencer*, K.G., born 1835 ; succeeded his father to the title in 1857 ; M.P. for South Northamptonshire, 1857 ; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge ; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, December, 1868, to February, 1874, and April, 1882, to June, 1885 ; Lord President of the Council, 1880-1883, and February to August, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

10. *Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland*.—Right Hon. John *Morley*, born 1838 ; educated at Cheltenham College and Lincoln College, Oxford ; called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn), 1873 ; M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1883 ; Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, February to August, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

11. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. A. J. *Mundella*, born 1825 ; M.P. for Sheffield, 1868 to 1885, and for Sheffield (Brightside), 1885 ; Vice-President of the Council on Education, May, 1880, to June, 1885 ; President of the Board of Trade, February to August, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

12. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. James *Bryce*, born 1838 ; educated at Glasgow University and Trinity College, Oxford ; called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn), 1867 ; Regius Professor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1870 ; M.P. for Tower Hamlets, 1880, and for South Aberdeen, 1885 ; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

13. *President of the Local Government Board*.—Right Hon. Harry H. *Fowler*, born 1830 ; M.P. for Wolverhampton, 1880 ; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1884-85 ; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, February to August, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

14. *Secretary for Scotland*.—Right Hon. Sir G. O. *Trevelyan*, Bart., born 1838 ; succeeded his father to the baronetcy in 1886 ; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge ; M.P. for Tynemouth, 1865-68 ; for the Border Burghs, 1868-86 ; and for Glasgow (Bridgeton), 1887 ; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1869-70 ; Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, 1880-82 ; Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1882-84 ; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1884-85 ; Secretary for Scotland, February and March, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

15. *Postmaster-General*.—Right Hon. Arnold *Morley*, son of Mr. Samuel Morley, born 1849 ; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge ; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1873 ; M.P. for Nottingham, 1880, and for East Nottingham, 1885 ; Political Secretary to the Treasury, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

16. *First Commissioner of Works*.—Right Hon. G. J. *Shaw-Lefevre*, son of Sir J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, K.C.B., born 1832 ; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge ; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1856 ; Bencher, 1882 ; M.P. for Reading, 1864 ; a Lord of the Admiralty in 1866 ; Parliamentary

Secretary to the Board of Trade, December, 1868, to January, 1871; Under-Secretary to the Home Department, January to March, 1871; Secretary to the Admiralty, March, 1871, to February, 1874, and April to December, 1880; First Commissioner of Works, 1880-84; Postmaster-General, 1884-85; M.P. for Bradford, 1886. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

17. *Vice-President of the Council on Education*.—Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland, son of Sir Thomas Acland, born 1847; educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford; tutor at Oxford until 1885; member for the Rotherham division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1885. Present appointment, August 18, 1892.

The following is a list of the heads of the Administrations of Great Britain, with the dates of their acceptance of office, since the resignation of Lord North in 1782:—

Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment	Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment
Marq. of Rockingham	March 30, 1782	Sir Robert Peel	Aug. 30, 1841
Earl of Shelburne	July 3, 1782	Lord John Russell	July 6, 1846
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783	Earl of Derby	Feb. 26, 1852
William Pitt	Dec. 19, 1783	Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 27, 1852
Henry Addington	March 17, 1801	Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8, 1855
William Pitt	May 10, 1804	Earl of Derby	Feb. 22, 1858
Lord Grenville	Jan. 26, 1806	Viscount Palmerston	June 17, 1859
Duke of Portland	March 24, 1807	Earl Russell	Oct. , 1865
Spencer Perceval	Dec. 6, 1810	Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812	Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 28, 1868
George Canning	April 10, 1827	W. E. Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868
Viscount Goderich	August 10, 1827	Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 21, 1874
Duke of Wellington	Jan. 8, 1828	W. E. Gladstone	April 28, 1880
Earl Grey	Nov. 16, 1830	Marquis of Salisbury	June 24, 1885
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834	W. E. Gladstone	Feb. 6, 1886
Sir Robert Peel	Dec. 26, 1834	Marquis of Salisbury	August 3, 1886
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835	W. E. Gladstone	August 15, 1892

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

England and Wales.—The system of local government is extremely complicated, although it has been much simplified by the Local Government Act of 1888. In England there is in each county a lord-lieutenant, who represents the Crown, but whose duties are almost nominal. He recommends to the Lord Chancellor persons to be put on the commission of the peace. There are also a *custos rotulorum*, or keeper of the records, a sheriff, a coroner, a clerk of the peace, and other officers. Before the Act of 1888 the management of county business was in the hands of the justices and of a number of 'Boards' elected under various statutes for certain specific purposes. The principal unit within the county is the parish, and of these there are in England and Wales about 13,000 ecclesiastical parishes, about 14,684 civil parishes, and about 14,775 highway parishes. The business of the parish is transacted by a vestry, and for poor law purposes the civil parishes are grouped into 649 unions, each of which is administered by a board of guardians, elected by ratepayers and owners annually (see 'Pauperism'). Rural boards and school boards (see 'Instruction') still transact certain portions of the county business. Supreme over all is the Local Government Board in London, the President of which is a member of the Government. This department was established in 1871, and has wide and varied powers. The County Councils, created by the Act of 1888, are subordinate to the Local Government Board.

These Councils are elective bodies, consisting of a chairman, aldermen, and councillors. The councillors are elected by a popular vote for three years. The aldermen are elected by the councillors, and sit for six years, and one-half of the number goes out in every third year. The chairman is elected by the Council. For the purposes of the new Act England and Wales was divided into 60 administrative counties, and 61 county boroughs having more than 50,000 inhabitants, so that with the County of London the number of new areas created was 122. The administrative business transferred from the justices of the peace to the County Councils consists of business as to (1) making of rates; (2) borrowing of money; (3) supervision of county treasurer; (4) management of county halls and other buildings; (5) licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racecourses; (6) maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums; (7) maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools; (8) management of bridges; (9) regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers; (10) control of officers paid out of the county rate; (11) coroner's salary, fees, and district; (12) Parliamentary polling districts and registration; (13) contagious diseases of animals, and various other matters. The control of the police is given to the County Councils jointly with the justices of the peace in quarter sessions, and there is a standing joint committee of the two bodies to exercise this control. The metropolitan police is, however, under direct Government control.

In all the great towns local business is administered by a municipal corporation, which derives its authority from a charter granted by the Crown. In 1835 the municipalities of the country were completely reorganised. A municipal corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councillors serve for three years, one-third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A municipal corporation has generally wider powers than are conferred on the County Council; *e.g.*, the Town Council has the entire management of the police. As to poor law and school board administration in boroughs, see 'Pauperism' and 'Instruction.'

Scotland.—In 1889 a Local Government Act was passed for Scotland, which in its main outlines followed the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to the new Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England, but instead of 'aldermen' there are 'bailies,' and instead of a 'mayor' there is a 'provost.' There are in Scotland five kinds of burghs—(1) Burghs of barony; (2) Burghs of regality (no practical distinction between these two); (3) Royal Burghs, representatives of which meet together annually in Edinburgh, as the 'Convention of Royal Burghs,' for the transaction of business; (4) Parliamentary Burghs which by an Act passed in 1879 are enabled to send representatives to the convention; (5) Police Burghs, in which the local authority are the Police Commissioners.

Ireland.—In the counties local affairs are not in the hands of a popularly elected body. The principal county authority for local government is the grand jury, which is appointed under the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 116. Its powers end with each of the assizes. In Ireland the towns are partly corporate and partly governed by commissioners. There are eleven boroughs with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, whose powers are regulated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108. The ordinary affairs of the borough, such as lighting, watching, and cleansing, are administered by the Council, which has power to levy rates for these purposes. But in the majority of Irish towns, as they have no

charter of incorporation, the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners, who have powers generally to discharge the usual municipal functions, and are empowered to levy rates to defray the cost of administration.

The *Isle of Man* and the *Channel Islands* are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned. The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Council for Public Affairs, composed chiefly of ecclesiastical and judicial dignitaries appointed by the Crown; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on a property qualification for 7 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local subdivisions, and the 4 municipalities. The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs, each by a Lieut.-Governor, with judicial and other functionaries; and a 'States' Assembly, partly elective. Jersey has a separate legal existence. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark have a Lieut.-Governor in common, but otherwise their governments are separate.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The population was thus distributed over the various divisions of the United Kingdom at the last census, taken April 5, 1891:—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 5, 1891
England	50,840	13,291,402	14,192,088	27,483,490
Wales	7,470	761,499	757,536	1,519,035
Scotland	29,785	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647
Ireland	32,583	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750
Isle of Man	220	26,329	29,279	55,608
Channel Islands	75	43,226	49,008	92,234
Army, Navy, and Mer- chant Seamen abroad }	—	224,211	—	224,211
Total, United Kingdom	120,973	18,608,337	19,496,638	38,104,973

The following table gives the population of those divisions at each of the four decennial censuses previous to 1891:—

Divisions	1851	1861	1871	1881
England	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926
Wales	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513
Scotland	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573
Ireland	6,574,271	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836
Isle of Man	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,558
Channel Islands	90,739	90,978	90,596	87,702
Army, Navy, and Mer- chant Seamen abroad }	212,194	250,356	216,080	215,374
Total, United Kingdom	27,745,942	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,241,482

The decennial rate of increase or decrease (—) per cent. at each of the last five censuses has been as follows:—

—	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
England and Wales.	12·65	11·93	13·20	14·36	11·65
Scotland.	10·25	6·01	9·72	11·18	7·76
Ireland.	-19·85	-11·50	-6·65	-4·40	-9·1
The Islands.	—	0·22	0·83	-2·34	4·7
	2·5	5·7	8·6	10·75	8·17

If Ireland be excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of increase for the remainder of the United Kingdom was very nearly uniform.

The proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom was as follows at each of the six decennial censuses from 1841 to 1891:—

Divisions	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
England	55·4	61·0	64·6	67·5	69·8	72·2
Wales	3·4	3·6	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·8
Scotland	9·7	10·4	10·4	10·6	10·6	10·7
Ireland	30·2	23·7	19·8	17·0	14·6	12·5
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3	·2
Army, Navy, and Merchant } Seamen abroad }	·8	·8	·9	·6	·7	·5

In 1891, in Wales and Monmouthshire 508,036 persons or 28·6 per cent. of the population were returned as able to speak Welsh only, and 402,253, or 22·6 per cent., as able to speak Welsh and English. Thus 910,289, or 51·2 per cent., persons could speak Welsh. In 1881 the number returned was 950,000, or about 70 per cent. In 1891, in Scotland, 43,738, or 1·09 per cent., of the population of Scotland could speak Gaelic only, and 210,677, or 5·23 per cent., could speak Gaelic and English. Thus 254,415, or 6·32 per cent., could speak Gaelic. In 1881 the number was 231,594, or 6·20 per cent. In 1891, in Ireland, 38,121, or ·81 per cent. of the population of Ireland, could speak Irish only, and 642,053, or 13·65 per cent., could speak Irish and English. Thus 680,174, or 14·46 per cent., could speak Irish. In 1881 the number was 949,932, or 18·20 per cent.

Computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths, the population of the United Kingdom and its divisions was, exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, as follows, at the end of June, in each of the last ten years:

Year	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1884	35,721,992	26,921,737	3,827,478	4,972,777
1885	36,013,937	27,220,105	3,856,307	4,937,525
1886	36,312,715	27,521,780	3,885,155	4,905,780
1887	36,597,810	27,826,798	3,914,318	4,856,694
1888	36,878,912	28,135,197	3,943,701	4,800,014
1889	37,176,464	28,447,014	3,973,305	4,756,145
1890	37,482,415	28,762,287	4,003,132	4,716,996
1891	37,795,475	29,081,047	4,033,180	4,681,248
1892	38,104,973	29,403,346	4,063,452	4,638,175
1893	38,429,992	29,729,506	4,093,959	4,606,527

Subjoined is a more detailed statistical account of the population of 1. England and Wales ; 2. Scotland ; 3. Ireland ; and 4. Islands in the British Seas.

1. *England and Wales.*

The population of England and Wales was as follows at the ten enumerations, 1801 to 1891 :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801 . .	8,892,536	153	1851 . .	17,927,609	308
1811 . .	10,164,256	175	1861 . .	20,066,224	345
1821 . .	12,000,236	207	1871 . .	22,712,266	390
1831 . .	13,896,797	139	1881 . .	25,974,439	446
1841 . .	15,914,148	274	1891 . .	29,002,525	498

The following table shows the area in square miles, the total population, and the population per square mile in 1891, of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales :—

Counties, or Shires	Area. sq. miles	Population, 1891.			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
<i>England.</i>					
Bedford	466	75,477	85,227	160,704	344·9
Berks	722	117,208	121,501	238,709	330·6
Buckingham . . .	743	91,195	94,089	185,284	249·3
Cambridge	859	92,513	96,448	188,961	220·0
Chester	1,027	352,936	377,122	730,058	710·8
Cornwall	1,357	149,259	173,312	322,571	237·7
Cumberland	1,516	132,080	134,469	266,549	175·9
Derby	1,030	266,011	262,022	528,033	513·1
Devon	2,605	297,898	333,910	631,808	242·6
Dorset	988	94,735	99,782	194,517	196·8
Durham	1,011	517,942	498,617	1,016,559	1,005·5
Essex	1,542	390,515	394,930	785,445	509·5

Counties, or Shires	Area sq. miles	Population, 1891			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
Gloucester . . .	1,243	281,012	318,935	599,947	482·7
Hampshire . . .	1,621	337,546	352,551	690,097	425·7
Hereford . . .	840	56,090	59,859	115,949	138·0
Hertford . . .	635	106,471	113,691	220,162	346·5
Huntingdon . . .	366	28,419	29,342	57,761	157·7
Kent . . .	1,552	555,718	586,606	1,142,324	736·0
Lancashire . . .	1,887	1,889,926	2,036,834	3,926,760	2,080·9
Leicester . . .	824	180,044	193,540	373,584	453·3
Lincoln . . .	2,646	233,571	239,307	472,878	178·7
Middlesex . . .	283	1,522,497	1,729,174	3,251,671	11,490·0
Monmouth . . .	534	130,757	121,659	252,416	472·7
Norfolk . . .	2,044	219,355	235,161	454,516	222·3
Northampton . . .	1,003	149,759	152,424	302,183	301·2
Northumberland . . .	2,015	252,283	253,747	506,030	251·1
Nottingham . . .	843	214,199	231,624	445,823	528·8
Oxford . . .	756	89,649	96,020	185,669	244·1
Rutland . . .	152	10,323	10,336	20,659	135·9
Shropshire . . .	1,343	116,736	119,603	236,339	175·9
Somerset . . .	1,630	225,754	258,583	484,337	297·1
Stafford . . .	1,171	540,693	542,715	1,083,408	925·2
Suffolk . . .	1,489	180,441	190,794	371,235	249·3
Surrey . . .	758	820,993	910,350	1,731,343	2,284·1
Sussex . . .	1,458	253,438	297,008	550,446	377·5
Warwick . . .	902	388,261	416,811	805,072	892·5
Westmorland . . .	783	32,326	33,772	66,098	84·4
Wiltshire . . .	1,375	130,662	134,335	264,997	192·7
Worcester . . .	751	197,867	215,893	413,760	550·9
York (<i>E. Riding</i>) . . .	1,171	167,933	173,613	341,546	291·6
„ (<i>City</i>) . . .	5·6	32,551	34,453	67,004	11,982·9
„ (<i>N. Riding</i>) . . .	2,128	180,164	180,219	360,383	169·3
„ (<i>W. Riding</i>) . . .	2,763	1,188,195	1,251,700	2,439,895	883·0
<i>Wales.</i>					
Anglesey . . .	275	23,941	26,157	50,098	189·5
Brecon . . .	743	28,509	28,522	57,031	76·7
Cardigan . . .	689	27,365	35,265	62,630	90·9
Carmarthen . . .	919	62,316	68,250	130,566	142·1
Carnarvon . . .	564	56,496	61,708	118,204	209·7
Denbigh . . .	662	59,569	58,303	117,872	178·0
Flint . . .	256	38,242	39,035	77,277	301·8
Glamorgan . . .	308	360,250	326,968	687,218	850·5
Merioneth . . .	669	24,035	25,177	49,212	73·6
Montgomery . . .	797	28,222	29,781	58,003	72·8
Pembroke . . .	617	41,685	47,448	89,133	144·4
Radnor . . .	470	10,869	10,922	21,791	46·4
Total of England . . .	50,840	13,291,402	14,192,088	27,483,490	540·6
Total of Wales . . .	7,470	761,499	757,536	1,519,035	203·3
Total of England } and Wales }	58,310	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	497·4

The number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1891 was 5,451,497; uninhabited, 372,184; building, 38,387; against 4,831,519 inhabited; 386,676 uninhabited; and 46,414 building in 1881.

Assuming that the population of urban sanitary districts is urban, and the population outside such districts rural, the following table shows, according to the figures of the preliminary census report, the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1891, and their percentage of increase during the decennium 1881-1891:—

Population of Districts	No. of Districts	Aggregate pop. of districts, 1891	Percentage of entire pop. 1891	Percentage of increase, 1881-1891
250,000 and upwards .	6	6,375,645	22·0	9·1
100,000—250,000 .	18	2,793,625	9·6	19·1
50,000—100,000 .	38	2,610,976	9·0	22·9
20,000— 50,000 .	120	3,655,025	12·6	22·5
10,000— 20,000 .	176	2,391,076	8·3	18·9
3,000— 10,000 .	453	2,609,141	8·9	9·6
Under 3,000 .	195	367,282	1·3	2·6
Total Urban . .	1,006	20,802,770	71·7	15·3
Rural . .	—	8,198,248	28·3	3·4
Total Population .	—	29,001,018	100·0	11·65

From these figures it appears that 22 per cent. of the population of England and Wales live in six towns of upwards of 250,000 inhabitants; 31·6 per cent. (in 1881, 29·6 per cent.) in 24 (in 1881, 20) towns of over 100,000 inhabitants; 40·6 per cent. in 62 towns of over 50,000 inhabitants; 53·2 per cent. in 182 towns of over 20,000 inhabitants; and 17,826,347, or 61·5 per cent. in 358 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. In 1881, 14,626,131, or 56·3 per cent. of the whole population, lived in 303 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.

In 1891, there were in England and Wales 62 towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants. The following is a list of them with their population in 1881 and 1891, and the increase per cent. during the decennial period. For 33 towns the estimated population in June, 1893, is given as stated in the Registrar-General's Report:—

Cities and Towns	Estimated Population 1893.	Enumerated Population		Increase per cent. 1881-91
		1881	1891	
London (registration) . .	4,306,411	3,815,544	4,211,056	10·4
Liverpool ¹	510,514	552,508	517,951	— 6·3
Manchester ¹	515,598	462,303	505,343	9·3
Birmingham	487,891	400,774	429,171	7·1
Leeds	382,093	309,119	367,506	18·9
Sheffield	333,922	284,508	324,243	14·0
Bristol	225,628	206,874	221,665	7·1
Bradford ¹	221,611	194,495	216,361	11·2
Nottingham	220,551	186,575	211,984	13·6
West Ham	227,405	128,953	204,902	58·9
Kingston-upon-Hull ¹ . .	208,709	165,690	199,991	20·7
Salford	203,431	176,235	198,136	12·4
Newcastle-on-Tyne . . .	196,997	145,359	186,345	28·2
Portsmouth	167,277	127,989	159,255	24·4

Cities and Towns	Estimated Population. 1893	Enumerated Population		Increase per cent. 1881-91
		1881	1891	
Leicester	184,547	122,376	142,051	16·1
Oldham	136,469	111,343	131,463	18·1
Sunderland	134,515	116,542	130,921	12·3
Cardiff	142,435	82,761	128,849	55·7
Blackburn	124,005	104,014	120,064	15·4
Brighton	117,833	107,546	115,402	7·3
Bolton	117,278	105,414	115,002	9·1
Preston ¹	110,225	96,537	107,573	11·4
Croydon	108,997	78,811	102,697	30·3
Norwich	104,184	87,842	100,964	14·9
Birkenhead	103,817	84,006	99,184	18·1
Huddersfield ¹	97,549	86,502	95,422	10·3
Derby	97,341	81,168	94,146	16·0
Swansea ¹	93,816	76,430	90,423	18·3
Ystradyfodwg		55,632	88,350	58·8
Burnley ¹	93,462	63,339	87,058	37·4
Gateshead	90,938	65,803	85,709	30·3
Plymouth	86,781	73,794	84,179	14·1
Halifax	91,918	73,630	82,864	12·5
Wolverhampton	84,298	75,766	82,620	9·0
South Shields		56,875	78,431	37·9
Middlesbrough		55,934	75,516	35·0
Walsall ¹		59,402	71,791	20·9
Rochdale		68,866	71,458	3·8
Tottenham		36,574	71,336	95·0
St. Helens		57,403	71,288	24·2
Stockport		59,553	70,253	18·0
Aston Manor		53,842	68,639	27·5
York ¹		61,789	66,984	8·4
Southampton		60,051	65,325	8·8
Leyton ¹		27,026	63,106	133·5
Willesden		27,613	61,266	121·9
Northampton		51,881	61,016	17·6
Reading ¹		48,861	60,054	23·1
West Bromwich		56,295	59,489	5·7
Merthyr Tydfil		48,769	58,080	18·9
Ipswich		50,546	57,260	13·3
Bury ¹		54,717	57,206	4·5
Wigan		48,194	55,013	14·1
Hanley		48,361	54,846	13·4
Devonport		48,939	54,736	11·8
Newport ¹ (Mon)		38,469	54,695	42·2
Warrington ¹		42,552	52,742	23·9
Coventry ¹		44,831	52,720	17·6
Hastings		42,258	52,340	23·9
Grimsby ¹		40,010	51,876	29·7
Bath		51,814	51,843	0·1
Barrow-in-Furness ¹		47,259	51,712	9·4
Total	10,327,846	10,294,866	11,759,871	14·2

¹ The areas of these towns were extended in the decennium 1881-91, but in every case the population in 1881 relates to the town as constituted in 1891.

More than one-fourth of the total urban population, and nearly one-seventh of the total population of England and Wales are concentrated in the metropolis. The limits of the metropolis were defined by the Registrar-General, in the census returns of 1891, as consisting of an 'Inner Ring' and an 'Outer Ring,' the former subdivided into a 'Central Area' and 'Rest of Inner Ring.' The following table gives the results of the censuses in 1881 and 1891 :—

Divisions of the Metropolis	Population		Rates of Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent.	
	1881	1891	1871-81	1881-91
Central Area	1,101,994	1,022,529	— 4·6	— 7·2
Rest of 'Inner Ring'	2,713,550	3,188,527	+ 29·3	+ 17·5
Inner or Registration London	3,815,544	4,211,056	+ 17·3	+ 10·4
'Outer Ring'	951,117	1,422,276	+ 50·5	+ 49·5
'Greater London'	4,766,661	5,633,332	+ 22·7	+ 18·2

The night population of the City of London in 1891 was 37,694 (50,652 in 1881) ; the day population in 1891 was 301,384 ; in 1881 it was 261,061.

The following is the division of the population aged 10 years and upwards in England and Wales according to occupation in 1891 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	597,739	328,393	926,132
Domestic „	140,773	1,759,555	1,900,328
Commercial „	1,364,377	35,358	1,399,735
Agricultural and fishing class	1,284,919	52,026	1,336,945
Industrial class	5,495,446	1,840,898	7,336,344
Unoccupied class	1,708,713	7,445,660	9,154,373
Total	10,591,967	11,461,890	22,053,857

2. Scotland.

Scotland has an area of 29,785 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population (including military in barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours), according to the census of 1891, of 4,025,647 souls, giving 135 inhabitants to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of Scotland at the dates of the several censuses, together with the density per square mile :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Density per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Density per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1851	2,888,742	97
1811	1,805,864	60	1861	3,062,294	100
1821	2,091,521	70	1871	3,360,018	113
1831	2,364,386	79	1881	3,735,573	125
1841	2,620,184	88	1891	4,025,647	135

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census, excluding the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours, on April 5, 1891 :—

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
1. <i>Northern.</i>					
Shetland . . .	551	12,190	16,521	28,711	52·1
Orkney . . .	376	14,298	16,155	30,453	80·9
Caithness . . .	686	17,472	19,705	37,177	54·2
Sutherland . . .	2,028	10,395	11,501	21,896	10·8
2. <i>North- Western.</i>					
Ross and Cromarty	3,078	37,279	41,448	78,727	25·5
Inverness . . .	4,088	43,585	46,536	90,121	22·0
3. <i>North- Eastern.</i>					
Nairn . . .	195	4,284	4,871	9,155	46·9
Elgin . . .	476	20,368	23,103	43,471	91·3
Banff. . .	641	29,547	32,137	61,684	96·7
Aberdeen . . .	1,955	135,185	148,851	284,036	145·3
Kincardine . . .	383	17,524	17,968	35,492	92·7
4. <i>East- Midland.</i>					
Forfar . . .	875	125,414	152,321	277,735	317·4
Perth . . .	2,528	57,826	64,359	122,185	47·5
Fife . . .	492	90,527	99,838	190,365	386·9
Kinross . . .	73	3,160	3,513	6,673	91·4
Clackmannan . . .	48	15,834	17,306	33,140	690·4
5. <i>West- Midland.</i>					
Stirling . . .	447	59,478	58,543	118,021	264·0
Dumbarton . . .	241	48,683	49,331	98,014	406·7
Argyll . . .	3,213	36,292	37,793	74,085	23·0
Bute . . .	218	8,211	10,193	18,404	84·4
6. <i>South- Western.</i>					
Renfrew . . .	245	110,520	120,292	230,812	942·0
Ayr . . .	1,128	111,037	115,349	226,386	200·7
Lanark . . .	882	550,847	555,052	1,105,899	1,253·8

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
7. <i>South-Eastern.</i>					
Linlithgow	120	27,946	24,862	52,808	440·1
Edinburgh	362	205,765	228,511	434,276	1,199·7
Haddington	271	18,169	19,208	37,377	137·9
Berwick	461	15,383	16,967	32,290	70·0
Peebles	355	6,912	7,838	14,750	41·6
Selkirk	257	12,909	14,803	27,712	107·8
8. <i>Southern.</i>					
Roxburgh	665	25,901	28,599	53,500	80·4
Dumfries	1,063	34,898	39,347	74,245	69·8
Kirkcudbright	898	18,902	21,083	39,985	44·5
Wigtown	486	16,976	19,086	36,062	74·2
Total Scotland	29,785	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	135·1

The number of inhabited houses in Scotland in 1891 was 817,568 ; uninhabited, 51,460 ; building, 5,618.

The population in 1891 was distributed as follows among the larger towns, according to parliamentary or police burghs :—

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	4	1,200,374	29·8
Between 50,000 and 100,000	3	198,555	4·9
„ 20,000 and 50,000	9	245,724	6·1
„ 10,000 and 20,000	18	278,002	6·9
Total	34	1,922,655	47·7

According to registration districts, the population of the principal towns of Scotland was as follows at the Census of 1891 and in the middle of 1893, as estimated in the Registrar General's Report :—

Towns	Population 1891	Population 1893	Towns	Population 1891	Population 1893
Glasgow	618,471	677,883	Paisley	69,295	69,128
Edinburgh	264,796	267,672	Greenock	63,512	62,713
Dundee	155,675	157,289	Perth	30,768	30,336
Aberdeen	123,327	129,543	Kilmarnock	27,968	—
Leith	69,885	70,927			

At the Census of 1891 the population of Glasgow, parliamentary and suburban, was 658,198, and the increase (1881-1891) 13·9 per cent.

The total population of these nine towns represented nearly two-fifths of the population of Scotland. In 1881 the total town population was 2,306,852 ; in

the village population, 447,884 ; and the rural, 980,837. In 1891 the town population was 2,631,291, showing an increase of 14·06 per cent. ; the village population was 465,836, the increase being 4·01 per cent. ; and the rural 928,513, there being a decrease of 5·33 per cent.

The occupations of the people, according to the census of 1891, were as follows :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	75,532	35,787	111,319
Domestic „	13,102	190,051	203,153
Commercial „	170,676	10,276	180,952
Agricultural „	219,042	30,082	249,124
Industrial „	742,036	290,368	1,032,404
Unoccupied and non-productive class	722,329	1,526,366	2,248,695
Total	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647

3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 32,531 square miles, or 20,819,982 acres, inhabited, in 1891, by 4,704,750 souls. The following table gives the population of Ireland at different census periods, with the density per square mile :—

Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile	Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile
1801	5,395,456	166	1851	6,552,385	201
1811	5,937,856	186	1861	5,798,564	178
1821	6,801,827	209	1871	5,412,377	167
1831	7,767,401	239	1881	5,174,836	159
1841	8,175,124	251	1891	4,704,750	144

The subjoined tables give the results of the enumerations in the four provinces of April 3, 1881, and of April 5, 1891, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1881 and 1891 :—

Provinces	1881	1891	Decrease between 1881 and 1891	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster	1,278,989	1,187,760	91,229	7·13
Munster	1,331,115	1,172,402	158,713	11·92
Ulster	1,743,075	1,619,814	123,261	·07
Connaught . . .	821,657	724,774	96,883	11·79
Total of Ireland	5,174,836	4,704,750	470,086	9·08

The area and the population of the counties of the four provinces of Ireland at the census of April 5, 1891, are given in the following table :—

Provinces and Counties	Population				Pop. per sq. mile
	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total	
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>					
Carlow County	349	20,552	20,384	40,936	117·3
Dublin „	354	197,409	221,807	419,216	1,184·2
Kildare „	654	38,407	31,799	70,206	107·3
Kilkenny „	796	43,468	43,793	87,261	109·6
King's „	772	33,777	31,786	65,563	84·9
Longford „	421	26,681	25,966	52,647	125·0
Louth „	316	35,242	37,796	71,038	224·8
Meath „	906	39,224	37,763	76,987	84·9
Queen's „	664	33,171	31,712	64,883	97·7
Westmeath „	708	33,927	31,182	65,109	91·9
Wexford „	901	54,935	56,843	111,778	124·0
Wicklow „	781	31,054	31,082	62,136	79·5
Total of Leinster	7,622	587,847	599,913	1,187,760	155·8
<i>Province of Munster.</i>					
Clare County	1,294	63,138	61,345	124,483	96·2
Cork „	2,890	219,988	218,444	438,432	151·7
Kerry „	1,853	91,017	88,119	179,136	96·6
Limerick County	1,064	78,607	80,305	158,912	149·3
Tipperary „	1,659	86,807	86,381	173,188	104·4
Waterford „	721	48,054	50,197	98,251	136·2
Total of Munster	9,481	587,611	584,791	1,172,402	123·6
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>					
Antrim County	1,237	221,448	249,731	471,179	380·9
Armagh „	512	68,370	74,919	143,289	279·8
Cavan „	746	56,772	55,145	111,917	150·0
Donegal „	1,870	91,478	94,157	185,635	99·2
Down „	957	105,334	118,674	224,008	234·1
Fermanagh,,	715	37,344	36,826	74,170	103·7
Londonderry County	816	73,260	78,749	152,009	186·2
Monaghan „	500	42,727	43,479	86,206	172·4
Tyrone „	1,260	84,596	86,805	171,401	136·0
Total of Ulster	8,613	781,329	838,485	1,619,814	188·1
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>					
Galway County	2,452	108,283	106,429	214,712	87·5
Leitrim „	619	39,715	38,903	78,618	127·0
Mayo „	2,126	107,498	111,536	219,034	103·1
Roscommon County	949	58,000	56,397	114,397	120·5
Sligo „	721	48,670	49,343	98,013	135·9
Total of Connaught	6,867	362,166	362,608	724,774	105·5
Total of Ireland	32,583	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	144·4

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1891 was 870,578, against 914,108 in 1881, and 961,380 in 1871. The decrease in the decennial period 1881-1891 amounted to 4·7 per cent.

Of uninhabited houses, there were 58,257 at the census of 1881, and 69,320 in 1891, representing an increase of 18·9 per cent. in uninhabited houses; in 1881 there were 1,710 houses building; in 1891 there were 2,602.

The population in 1891 was distributed as follows among the larger towns:—

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	2	500,951	10·7
Between 50,000 and 100,000	1	75,345	1·6
„ 20,000 and 50,000	5	143,272	3·0
„ 10,000 and 20,000	10	124,983	2·6
Total	18	844,551	17·9

In Ireland, in 1891, there were only three cities with over 50,000 inhabitants, viz., Dublin, with 245,001, but 361,891 within the metropolitan police district (349,688 in 1881); Belfast, 255,950; Cork, 75,345; Limerick had 37,155 inhabitants; Londonderry, 33,200; Waterford, 20,852.

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1891:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	138,971	75,272	214,243
Domestic „	34,490	220,654	255,144
Commercial „	81,012	2,161	83,173
Agricultural „	845,691	91,068	936,759
Industrial „	404,155	252,255	656,410
Indefinite and non-productive	814,634	1,744,387	2,559,021
Total	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750

4. Islands in the British Seas.

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows at the census of April 5, 1891:—

Islands	Area square miles	Population		Population per sq. mile 1891	Increase per cent.
		1881	1891		
Isle of Man	220	53,558	55,608	252·7	3·8
Channel Islands	Acrès				
Jersey	28,717	52,445	54,518	—	4·0
Guernsey, &c.	12,605	35,257	37,716	—	7·0
Total	189,307	141,260	147,842	—	4·7

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 :—

Islands	1861	1871	1881	1891
Isle of Man	52,469	54,042	53,558	55,608
Jersey	55,613	56,627	52,445	54,518
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	29,850	30,685	32,631	35,287
Alderney	4,932	2,738	2,048	1,857
Sark and Brechou . . .	583	546	571	572
Total	143,447	144,638	141,260	147,842

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1887	27,826,798	886,017	42,770	530,577	200,175
1888	28,135,197	879,263	40,730	510,690	203,456
1889	28,447,014	885,179	40,627	517,968	213,696
1890	28,762,287	869,937	38,412	562,248	223,028
1891	29,081,047	913,836	38,781	587,666	226,025
1892	29,403,346	897,957	37,581	559,090	226,922

The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births in 1891 was 4·2 per cent. Having gradually diminished from 7 per cent. in 1845 ; the minimum rate was 2·8 per cent. in Essex (extra Metropolitan), and the maximum 7·5 in Shropshire. The percentage for London was 3·6. The births and deaths are exclusive of still-born.

The proportion of male to female children born in England during the last ten years is as 1,037 to 1,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 1,000 women, of all ages, to 949 men in England.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1888	3,943,701	123,269	9,968	71,174	25,305
1889	3,973,305	122,770	9,643	73,203	26,318
1890	4,003,132	121,530	9,167	78,978	27,441
1891	4,033,180	125,986	9,647	83,573	27,969
1892	4,063,452	125,011	9,183	75,568	28,637

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1892 was 7·3 per cent., the rate varying from 4·5 per cent. in Ross and Cromarty to 16·3 per cent. in Wigtown. The proportion of male to female births in Scotland for the last ten years was 1,054 to 1,000.

Ireland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1888	4,800,014	109,557	3,124	85,892	20,060
1889	4,756,145	107,841	3,049	82,908	21,521
1890	4,716,996	105,254	2,827	85,850	20,990
1891	4,681,173	108,116	2,900	85,999	21,475
1892	4,638,169	104,234	2,613	90,044	21,530

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1892 was 2·5 per cent., the rate varying from 0·5 in Connaught to 3·9 in Ulster. The proportion of male to female births in Ireland for the last ten years was 1,057 to 1,000.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose gradually from 12,510 in 1816, to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,030 individuals; in the next five years, 1825–29, the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835–39. Between 1815 and 1852 the total number of emigrants was 3,463,592; between 1853 and 1860 it was 1,582,475, of whom 1,312,683 were of British or Irish origin; between 1861 and 1870 it was 1,967,570, of whom 1,571,829 were of British or Irish origin; 1871–80, 2,228,396, of whom 1,678,919 were British or Irish; 1881–1890, 3,555,655, of whom, 2,558,535 were British or Irish; and the total from 1815 to 1892 was 13,453,628. The total emigration of persons of British or Irish origin only, 1853–1892, was 7,550,515; 5,045,981 went to the United States; of these, 2,191,991 were English, 409,741 Scotch, and 2,444,249 Irish.

The following table exhibits the number of persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating from the United Kingdom to British North America, the United States, and Australasia, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations (32,635 in 1893)—in each of the last five years :—

Year	To British North America	To the United States	To Australasia	Total
1889	38,056	240,395	28,834	342,641
1890	31,897	233,522	21,570	315,980
1891	33,752	252,016	19,957	334,543
1892	41,866	235,221	16,183	321,397
1893	50,371	213,247	11,470	307,750

Of the total in 1892, 192,748 were males, and 128,649 females.

The following shows the number of British emigrants to places out of Europe in the last two years with the increase or decrease (—):—

Year	English	Scotch	Irish	Total United Kingdom
1892	133,815	23,325	52,902	210,042
1893	134,302	22,660	52,155	209,117
Increase or Decrease	487	— 665	— 747	— 925

In the year 1892 there were 143,747 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 321,397 emigrants, left an excess of 177,650 emigrants. As regards persons of British and Irish origin the *immigrants* in 1892 numbered 97,780, which deducted from the total of 210,042 British emigrants, left an excess of 112,262 emigrants of British origin. In 1893 there landed at British ports from the Continent 112,306 aliens, of whom 78,848 were stated to be *en route* to America.

Religion.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Protestant Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church,

possessing the right, regulated by the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected ; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation ; the bishoprics of Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, Newcastle, and Southwell are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 31 bishops in England. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. Under the bishops are 30 deans, 85 archdeacons, and 613 rural deans. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or Convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate ; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy ; so that their real power is extremely limited.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1881 was 14,926. These, however, in many cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which, during the present century, have lost their old importance, the ancient parishes having been cut up in many cases into districts, each of which is virtually an independent parish ecclesiastically. Of such parishes there are about 14,000 ; according to a return of 1882 the Church of England possessed 14,573 registered churches and chapels, in which marriages could be solemnised. Since 1818 the Church Building and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have formed upwards of 3,000 new ecclesiastical districts. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices ; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the Queen, the

bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The total annual income of Church property of all kinds is estimated at about 7,000,000*l.*, most of which is managed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The number of clergy of all grades (including assistant curates) belonging to the Church of England actually doing duty in churches is returned in the census of 1891 at 24,232, and if those who fill other functions be added, the total number is probably about 27,000.

In the theory of English law every Englishman is a member of the Church of England, but it is estimated that the population of England and Wales actually claiming membership with the Established Church was (1881) about 13,500,000, leaving about 12,500,000 to other creeds.

On the basis of the marriage registers 71·6 per cent. of the population belonged to the Established Church, 4·4 per cent. to the Roman Catholic Church, and 24·4 to other bodies.

There are many Protestant Dissenting religious bodies, the most prominent being Methodists of various sects, the Independents or Congregationalists, the Baptists, and the English Presbyterians. The Methodist body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, possess about 15,000 chapels and 800,000 members; the Independents or Congregationalists 4,580 churches and stations, 2,730 ministers, and 360,000 members; the Baptists 3,780 chapels, 1,874 ministers, and 300,000 members, besides in each case the families of members and other adherents. There are altogether 280 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, the total number of registered chapels in 1891 being 27,253. According to the census of 1891 there were 10,057 Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales.

The number of Roman Catholics in England and Wales (1891) is estimated at 1,500,000. There are fifteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, namely, one archbishop and fourteen bishops (besides two coadjutor bishops), as many dioceses, united in the 'Province of Westminster.' In December 1893 there were 1,405 Roman Catholic chapels and stations. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 2,613 (1,620 in 1871).

The number of Jews in Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of London) was estimated in 1890 at 25,700, of those in London in 1891 at 67,500.

II. SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is organised on the presbyterian system of government, in which the clergy are all equal, none of them having pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister or clergyman, who acts as president or moderator, and of a number of laymen called ruling elders. There are in all 84 presbyteries, meeting frequently throughout the year, and these again are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court of the Scottish Church is the General Assembly, which consists of 386 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a moderator appointed by the Assembly, the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a Commission.

The number of parishes, old and new (1893), is 1,348, and the number of churches, chapels, and stations, 1,700; the total number of clergy, with and without charges or appointments, exceeds 1,800. The parishioners are allowed, under certain regulations, to choose their own ministers. The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including the annual value of the manses and glebes, amount to about 350,000*l.* per annum. Since 1845 members of the Church have erected and endowed churches for 384 new parishes, the value, with endowments, being little short of 2,250,000*l.* In 1892 voluntary gifts (independently of over 200,000*l.* derived from the interest of invested contributions, grants from two trusts, and pew rents levied in 450 churches) amounted to 360,588*l.* Exclusive of 'adherents,' the Established Church in 1878 had 515,786 members or communicants. In 1892 the number was 604,984.

The Presbyterians not members of the Established Church of Scotland have the same ecclesiastical organisation as that Church. Of these, the largest body is the Free Church of Scotland, formed from the 'Disruption' in 1843, with 1,273 ministers and missionaries, 1,047 churches, 343,015 members or adherents, and claiming as 'population connected with the Free Church, 1,372,060' in 1893. Its income in 1892-93 from all sources at home was 645,837*l.* The aggregate funds raised in Scotland for all purposes during the fifty years from the Disruption amount to 23,342,809*l.* Next is the United Presbyterian Church, formed from the

amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, one dating as far back as 1733, with 615 ministers, 572 churches, 47 home mission stations, 187,075 members (besides adherents), and an income in 1892 of 372,259*l*. There are also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland, which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, has 7 bishops, 268 churches and missions, and 266 clergy, and claims the adherence of about 80,000 of the population.

The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. The Roman Catholic Church had two archbishops and four bishops in Scotland in 1893, 366 priests, and 340 churches, chapels, and stations. The number of Roman Catholics is estimated at 365,000.

III. IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraticum, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees, but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. In 1891 the Roman Catholic population was returned at 3,547,307, being 10·4 per cent. under the number returned in 1881.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal), formerly (1801–1870) in union with the Church of England, ceased to be ‘established by law’ by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has now (1894) two archbishops, eleven bishops, and 1,700 clergy. It possesses 1,500 churches, 600,000 members, and received in 1892 voluntary contributions amounting to 151,000*l*. Its income previous to disestablishment was 600,000*l*., and its entire capital estimated at 14,000,000*l*. By the Disestablishment Act 7,500,000*l*. were allotted to it by way of commutation (charged with the payment of annuities amounting to 596,000*l*.), and 500,000*l*. in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed

by a General Synod—bishops, clergy, and laity having the right to vote separately. There are also 23 diocesan synods.

There were in Ireland, at the census of 1891, 444,974 Presbyterians, 55,500 Methodists, 17,017 Independents, 5,111 Baptists, 3,032 Quakers, 1,798 Jews.

Instruction.

The following table proves progress in the diffusion of elementary education, by indicating the percentage of persons in England and Wales who signed by mark in the marriage register during each year specified :—

Year	Males	Females	Year	Males	Females
1843	32.7	49.0	1883	12.6	15.5
1853	30.4	43.9	1889	7.8	9.0
1863	23.8	33.1	1890	7.2	8.3
1873	18.8	25.4	1891	6.4	7.3

In London the proportion of men who signed with marks in 1891 was 3.7 per cent., and of women 5.0. Over most of the South-eastern, South Midland, Eastern, South-western, and West Midland counties the proportion of males who signed with marks was greater than females. In the North Midland and Northern counties and in Wales the preponderance is much in favour of the males. The most illiterate counties for men in 1891 were Monmouth 13.3, North Wales 11.7, Suffolk 10.7, Cambridge and Shropshire 10.4, and Cornwall 10.0 per cent. In Scotland, the proportion in 1890 was 3.92 per cent. of men and 6.42 of women. In 1857 the proportion was 12.11 per cent. males to 24.66 females. In Kinross-shire and Peebleshire all males and all females, and in Orkney and Banffshire all males, signed their names. In all the divisions except the N.W., West Midland, and S.W., the proportion was comparatively low. The two most illiterate counties by this test are Ross, 14.52 per cent. males to 42.24 per cent. females, and Inverness with 9.25 to 18.21. In Ireland the proportion unable to sign the marriage register in 1891 was 19.4 men and 19.4 women. In 1874 the proportion was 30.1 men and 36.4 women. The proportions varied in the various provinces from 16.2 per cent. of the men and 15.7 per cent. of the women in Leinster to 26.8 per cent. of the men and 22.2 per cent. of the women in Connaught.

The highest education is provided for in Great Britain and Ireland by a number of universities and detached colleges. With the exception of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Owens College, the Scotch Universities, and Trinity and Queen's Colleges, Ireland,

most of the other institutions have been founded within the last ten years. The following table gives the statistics in most cases for the last term of 1893:—

—	No. of Col- leges	Teach- ing Staff	Students	—	No. of Col- leges	Teach- ing Staff	Students
ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.			
<i>Universities :¹—</i>				<i>Universities :—</i>			
Oxford . . .	23	90	3,232	Aberdeen . . .	1	43	748 ¹
Cambridge . .	19	108	2,912	Edinburgh . .	1	102	3,138 ¹¹
Durham . . .	1	13	196	Glasgow . . .	1	94	2,041 ¹²
<i>Colleges :—</i>				St. Andrews . .	2	27	205
Aberystwith . .	1	26	298	<i>College :—</i>			
Bangor . . .	1	26	127	University, Dundee . . .	1	19	250
Manchester . .	1	97	974 ²	IRELAND.			
Newcastle . .	2	52	2,164 ³	<i>University :—</i>			
Nottingham . .	1	60	431 ⁴	Dublin . . .	1	64	1,103
Sheffield . . .	1	18	290 ⁵	<i>Colleges :—</i>			
Birmingham . .	1	50	495	Queen's, Belfast	1	20	394
Bristol . . .	1	47	412 ⁶	„ Cork . . .	1	25	230
Cardiff . . .	1	31	308 ⁷	„ Galway . .	1	17	108
Lampeter . . .	1	9	129	Total United Kingdom . . .			
Leeds . . .	1	98	670 ⁸				
Liverpool . . .	1	54	429				
<i>London :—</i>							
University . .	1	67	1,093 ⁹				
King's . . .	1	140	480 ¹⁰				

¹ Owens College, Manchester, University College, Liverpool, and Yorkshire College, Leeds, are associated together as the Victoria University. ² Inclusive of 108 women; exclusive of 368 evening students. ³ Of the teaching staff 34, and of the students 1,959 (about half of them being evening students) belong to the College of Science; the remainder to the College of Medicine.

⁴ Besides 1,329 evening students. ⁵ Including 108 evening students. ⁶ In addition there are 744 evening students.

⁷ There are also 1,500 students attending evening technical classes. ⁸ Excluding 440 evening students. ⁹ Exclusive of school. ¹⁰ Numbers for 1892, exclusive of school and evening students; in 1893, including school and evening classes there were 4,352 students.

¹¹ Including 72 women, excluding 104 non-matriculated students. ¹² Of the teaching staff 30, and of the students 155, belonged to the women's department.

London University is only an examining body, with power to grant degrees to all candidates who pass its examinations: in 1893 it had 77 examiners, and in 1892, 5,553 candidates underwent its various examinations. The Royal University of Ireland holds a similar position in Ireland: in 1893 it had 64 fellows and examiners; in 1893, out of 993 entered for matriculation, 679 passed, 186 being women. The Catholic University of Ireland includes, besides University College, Dublin, seven other Catholic colleges. It grants degrees in theology and philosophy, and sends up its students for other degrees to the examinations of the Royal University.

For medical education, besides the faculties attached to some of the universities and colleges, there are medical schools attached to the hospitals of most of the large towns in England. In a few of the colleges female students are admitted. There are, besides, 4 university colleges for ladies:—Newnham College, Cambridge, a staff of 15, and 149 students in 1893; Girton College, Cambridge, with 6 resident and 29 outside lecturers, and 113 students; and

Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls, Oxford, the former with 38 students and the latter with 52 students. There is a similar College (Bedford) for ladies in London with 20 lecturers and 130 students, and another in Edinburgh.

The City and Guilds of London Technical Institute has two Technical Colleges, a Technical Art School, and a Leather Trades School. The total teaching staff in December, 1893, numbered 74, and the students (including about 1,500 evening students), 1,858.

Middle-class education in England is entirely unorganised, and is mainly left to private enterprise; no complete, trustworthy statistics are available. There are a number of endowed public and grammar schools but over the conduct of these schools Government has no control.

In Scotland, the burgh schools of various names, grammar schools, high schools, &c., are administered by the school boards. There are also endowed schools and schools under private management which give secondary education. In 1893 59 schools were inspected, 23 of them being under school boards, 21 endowed schools, and 15 private schools. There were 7,148 candidates for leaving certificates, 3,755 being from 55 higher class schools, and 3,393 from 97 higher departments of state-aided schools. The total receipts of the higher class public schools in the year ended 15 May, 1892, amounted to £60,963; this included income from endowments, school fees (£34,246), loans (£2,500) and contributions from burgh or other funds. Under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, a sum is available for secondary education.

For Ireland there is an Intermediate Education Board, with a yearly income, on January 1, 1893, of 34,483*l*. Its functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1892 5,759 pupils (4,294 boys and 1,465 girls) presented themselves for examination, as compared with 5,156 in the previous year, and 6,952 in 1881. In 1881 there were in Ireland about 1,500 superior schools, with about 200,000.

In connection with the Government Science and Art Department there are, in addition to classes in ordinary schools for science and art education, 2,553 science schools, with 180,410 pupils. The number of art schools and classes in 1892 was 1,631, and the number of students 115,848. The Parliamentary vote for 1893-94 was 645,015*l*., against 64,675*l*. for 1856-57.

Up to the beginning of this century elementary education in England was left almost entirely to the care of the clergy of the Established Church. In 1808 the British and Foreign School Society was founded, and in 1811 the National School Society, the latter being under the authority of the Church. In 1833 Parliament for the first time voted money to aid in the building of schools. In 1839 a Committee of Council on education was appointed to watch over the distribution of these subventions. In the same year normal schools began to be built and received aid from the Committee of Council. In 1846 subventions were first given to increase the salaries of teachers, and in 1847 Catholic schools were admitted to these benefits. In 1853 grants began to be given to schools according to the number of pupils in attendance, and in 1862 the grants were made to depend on examination results.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 and subsequent amending Acts now regulate elementary education in England and Wales. The central administrative authority resides in the Education Department or Committee of Council on Education, consisting of Lords of the Privy Council with the President of the Privy Council as President, and a member of the Privy Council as Vice-President who represents the department in the House of Commons. Sufficient school accommodation must be provided in every district for all the resident children between the ages of 5 and 14. The

boroughs and parishes are, unless the educational requirements are otherwise supplied, formed or grouped into school districts each with its elected school board which may compel parents to send their children to school. In boroughs and parishes where school boards are not required school attendance committees are appointed to enforce the attendance of children. On April 1, 1893, there were in England and Wales 2,331 school boards embracing a population of 18,764,565, and 781 school attendance committees embracing a population of 10,277,961. The obligatory subjects are reading, writing, arithmetic, and (for boys) drawing, or (for girls) needlework. Optional subjects are singing, geography, science, algebra, modern languages, cookery, &c. In board schools unsectarian religious instruction is given; in voluntary schools sectarian doctrines may be inculcated. There are 7 standards and each pupil should pass one standard every year. When the fourth standard is passed, the child, if 12 years of age, may leave school. A "code" providing in detail for the regulation of schools is annually prepared by the department and submitted to Parliament. In 1891, by a fee grant of ten shillings for each child between 3 and 15 years of age in average attendance, to be paid on certain conditions to managers of public elementary schools, education was rendered practically free in England and Wales. On June 1, 1893, there were 19,534 schools receiving the fee grant, and only 142 schools had refused it.

The following table includes the total number of Voluntary and Board day-schools under inspection during the last 5 years;—

Years ended August 31	Schools Inspected	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children of School Age (5—14)
1888 . . .	19,221	5,356,554	3,614,967	5,962,448
1889 . . .	19,310	5,440,441	3,682,625	6,042,940
1890 . . .	19,419	5,539,285	3,717,917	6,124,519
1891 . . .	19,508	5,628,201	3,749,956	6,636,984 ¹
1892 . . .	19,515	5,692,975	3,870,774	6,708,504 ¹

¹ Age 5—15. The number is calculated from census results of 1891; the earlier estimates being from census results of 1881.

On August 31, 1892, there were in England and Wales 4,869 Board schools; 11,935 National Society Schools; 530 Wesleyan; 967 Roman Catholic; 1,333 British, Undenominational, and others. In the same year there were 48,772 certificated teachers, 23,558 assistant teachers, 26,961 pupil teachers. In 1893 there were 44 residential and 14 day training colleges with 3,927 students.

The School Inspectors are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Education Department.

In Scotland from 1595 to 1872 elementary education was regulated by the Act of James VI. which ordained that every parish should have a school supported by revenues derived from the land, the teachers being appointed on the recommendation of the Presbyterian ministers. By the Elementary Education Act of 1872, the Scotch Education Department was instituted, and each burgh and parish or group of parishes was required to have a school board to administer both elementary and middle-class schools, and to enforce the attendance of children from 5 to 14 years of age. In 1889, by a capitation grant, education was made free for the compulsory standards; in 1891 an age limit, 5 to 14, was introduced. The following table includes the total number of day schools inspected in Scotland during the last 5 years:—

Years ended 30 September	Schools Inspected	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children of School Age
1888 . . .	3,105	687,297	496,239	833,109
1889 . . .	3,116	706,085	503,100	841,982
1890 . . .	3,076	714,865	516,046	850,949
1891 . . .	3,105	732,735	538,365	835,175 ¹
1892 . . .	3,030	736,511	538,678	846,582 ¹

¹ Calculated from census results of 1891, earlier years from census of 1881

In 1892 there were in Scotland 2,671 public schools; 51 Church of Scotland schools; 176 Roman Catholic; the rest being Free Church, Episcopal Church, or Undenominational. In the same year there were 8,252 certificated teachers and 3,776 pupil teachers. In 1893 there were 7 training colleges with 858 students.

Elementary education in Ireland, since 1845, is under the superintendence of a body of 'Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.' The following table gives statistics of elementary schools for five years:—

Year ended Dec. 31	Schools in Operation	Average on Rolls	Average Attendance	Children of School Age (5-13) Census 1891
1888	8,196	846,433	493,883	—
1889	8,251	839,603	507,865	—
1890	8,298	828,520	489,144	—
1891	8,346	824,818	506,336	939,694
1892	8,403	815,972	495,254	939,694

Of 8,320 schools regarding which returns had been received, 3,817 were mixed Roman Catholic and Protestant; 3,474 were Roman Catholic; and 1,077 were Protestant. On December 31, 1892, there were 8,193 teachers and 3,182 assistants, with 668 students in the 5 training colleges.

Annual grants were made to primary schools (for examination and attendance of scholars in the case of Great Britain) for five years as follows:—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	3,245,450	3,326,220	3,414,411	4,280,026	5,653,402
Scotland . . .	488,686	493,354	522,925	558,170	872,989
Ireland . . .	902,333 ¹	902,391 ¹	955,976 ¹	969,445	1,017,301
Gt. Britain (var.)	433,748	439,506	454,790	453,389	471,848
United Kingdom	5,070,217	5,161,471	5,348,102	6,261,030	7,915,540

¹ Including rates.

In addition to the grant these schools derive an income from endowments, school fees, local rates, voluntary subscriptions, and other sources. The total income of the elementary schools inspected in England and Wales in 1892 was £8,057,989; in Scotland, £1,251,244; and in Ireland that of the schools under the Commissioners of National Education was £1,171,439.

Justice and Crime.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court. Two or more justices of the peace sitting in a petty sessional court house, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Similar courts can be held at other times, and are then called 'general sessions.' Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Certain boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to the county justices in quarter sessions assembled, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge. The assize courts are held four times a year in various towns throughout the country by 'commissioners' nominated by the Crown. These commissioners are generally judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, but sometimes Queen's Counsel of good standing are appointed. The trial takes place before a single commissioner. The Central Criminal Court is the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the City of London and a large surrounding district. The sessions of this court are held at least twelve times a year, and more often if necessary. The Recorder and the Common Sergeant, and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom the more serious cases are reserved. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences. Cases of a more serious nature are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes. To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court the sheriff cities 24 of the chief inhabitants of the district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury. The grand jury examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if they think a *prima facie* case for trial is made out they endorse the bill 'a true bill.' All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction, take place before a judge and a petty jury of twelve men. Except on some highly technical point of procedure there is no appeal in criminal cases. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petty jury has found him 'not guilty.' On a conviction the judge can, if he think fit, reserve a question of law (but not of fact) for the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. This Court is formed by five or more judges of the High Court, and can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is by the royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. Nominally all the judges are appointed by the Queen, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a Cabinet minister, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry) and the Lord Chief Justice are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in

cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted ; and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits. Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

IRELAND.

In Ireland persons charged with crime are first brought before the petty sessions court, which must consist of at least two ordinary justices of the peace, one of whom *may be* a stipendiary—commonly called a resident magistrate. Then if the charge be trifling it may be disposed of, the prisoner, if convicted, having a right of appeal to the quarter sessions or recorder's court (according as it is in a borough or in the county), provided he is fined more than twenty shillings or sentenced to a longer imprisonment than one month (Petty Sessions Act, sec. 24). If the charge be of a more serious character it must either be dismissed or sent for trial to the quarter sessions or recorder's court, or to the assizes, as in England. There is this difference, however, between quarter sessions in Ireland and in England : in England they are presided over by an unpaid chairman, who need not be a lawyer and who is elected by his fellow justices of the peace for the county ; while in Ireland they are presided over by a paid official, who must be a barrister, whose decision on points of law binds the court, who is appointed by the Crown, and who is also judge of the civil bill court of the county, which corresponds to the English county court. The assizes are presided over by one of the common law judges of the High Court of Justice. In the quarter sessions, recorder's court, and assizes the trial is by jury in all cases save appeals from petty sessions. Under the Crimes Act witnesses and persons suspected of crime may be interrogated before a secret court of inquiry ; but admissions then made are not evidence against the persons making them. Prisoners may be convicted before two resident magistrates specially appointed to hear cases under the Crimes Act, and in cases where the sentence exceeds a month, convicted persons have a right of appeal to the county chairman at quarter sessions.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial and convicted, in each of the three kingdoms, was as follows in the last five years :—

England and Wales.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1888	11,678	2,072	13,750	10,561
1889	10,192	1,907	12,099	9,348
1890	10,075	1,899	11,974	9,242
1891	9,837	1,858	11,695	9,055
1892	10,492	1,724	12,216	9,607

Scotland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1888	2,001	351	2,352	1,853
1889	1,833	417	2,250	1,737
1890	1,909	403	2,312	1,825
1891	1,969	384	2,354	1,822
1892	1,871	381	2,252	1,778

Ireland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1888	1,821	367	2,188	1,220
1889	1,801	380	2,181	1,225
1890	1,728	333	2,061	1,193
1891	1,714	398	2,112	1,255
1892	1,761	270	2,013	1,196

The following table shows the strength of the police force in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland :—

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1880	31,488	3,484	12,579	1890	39,221	4,103	13,921
1888	37,296	3,986	13,934	1891	39,673	4,228	13,840
1889	37,957	4,038	13,951	1892	40,596	4,400	13,630

Pauperism.

There is a Poor Law, under a variety of statutes, applicable to the Three Kingdoms, by which paupers, under certain conditions, are to be relieved in their own houses or lodged in workhouses or poor-houses built for the purpose. The law is administered by the Local Government Board, through Boards of Guardians elected for the purpose. For the administration of the law the country is divided into a number of unions or parishes. The funds are obtained in the different parishes or unions by means of a poor-rate levied on the occupiers of property of all kinds, determined by the local authorities accordingly.

The following table shows the total amount expended in relief of the poor for the last five years (ended March 25 for England and Ireland, and May 14 for Scotland) :—

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	£	£	£	£
1888	8,440,821	887,867	1,390,929	10,719,617
1889	8,366,477	882,836	1,444,680	10,693,993
1890	8,434,345	874,389	1,409,024	10,717,758
1891	8,643,318	880,458	1,405,514	10,929,290
1892	8,847,678	912,838	1,411,597	11,172,113

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes of England and Wales was as follows on January 1 of the last five years :—

January 1	Number of Unions and Parishes	Adult Able-bodied Paupers	All other Paupers	Total
1889	647	104,817	705,315	810,132
1890	647	97,745	689,800	787,545
1891	648	98,794	676,111	774,905
1892	649	99,534	654,951	754,485
1893	649	107,178	669,280	776,458

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland during the five years from 1888 to 1892, on January 14 in each year, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Year	Number of Parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1888	886	59,730	33,430	93,160
1889	886	59,079	32,532	91,611
1890	886	58,650	31,561	90,211
1891	886	57,673	30,610	88,283
1892	886	56,903	30,458	87,362

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and the total—including others in blind and deaf and dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week in January in each of the last five years :—

Year (January)	Indoor Paupers	Outdoor Paupers	Total including Asylums
1889	46,364	62,760	109,957
1890	44,653	62,213	107,774
1891	42,601	63,426	107,129
1892	42,018	60,709	103,839
1893	42,755	59,001	102,865

Finance.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following tables show the total amounts of the estimated and actual Imperial revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31, 1880, and the five years ended March 31, 1893 :—

Year ended March 31	REVENUE ¹		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1880	81,161,000	79,344,098	- 1,816,902
1889	86,827,000	88,472,812	+ 1,645,812
1890	86,150,000	89,304,316	+ 3,154,316
1891	87,610,000	89,489,112	+ 1,879,112
1892	90,430,000	90,994,786	+ 564,786
1893	90,453,000	90,395,377	- 57,623

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE ¹		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1880	84,105,871	82,184,797	- 1,921,074
1889	87,024,061	87,683,830 ²	+ 659,769
1890	86,723,168	86,083,314	- 639,854
1891	88,511,943	87,732,855	- 779,088
1892	90,924,036	89,927,773	- 996,263
1893	91,069,560	90,375,365	- 694,195

¹ By the system now adopted, these items exclude Army and Navy 'Extra Receipts' and the contributions by India for 'Military Charges.'

² Inclusive of special expenditure, amounting to £2,009,958, incurred in connection with the conversion of debt.

The following table (derived from the two preceding) shows the differences (surplus or deficit) between revenue and expenditure in 1880 and the last five years :—

Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	£		£
1880	- 2,840,699	1891	+ 1,756,257
1889	+ 788,982	1892	+ 1,067,013
1890	+ 3,221,002	1893	+ 20,012

The Imperial revenue is derived mainly from taxation (under the first six heads of the following table), which in 1892-93

produced 74,800,000*l.*, or nearly five-sixths of the whole. The remaining sixth is subdivided into five heads as below (vii.—xi.).

Sources of REVENUE	Year ending March 31, 1893.			Budget Estimate 1893-94
	Net Receipts		Exchequer ¹ Receipts	
	£	£	£	£
i. Customs—				
Tobacco	10,124,435			
Tea	3,399,375			
Rum	2,078,535			
Brandy	1,334,221			
Other spirits	678,768			
Wine	1,268,491			
Currants	100,184			
Coffee	173,858			
Raisins	191,205			
Other articles	270,219			
		19,619,291	19,715,000	19,650,000
ii. Excise—				
Spirits	15,284,067			
Beer	9,445,893			
Licence duties	234,280			
Railways	310,325			
Other sources	8,569			
		25,283,134	25,360,000	25,100,000
iii. Stamps (excluding Fee Stamps, &c.)—				
Probate duty	2,398,030			
Legacy duty	3,242,091			
Estate duty—				
Personalty	1,091,760			
Realty	162,902			
Succession duty	1,455,806			
Deeds	2,412,894			
Receipts	1,148,396			
Bills of exchange	665,030			
Patent medicines	220,325			
Licences, &c.	164,155			
Companies' capital duty	124,970			
Marine insurances	134,557			
Other sources	567,467			
		13,788,383	13,805,000	13,600,000
iv. Land Tax	—	1,024,713	1,040,000	1,035,000
v. House Duty	—	1,411,511	1,410,000	1,425,000
vi. Income and Property Tax	—	13,439,576	13,470,000	15,150,000
Total Produce of Taxes	—	74,566,608	74,800,000	75,960,000
vii. Post Office	—	10,344,353	10,400,000	10,600,000
viii. Telegraph service	—	2,486,791	2,480,000	2,480,000
ix. Crown Lands	—	515,596 ²	430,000	430,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1892, and March 31, 1893.

² Gross receipts from which fall to be deducted the cost of collection and other outgoings.

Sources of REVENUE	Year ending March 31, 1893			Budget Estimate 1893-94
	Net Receipts		Exchequer ¹ Receipts	
	£	£	£	£
x. Interest on Purchase-money of Suez Canal Shares, &c. . . .	—	220,396	220,396	220,000
xi. Miscellaneous—				
Fee Stamps	—		832,568	
Civil Departments . .	—		812,862	
Revenue Departments .	—		30,447	
Bank of England . . .	—		170,971	
Post Office Savings Banks	—		51,117	
Various	—		167,016	
		2,047,487	2,064,981	1,950,000
Total non-tax Revenue .	—	15,614,623	15,595,377	15,680,000
Total Revenue	—	90,181,231	90,395,377	91,640,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1892, and March 31, 1893.

The national expenditure falls under three categories : (1) the Consolidated Fund Charges, 28,306,175*l.*, mainly bestowed on the National Debt, but including 1,428,571*l.* for the Naval Defence Fund ; (2) the Army and Navy Supply Services, 31,844,000*l.* ; and (3) the Civil and Miscellaneous Services, including expense of collection of the revenue, 30,225,190*l.*, for 1892-93.

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1893		Budget Estimate 1893-94
	£	£	£
i. National Debt Services :—			
Interest of Funded Debt .	16,052,835		
Terminable Annuities . .	6,350,400		
Interest of Unfunded Debt	659,826		
Management of Debt . . .	185,194		
New Sinking Fund	1,751,745		
		25,000,000	25,000,000
Suez Canal Exchequer Bonds	—	200,000	200,000
ii. Naval Defence Fund . . .	—	1,428,571	1,429,000
iii. Other Consolidated Fund Services :—			
Civil List	407,954		
Annuities and Pensions . .	334,538		
Salaries and Allowances . .	83,672		
Courts of Justice, Salaries	517,943		

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1893		Budget Estimate 1893-94
	£	£	£
Miscellaneous	333,496	1,677,603	1,691,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	—	28,306,175	28,320,000
iv. Army	17,541,700		
v. Ordnance Factories	300	17,542,000	17,803,000
vi. Navy	—	14,302,000	14,240,000
vii. Civil Services	—	17,780,515	18,130,000
viii. Customs and Inland Revenue	—	2,615,595	2,706,000
ix. Post Office	—	6,513,000	6,791,000
x. Telegraph Service	—	2,595,000	2,739,000
xi. Packet Service	—	721,080	735,000
Total Supply Services	—	62,069,190	63,144,000
Total Expenditure	—	90,375,365	91,464,000
Surplus Income	—	20,212	176,000

The estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1894, have for comparison been embodied with the two preceding general tables.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BUDGET.

Army.—The net cost of the British army, according to the estimates for 1893-94, is 17,802,800*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 2,947,851*l.*, the gross estimate was 20,750,651*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1893-4, as compared with those for 1892-93 :—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES :—	1892-93	1893-94
<i>Regular forces and army reserve :</i>	£	£
General staff and regimental pay, &c.	4,942,205	5,127,424
Chaplains' department	57,935	58,752
Staff of military prisons, &c.	29,335	29,484
Army reserve	605,525	660,740
<i>Medical Establishments</i>	290,100	288,200

	1892-93 £	1893-94 £
<i>Auxiliary forces :</i>		
Militia	535,000	560,000
Yeomanry cavalry	74,400	74,400
Volunteer corps	781,500	786,000
<i>Commissariat :</i>		
Transport and remounts	639,700	623,000
Provisions, forage, &c.	2,645,000	2,622,400
Clothing	820,600	790,600
Warlike and other stores	1,847,000	1,827,400
<i>Works, buildings, &c. with superintending</i>	802,100	789,600
<i>Various :</i>		
Military education	113,500	114,400
Miscellaneous services	122,300	126,300
War Office	257,800	257,800
Total effective services	14,564,000	14,736,500
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES :—		
<i>Officers, &c. :</i>		
Rewards for distinguished services	10,730	10,400
Half pay	82,850	72,600
Retired pay and gratuities	1,250,376	1,259,016
Widows' pensions and allowances	132,061	132,359
Pensions for wounds	11,998	12,226
Retired allowances, auxiliary forces	39,685	37,599
<i>Non-commissioned officers and men, &c. :</i>		
In-pensions	31,280	31,697
Out-pensions.	1,345,300	1,345,250
Rewards for distinguished services	5,960	5,740
Widows' pensions, &c.	2,860	2,713
Superannuation allowances, &c.	154,100	
Total non-effective services	3,067,200	1,385,400
Total effective and non-effective services	17,631,200	17,802,800
Net increase, 1893-94	—	171,600

Navy.—The net cost of the Navy, according to the estimates for 1893-94, is 14,240,100*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 1,027,574*l.*, the gross estimate was 15,267,674*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1893-94, as compared with those for 1892-93 :—

	1892-93 £	1893-94 £
I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Wages of Officers and Seamen and Royal Marines	3,520,000	3,620,800
Victualling and Clothing	1,215,700	1,260,700
Medical Establishments	125,000	133,000
Martial Law	11,400	10,900
Educational Services	75,800	80,500
Scientific Services	60,000	59,300
Royal Naval Reserves	159,000	172,000
Shipbuilding, Repairs, &c.	4,771,000	4,719,000
Naval Armaments	1,398,700	1,315,200
Works, Buildings, &c.	448,000	380,000
Miscellaneous Services	148,000	160,100
Admiralty Office	227,800	231,000
Total effective services	12,160,400	12,142,500
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Half-pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay	764,200	768,700
Naval Pensions, &c.	941,600	956,400
Civil Pensions, &c.	313,700	312,220
Total non-effective services	2,019,500	2,037,320
III. EXTRA COLONIAL ESTIMATE.		
Additional Annuity, for service in Australasian waters	60,300	60,300
Grand total	14,240,200	14,240,100
Net Decrease, 1893-94		100

Civil Services.—The following is an abstract of the Civil Service estimates for 1893-94, showing the more important items of expenditure :—

	£		£
I. Public Works and Buildings	1,643,254	Reformatories, Great Brit.	270,814
		Other expenses	154,722
		Scotland :—	
II. Salaries, &c., Civil Departments :		Courts of Justice, &c.	89,891
U. K. and England	1,853,535	Prisons	91,800
Scotland	56,357	Other expenses	45,110
Ireland	114,814	Ireland :—	
Total	2,024,706	Supreme Court of Judicature	114,006
		Land Commission	70,467
		County Court Officers, &c.	123,093
III. Law and Justice :		Police and Constabulary	1,481,958
U. K. and England :—		Prisons	128,532
Sup. Court of Judicature	327,902	Reformatories, &c.	110,702
County Courts	36,200	Other expenses	77,264
Police Courts	60,383	Total	3,800,481
Prisons, Eng. and Col.	617,637		

IV. *Education, Science and Art :*

U. K. and England :—	£
Public Education . . .	6,194,718
Science and Art Dept. . .	645,015
British Museum . . .	157,500
National Galleries . . .	15,118
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain . . .	83,012
Scientific Investigation . .	26,163
Scotland :—	
Public Education . . .	968,073
National Gallery . . .	4,050
Ireland :—	
Public Education . . .	1,069,969
National Gallery . . .	2,545
Queen's Colleges, &c. . .	6,053
Total . . .	9,172,216

V. *Foreign and Colonial Services :*

	£
Diplomatic and Consular . . .	448,101
Colonial	124,066
Other services	64,038
Total	636,205

VI. *Non-Effective and Charitable Services . . .*

671,037

VII. *Miscellaneous. . .*

182,030

Grand Total 1893-94 . 18,129,929

Grand Total 1892-93 . 17,626,875

Net decrease 1893-94 . 503,054

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were issues to meet expenditure under the Imperial Defence Act, 1888, 285,000*l.*; Naval Defence Act, 1889, 1,150,000*l.*; Barracks Act, 1890, 535,000*l.*; Telegraph Act, 1892, 86,000*l.*, these issues being in each case covered by equal sums borrowed under the several Acts, and paid into the Exchequer. The net advances for purchase of bullion amounted to 115,000*l.* The amount of the surplus of the previous year (the 'Old Sinking Fund'), 1,067,013*l.*, was issued from the Exchequer and applied in reduction of debt. Besides the foregoing items, there were a few minor receipts into and issues from the Exchequer account; which is also swollen by cross entries in respect of sums borrowed and paid off during the year. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1892, was 6,255,169*l.*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1892-93 amounted to 148,912,205*l.*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer in the year 1892-93 amounted to 150,074,839*l.*, leaving a balance on March 31, 1893, of 5,082,535*l.*

II. TAXATION.

The revenue derived from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, was as follows since 1884 :—

Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Ex- chequer Receipt	Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Ex- chequer Receipt
		£			£
1884	5 <i>d.</i>	10,718,000	1889	6 <i>d.</i>	12,700,000
1885	6 <i>d.</i>	12,000,000	1890	6 <i>d.</i>	12,770,000
1886	8 <i>d.</i>	15,160,000	1891	6 <i>d.</i>	13,250,000
1887	8 <i>d.</i>	15,900,000	1892	6 <i>d.</i>	13,810,000
1888	7 <i>d.</i>	14,440,000	1893	6 <i>d.</i>	13,470,000

The gross amount of the annual value of property and profits assessed to the income tax in the year ended April 5, 1892, in the United Kingdom, was 710,752,684*l.*; in 1871 it was 465,478,688*l.* Of the amount for 1892 the share of England was 607,748,110*l.*; of Scotland, 65,023,424*l.*; of Ireland, 37,981,150*l.*

The real property so assessed was distributed as follows:—

Assessed to Income Tax		1889	1890	1891	1892
		£	£	£	£
Land	England	42,274,444	41,795,594	41,378,589	41,129,907
	Scotland	6,539,762	6,416,507	6,374,863	6,318,581
	Ireland	9,940,928	9,941,799	9,941,368	9,943,358
	Total	58,755,134	58,153,900	57,694,820	57,391,846
Houses	England	120,513,633	121,907,494	123,721,189	125,945,646
	Scotland	12,906,606	13,026,736	13,245,723	13,425,504
	Ireland	3,502,665	3,557,392	3,617,151	3,675,851
	Total	136,922,904	138,491,622	140,584,063	143,047,001

The annual value of the mines, railways, and ironworks assessed to the income tax was as follows in 1892:—

—	Mines	Railways	Ironworks
	£	£	£
England	9,372,169	38,691,790	2,463,325
Scotland	1,488,830	4,050,352	516,117
Ireland	10,890	1,448,514	—
Total	10,871,889	44,190,656	2,979,442

The annual value of canals was assessed at 3,431,253*l.*; of gasworks, 4,607,648*l.*; of quarries, 985,614*l.*; other profits, including waterworks, salt springs, and alum works, 6,390,759*l.*

In accordance with Acts passed in the years 1888–90, various duties are collected for local authorities by Imperial officers. These are: (1) the duties on local taxation licences, the proceeds of which are distributed to the counties of England and Wales and Scotland according to the amount certified to have been collected in each; (2) the probate duties to the extent of one-half, the proceeds of which are shared by the three divisions of the United Kingdom, England receiving four-fifths, Scotland eleven-hundredths, and Ireland nine-hundredths of the moiety; (3) the additional duties of 6*d.* per gallon on spirits, and 3*d.* per 36 gallons on beer, the proceeds of which are paid into the local taxation accounts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the same proportion as the moiety of the probate duty. The net receipts of these duties and the payments made to local taxation accounts in the year ended March 31, 1893, were as follows:—

—	Additional Beer & Spirit Duty	Licences	Moiety of Probate Duty	Total
	£	£	£	£
Net receipts	1,357,380	3,434,253	2,398,030	7,189,663
Payments:				
England	1,089,633	3,099,328	1,920,949	6,109,910
Scotland	149,885	334,299	268,231	752,415
Ireland	131,871	—	220,007	351,878
Total payments	1,371,389	3,433,627	2,409,187	7,214,203

The following statement from a Return on Financial Relations (England, Scotland and Ireland) shows for the year ended March 31, 1893, the amount

contributed by each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, the expenditure on each, and the balance of revenue contributed by each available for Imperial expenditure:—

—	Imperial	England	Scotland	Ireland	Total
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	—	15,229,858	2,005,982	2,388,451	19,619,291
Excise	—	18,769,987	3,586,139	2,927,008	25,283,134
Stamps	65,000	11,856,689	1,256,970	609,724	13,788,383
Land tax and House duty .	—	2,310,394	125,829	—	2,436,223
Income tax	171,000	11,413,675	1,291,972	562,929	13,439,576
Total, taxes	236,000	59,580,603	8,266,892	6,483,112	74,566,607
Non-tax revenue	938,884	12,309,425	1,397,437	913,012	15,558,758
Total Exchequer revenue .	1,174,884	71,890,028	9,664,329	7,396,124	90,125,365
Local taxation revenue . .	41,000	6,155,907	745,046	247,710	7,189,663
Grand total	1,215,884	78,045,935	10,409,375	7,643,834	97,315,028
Per cent.	1.25	80.20	10.70	7.85	100
Expenditure:—					
From Exchequer revenue . .	62,067,294	19,989,030	3,130,411	5,188,630	90,375,365
From local taxation revenue	—	6,109,910	752,415	351,878	7,214,203
Total expenditure	62,067,294	26,098,940	3,882,826	5,540,508	97,589,568
Per cent. Eng. Scotl. Irel.	—	73.47	10.93	15.60	100
Per cent. total	63.60	26.74	3.98	5.68	100
Balance available for Imperial expenditure . .	—	51,946,995	6,526,549	2,103,326	60,576,870
Per cent.	—	85.76	10.77	3.47	100

III. NATIONAL DEBT.

The expenditure on account of National Debt is now nearly six times the amount paid in 1775, at the beginning of the War of Independence of the United States. The total charge for interest and management was then only a little over $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The twenty-two years' warfare with France, from 1793 to 1815, added 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, making it over $32\frac{1}{2}$ millions, decreased by slightly more than a million in 1817, in the year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt has on the whole been steadily decreasing, excepting for the years of the Russian war. The annual charge, after increasing to nearly 30 millions in 1883, is now less than in 1857, at the close of that war, by 3,207,039*l*. Moreover, the present figure (25,200,000*l*.) includes a large provision for repayment of the capital of the debt, amounting in 1892–93 to 6,531,844*l*.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1893 at various periods:—

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
	£	£
National Debt at the Revolution in 1688	664,263	39,855
Increase during William III.'s reign	12,102,962	1,175,469

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
	£	£
Debt at the Accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	12,767,225	1,215,324
Increase during the War of the Spanish Succession	23,408,235	1,847,811
At the accession of George I., 1714	36,175,460	3,063,135
Increase during his reign	16,675,337	(-) 323,507
At the accession of George II., 1727	52,850,797	2,739,628
Decrease during 12 years' peace, ending 1739	6,236,914	708,744
At the commencement of the Spanish War, 1739	46,613,883	2,030,884
Increase during the war	29,198,249	1,134,881
At the end of the Spanish War, 1748	75,812,132	3,165,765
Decrease during 8 years' peace	1,237,107	412,199
At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, 1756	74,575,025	2,753,566
Increase during the war	58,141,024	2,279,167
At the Peace of Paris, 1763	132,716,049	5,032,733
Decrease during 12 years' peace	5,873,238	329,214
At the commencement of the American War, 1775	126,842,811	4,703,519
Increase during the war	116,220,334	4,837,737
At the end of the American War, 1784	243,063,145	9,541,256
Decrease during the peace	3,399,724	109,077
At the commencement of the French War, 1792	239,663,421	9,432,179
Increase during the war	297,989,587	10,836,372
At the Peace of Amiens, 1802	537,653,008	20,268,551
Increase during war with Napoleon	323,386,041	12,377,067
At the Peace of Paris, 1815	861,039,049	32,645,618
Decrease during 40 years	91,956,500	4,930,415
At commencement of Crimean War, 1854	769,082,549	27,715,203
Increase during the war	39,026,173	834,836
Debt in 1857	808,108,722	28,550,039
Decrease since the Crimean War	137,065,880	3,350,039
Debt on March 31, 1893	671,042,842	25,200,000

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross and Net Liabilities of the State on March 31, 1893.

	£	£
Funded Debt	589,533,082	
Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities	60,761,490	
Unfunded Debt	20,748,270	
		671,042,842

Other Capital Liabilities :

Russian Dutch Loan	502,779	
Imperial Defence Act, 1888	689,299	
Barracks Act, 1890	542,544	
Telegraph Act, 1892	86,474	
Savings Banks, &c., Deficiencies	783,626	
		2,604,722

Total Gross Liabilities.	673,647,564
Sundry Assets	5,214,792

Total Net Liabilities	668,432,772
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland	5,082,535

The whole of the debt amounts to 37,105,120*l.* less than the gross annual value of property and profits assessed to income tax, is less than half of the estimated national income, and 41,786,484*l.* less than the total value of British imports and exports for 1892. It is about 17*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* per head of the present population, and the annual charge is 13*s.* 2*d.* per head.

IV. LOCAL TAXATION.

The total amount raised for local expenditure was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the years named.

	England and Wales 1890—91	Scotland 1889—90	Ireland 1890—91
	£	£	£
Rates	27,828,236	} 3,357,565	} 2,825,557
Gas and Water Undertakings.	6,833,055		
Repayments	637,725	—	—
Tolls, Dues, &c.	5,508,492	1,033,223	449,430
Rents, interest, &c.	1,821,651	241,872	95,449
Sales	380,498	4,935	—
Government contributions	7,190,241	964,525	347,583
Loans	6,170,410	1,410,398	546,912
Miscellaneous	2,173,639	360,986	234,569
Total receipts	58,543,947	7,573,504	4,499,500

In the year 1889-90 the total receipts were 69,317,683*l.*, and in 1867-68 they were only 36,496,000*l.* The rates levied in 1890-91 by the Urban Sanitary Authorities, in England and Wales alone, amounted to 7,284,280*l.*; the poor rates in England amounted to 7,474,099*l.*; the School Board rates in England amounted to 2,967,421*l.* The expenditure for the same year was, in England and Wales, 58,208,686*l.*; in Ireland, 4,545,074*l.* The total expenditure in connection with the relief of the poor in the United Kingdom was 10,628,066*l.*, police, sanitary, and other public works absorbed 35,305,533*l.*, and School Boards, 7,649,566*l.*

Defence.

I. ARMY.

The maintenance of a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1689. From that time to the present, the number of troops as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' which are submitted in 'votes' for the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army, viz., by passing at the commencement of every session an Act called the 'Army (Annual) Bill,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1893, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1894, is to consist of 7,497 commissioned officers, 1,016 warrant officers, 15,955 sergeants, 3,687 drummers, trumpeters, &c., and 126,287 rank and file, a total of 154,442 men of all ranks, being a total increase of 369 over the previous year. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service.	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, &c.	Rank and File
GENERAL AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.			
General staff	325	295	17
Army accountants	209	491	50
Chaplains' department	86	—	—
Medical department	624	—	—
Veterinary department	68	7	1
Total staff	1,312	793	68
REGIMENTS.			
Cavalry, including Life and Horse Guards	553	1,371	11,392
Royal Horse Artillery	71	146	1,694
Royal Artillery	792	1,813	18,814
Royal Engineers	586	1,195	5,304
Infantry, including Foot Guards	2,814	6,677	78,751
Colonial Corps	163	367	4,701
Departmental Corps	139	795	2,745
Army Service Corps	237	816	2,656
Total regiments	5,355	13,180	126,057
Staff of Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers	601	6,197	10
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.			
Instruction in gunnery and musketry	35	98	97
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich	19	22	5
Royal Military College, Sandhurst	28	23	18
Staff College	6	3	1
Regimental schools	14	182	—
Other establishments	127	160	31
Total miscellaneous	229	488	152
Total regular army	7,497	20,658	126,287

The total number of horses provided for this establishment was 14,572.

For total cost of the British army, with details of the expenditure, see under *Finance*.

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of officers, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom at decennial periods since the year 1810 up to 1890, and during the last two years, on the 1st of January in every year:—

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry and Special Corps	Total
1810	20,405	16,814	974	74,325	112,518
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1870	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1890	12,470	17,584	5,370	68,682	104,116
1892	12,759	17,663	5,338	68,131	103,891
1893	13,179	17,823	5,379	69,734	106,115

The following is the official return of the number and distribution of the effectives of the British army (including drafts on passage to the Colonies, India, and Egypt), in the beginning of 1893 :—

—	Officers and Men	Horses and Mules	Field Guns
England	77,063	10,256	226
Scotland	3,686	323	4
Ireland	27,155	3,187	52
Total home	107,904	13,766	282
Egypt	2,813	371	—
The Colonies	31,085	620	—
India	75,987	11,179	318
Total abroad	109,885	12,170	318
General total	217,789	25,936	600

There are, besides, four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces—namely, the Militia, the Yeomanry Cavalry, the Volunteer corps, and the Army Reserve force. The following is the official return of the number of men in the regimental establishments of the various forces, with the effectives, for 1893–94 :—

—	Establishments all Ranks, 1893-94	Effectives by latest Returns
Regular Forces, Home and Colonial }	144,592	144,334
Army Reserve, 1st Class	80,000	77,523
„ „ 2nd „	200	277
Militia	140,308	123,744
Yeomanry	11,790	10,697
Volunteers	262,759	225,423
Total Home and Colonial	639,649	581,998
Regular Forces on Indian Estab- } lishments	72,858	74,384
Total	712,507	656,382

The following table shows the number of men in the British Army serving in India during the years noted, according to Budget estimates :—

Years	Soldiers in India	Years	Soldiers in India
1888-89	72,345	1891-92	72,496
1889-90	72,424	1892-93	72,648
1890-91	72,429	1893-94	72,858

The number of men enrolled in the Volunteer corps of Great Britain has increased from 119,146 in 1860, to 193,893 in 1870 206,537 in 1880, 260,627 in 1890, and 262,759 in 1893.

Under various laws of army organisation, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into 14 military districts. For the infantry there are 102 sub- or regimental districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district, consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade dépôt, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home stations. An artillery sub-district contains, in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry.

The General Annual Return gives as follows the numbers of non-commissioned officers and men, natives of each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, composing the army on January 1, 1893:—English, 156,804; Scotch, 15,921; Irish, 27,150; born in India and the colonies, 7,948; foreigners, 120; and 1,340 not reported.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1893-94, the sum provided for military education is 175,202*l.* (including the appropriation in aid). The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff Colleges at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1893-94 the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 33,853*l.*, and of the Sandhurst College at 43,635*l.*

II. NAVY.

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by statutes and orders fixed with much precision by the Legislature. Its administration was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral, but by the Act 2 Will. and Mary, c. 2, this office was vested in a Commission. With the exception of various periods in which the office has been revived—in the person of the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of William III., of Prince George of Denmark (1702-8), and of the Duke of Clarence (May, 1827—August, 1828)—it has continued to be held in commission by the Board of Admiralty. The Board now consists of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and five other commissioners.

The First Lord is responsible for the general direction and supervision of all naval business, and deals with promotions, appointments, nominations to cadetships, and other matters. The First Naval Lord advises upon questions of maritime defence, strategy, and naval policy, and is charged with business relating to ships in commission, the distribution and organization of the Fleet, the supervision of the Intelligence and Hydrographic Departments, ships' complements, discipline, courts martial, signals, collisions, gunnery, torpedoes, &c. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for the manning and officering of the Fleet, and for mobilization, naval education and training, the Royal Naval Reserve, and many other matters concerning the *personnel*. The special work of the Third Naval Lord and Controller of the Navy is chiefly in relation to *matériel*. He has charge of the dockyards, the steam reserves, shipbuilding and repairs, machinery, the purchase, disposal and loan of ships, questions relating to inventions and discoveries, naval ordnance and stores, and the dockyard *personnel*. The Junior Naval Lord is concerned with the transport, medical and victualling services, and with hospitals, the coaling of the fleet, questions of pay,

allowances, prize money, uniform, pensions, and other like matters. The Civil Lord is responsible for the Works Department, and for buildings and establishments, questions concerning Greenwich Hospital, dockyard schools, and other business. The Admiralty Board is assisted by a Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, who has charge of all matters of account and of questions involving reference to the Treasury financially; and by a Permanent Secretary, who is responsible for the discipline of the Admiralty departments, and appointments in the office, and has charge of correspondence and maritime papers. The administration of the Navy is thus conducted under the direction and supervision of the Board through a number of independent departments.

For the details of Naval expenditure see under *Finance*. The number of officers, seamen and marines provided for in the estimates for 1893-94, and also for the previous year, was as follows:—

	1892-93	1893-94
For the Fleet (including Indian troop ships):		
Officers and seamen	46,031	48,414
Boys (including those under training)	8,441	8,294
Marines afloat and on shore	14,379	14,865
For the Coast Guard	4,200	4,200
Officers for various services	1,049	927
Total all ranks	74,100	76,700

Included in the number of 48,414 seamen of the fleet, were 14 flag officers, and 2,712 commissioned officers, on active service. Provision was also made for 24,010 officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve, and 3,010 seamen and Marine Pensioner Reserves. Including 94 officers on salary, the total of officers and men voted was 103,814.

With the year 1893-4 closes the quinquennial period governed by the Naval Defence Act of 1889, which provided for the construction of 70 vessels at a cost originally estimated at £21,500,000. This sum has been exceeded owing to alterations in the design of ships, and, in August, 1893, a Bill was introduced for authorizing the expenditure of £1,350,000 upon dockyard shipbuilding, in addition to the sum of £8,650,000 allotted for that purpose under the Act of 1889. That Act provided for the laying down of 10 first-class battleships (the *Royal Sovereign*, *Empress of India*, *Ramillies*, *Repulse*, *Resolution*,

Revenge, *Royal Oak*, *Hood*, *Centurion*, and *Burfew*), 9 first-class cruisers, 29 second-class cruisers, 4 third-class cruisers, and 18 torpedo-gunboats. The First Lord, in the statement issued with the Naval estimates of the current financial year, estimated that at its close 9 only of the ships to be completed under the Act would still remain in hand; and it is anticipated that some of these will be expedited. The whole of the contract-built ships have been delivered.

In addition to the battleships built under the Act of 1889, one other battleship, the *Renown* (which is described on p. 64), was laid down in 1892-93, two other like ships, which were also projected, being deferred. The shipbuilding programme of 1893-94 includes, in the dockyards, two first-class battleships—the *Majestic* and *Magnificent*, which will be the most powerful warships afloat—three second-class cruisers, and two sloops; and, in private yards, by contract, two large first-class cruisers—the *Powerful* and *Terrible* (the last-named of which it has, however, been decided to charge upon the next financial year)—and fourteen torpedo-boat destroyers, in addition to six already ordered. It has, however, since been decided to increase the total number of destroyers to 42. The more important of these vessels are described on p. 65. In so far as torpedo-boats are concerned, the estimates of 1892-93 provided for the commencement of ten of the first-class, upon which a sum of £20,000 only was to be spent; but a larger scheme had previously been under consideration, the carrying out of which was dependent upon financial considerations. Early in the year 1892-93 the Admiralty, however, decided, with the concurrence of the Treasury, to put these vessels in hand, as well as to accelerate the progress of the first-class boats. Lastly, in regard to ships, both in the year 1892-93 and 1893-94, several of our older second-class ships have been put in hand for repair, refitment or reconstruction.

The year 1893 was marked by the foundering of the battleship *Victoria*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, in the Mediterranean, after collision with H.M.S. *Camperdown*, flagship of the second division of the squadron, during fleet manœuvring off Tripoli, Syria, on June 22nd. As many other ships in the Navy are of like construction to the *Victoria*, it is important to note the minute of the Admiralty enforcing the conclusion arrived at by the Director of Naval Construction that the foundering of the *Victoria* was not due to any defect in her construction, but to the fact that many of the water-tight doors and hatches in the forward part of the ship could not be closed owing to the inrush of water.

The following table shows the effective strength of the British Navy, ships in course of construction or planned being included. Unfortunately, no uniform classification of the vessels of various navies exists, but the table given is based upon a system which will enable comparisons to be made; and a statement, upon the same system, will be found under each of the naval powers. The more important of these results have been collected in an introductory table, and with that table is an account in detail of the method of classification adopted.

Battleships, 1st Class	25	}	45
„ 2nd Class	9		
„ 3rd Class	11		
Port defence ships			18
Cruisers, 1st Class (a)	23	}	35
„ „ (b)	12		
„ 2nd Class			63
„ 3rd Class (a)	103	}	189
„ „ (b)	86		
Torpedo-craft, 1st Class ¹	85	}	136
„ 2nd Class	33		
„ 3rd Class	18		
			486

¹ Including 42 “Destroyers.”

Briefly, the table has been constructed on the following principle. No 1st class battleship is more than 12 years old, nor of less displacement than 6,000 tons. Battleships of the 2nd class are not more than 20 years old, nor of less than 5,000 tons displacement. Third-class battleships do not exceed 27 years in age, and those with not more than 11 knots sea-speed are relegated to the category of port-defence vessels. (Sea-speed is assumed to be 2 knots less than the nominal or trial speed.) First-class cruisers *a* are of more than 5,000 tons, with a sea-speed of 15 knots or more; those marked *b* are slower, but are armoured, and admitted as first-class cruisers for convoying purposes. They include the older ironclads, steaming more than 11 knots, which are assumed to be no longer fit for the line of battle. Cruisers of the 2nd class are of 2,000 tons or more, with not less than 12 knots sea-speed. In the 3rd class of cruisers are included, for convenience of comparison, sloops, gun vessels, gunboats and torpedo-cruisers and catchers. Those marked *a* steam 10 knots or more at sea; those marked *b* have less than this speed. First-class torpedo craft exceed

125 feet in length; 2nd class boats are from 100 feet to 125 feet; third-class boats are from 80 feet to 99 feet. Boats of less than 80 feet are not included, as being useful only for local port defence except under very favourable circumstances. Transports, store ships, tenders, and vessels of no fighting value are excluded.

There are 8 vessels which are subsidized by the Admiralty as "Reserved Merchant Cruisers," in addition to many others which are held at disposition, and marked for preferential employment, without subvention. The subsidized vessels are the *Victoria*, *Britannia* and *Oceana* (P. & O. Company), *Majestic* and *Teutonic* (White Star Line), and *Empress of India*, *Empress of China* and *Empress of Japan* (Canadian Pacific Railway Company).

In November, 1893, there were 189 ships in commission, 75 in the Fleet Reserve, 28 in the Dockyard Reserve, and 21 building and completing at the Government dockyards.

The vessels on foreign service were thus distributed in November, 1893—

Mediterranean and Red Sea	30	Australia	12
Channel Squadron	8	South-east coast of America.	4
North America and West Indies	12	Particular Service	10
East Indies	10	Surveying Service	7
China	20	Training Squadron	4
Cape of Good Hope and West Africa	15	Total	140
Pacific	8		

The following tabulated list of battleships, coast and port defence vessels, and first-class cruisers of the British Navy, built, building and projected, requires a few words of explanation. The order of ships is chronological. In the first list, the ships of which the names are in italics are port defence or floating battery ships. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing table. The letters in the first column signify the character of the ships:—*b.* broad-side; *c.b.* central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.* barbette. In the particulars of guns, "Q.F." means quick-firing. Machine-guns are not given. The first-class cruisers (5,000 tons or more) have a sea-speed of not less than 15 knots, the sea-speed being estimated at 2 knots less than the nominal speed. An exception to this rule regarding speed is that certain armour-clads are counted first-class as for convoying purposes, if with lower speed. The names of these are printed in italics.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed	
b	Hector	—	1862	6,710	4½	29-ton; 16 6½-ton	—	3,260	12·3
t	Prince Albert	—	1864	3,880	5½	4 12-ton	—	2,130	11·6
c b	Penelope	—	1867	4,470	6	8 9-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	4,700	12·7
t	Monarch	3	1868	8,320	10	{ 4 25-ton; 2 12-ton; 1 6½-ton; 4 12-pr. } and 12 3-pr. Q.F.	2	8,000	14·7
c b	Hercules	3	1868	8,680	9	{ 8 18-ton; 2 12½-ton; 4 6½-ton; 28 Q.F. } guns	4	8,500	14·0
c b	Audacious	3	1869	6,010	8	10 12-ton; 8 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 63-pr. Q.F.	4	4,830	13·2
c b	Invincible	3	1869	6,010	8	10 12-ton; 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	4,830	14·0
c b	Iron Duke	3	1870	6,010	8	10 12-ton; 4 5-in.; 4 20-pr.; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	3,520	13·6
t	Hotspur	—	1870	4,010	11	2 25-ton; 2 5-ton; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	2	3,060	12·8
c b	Swiftsure	3	1870	6,910	8	10 12-ton; 8 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 43-pr. Q.F.	4	4,910	13·7
c b	Triumph	3	1870	6,640	8	10 12-ton; 4 5-in.; 8 6-pr. & 83-pr. Q.F.	4	5,110	13·7
c b	Sultan	3	1870	9,290	9	8 18-ton; 4 12½-ton; 7 20-pr. & 46-pr. Q.F.	4	8,000	13·7
t	Devastation	3	1871	9,330	14	4 29-ton; 6 6-pr. & 83-pr. Q.F.	4	7,000	14·0
t	Cyclops	—	1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,660	11·0
t	Glatton	—	1871	4,910	14	2 25-ton; 3 6-pr. Q.F.	2	2,870	12·1
t	Gorgon	—	1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,670	11·1
t	Hecate	—	1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,750	10·9
t	Hydra	—	1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,470	11·0
t	Thunderer	3	1872	9,330	14	4 29-ton; 6 6-pr. & 83-pr. Q.F.	2	7,000	13·4
t	Rupert	3	1872	5,440	14	2 22-ton; 2 6-in.; 4 6-pr. & 63-pr. Q.F.	4	6,000	14·4
t	Neptune	2	1874	9,310	13	4 38-ton; 2 12-ton; 6 6-pr. & 83-pr. Q.F.	2	8,000	14·2
c b	Superb	2	1875	9,170	12	16 18-ton; 6 4-in.; 6 6-pr. & 103-pr. Q.F.	4	6,000	13·5
c b	Alexandra	2	1875	9,490	12	{ 8 18-ton; 4 22-ton; 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 6 } 3-pr. Q.F.	4	8,610	15·0
t	Dreadnought	2	1875	10,820	14	4 38-ton; 6 6-pr. & 23-pr. Q.F.	2	8,210	14·2
t	Inflexible	2	1876	11,880	24	4 80-ton; 8 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 23-pr. Q.F.	4	8,010	13·8
bar	Téméraire	2	1876	8,540	11	{ 4 25-ton; 4 18-ton; 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 2 } 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,000	14·0
c b	Belleisle	—	1876	4,870	12	4 25-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	2	3,200	12·2
c b	Orion	—	1879	4,870	12	4 25-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	4	3,900	13·0
t	Agamemnon	2	1879	8,660	18	4 38-ton; 2 5-ton; 6 6-pr. & 83-pr. Q.F.	2	6,360	13·2
t	Ajax	2	1880	8,660	18	4 38-ton; 2 5-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	2	6,000	13·2
t	Conqueror	2	1881	6,200	12	2 45-ton; 4 5-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	6	6,000	15·5
t	Edinburgh	1	1882	9,420	18	4 45-ton; 5 5-ton; 4 6-pr. & 103-pr. Q.F.	2	7,500	15·5
t	Colossus	1	1882	9,420	18	4 45-ton; 5 5-ton; 4 6-pr. & 103-pr. Q.F.	2	7,500	15·5
bar	Collingwood	1	1882	9,500	18	4 45-ton; 5 5-ton; 4 6-pr. & 103-pr. Q.F.	2	9,500	16·5
bar	Rodney	1	1884	10,300	18	{ 1 69-ton; 3 67-ton; 6 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & } 2 3-pr. Q.F.	4	11,500	16·7
t	Hero	1	1885	6,200	12	2 45-ton; 4 5-ton; 7 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F.	6	6,000	15·5
bar	Benbow	1	1885	10,600	18	2 111-ton; 10 5-ton; 8 6-pr. & 73-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16·7
bar	Camperdown	1	1885	10,600	18	4 67-ton; 6 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 73-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16·7
bar	Howe	1	1885	10,300	18	4 67-ton; 6 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 73-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16·7
bar	Anson	1	1886	10,600	18	4 67-ton; 6 6-in.; 12 6-pr. & 73-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16·7
t	Sans Pareil	1	1887	10,470	18	{ 2 111-ton; 1 29-ton; 12 5-ton; 12 6-pr. } & 9 3-pr. Q.F.	6	14,000	16·7
t	Trafalgar	1	1887	11,940	20	{ 4 67-ton; 6 4 7-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 9 } 3-pr. Q.F.	6	12,000	16·7
t	Nile	1	1888	11,940	20	{ 4 67-ton; 6 4 7-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 9 } 3-pr. Q.F.	4	12,000	16·7
t	Hood	1	1891	14,150	18	{ 4 67-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 10 6-pr. & 12 } 3-pr. Q.F.	7	13,000	17·5
bar	Royal Sovereign	1	1891	14,150	18	{ 4 67-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 6-pr. & 12 } 3-pr. Q.F.	7	13,312	18·0
bar	Empress of India	1	1891	14,150	18	Do.	Do.	13,000	17·5
bar	Repulse	1	1892	14,150	18	Do.	Do.	13,000	17·5
bar	Royal Oak	1	1892	14,150	18	Do.	Do.	13,000	17·5
bar	Ramillies	1	1892	14,150	18	Do.	Do.	13,000	17·5
bar	Resolution	1	1892	14,150	18	Do.	Do.	13,000	17·5
bar	Revenge	1	1892	14,150	18	Do.	Do.	13,000	17·5

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed
bar	Centurion .	1 1892	10,500	12	{ 4 29-ton ; 10 4·7-in. Q.F. ; 8 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }	7	13,000	18·2
bar	Barfleur .	1 1892	10,500	12	{ Do. Do. }	Do.	13,000	18·2
bar	Renown .	1 —	12,350		{ 4 29-ton ; 10 6-in. Q.F. ; 8 12-pr. 10 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }	5	10,000	17·0
bar	*Magnificent .	1 —	14,900		{ 4 12-in. ; 12 6-in. Q.F. ; 28 smaller Q.F. }		13,000	18·0
bar	*Majestic .	1 —	14,900		{ Do. Do. }		13,000	18·0

* Programme of 1893-94.

Also the port-defence vessels *Magdala* (3,340 tons), *Abyssinia* (2,910 tons), *Scorpion* (2,750 tons), *Wivern* (2,750 tons), *Cerberus* (3,480 tons), *Viper* (1,230 tons), and *Vixen* (1,230 tons), on Indian and Colonial stations.

FIRST CLASS CRUISERS.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-Power	Nominal Speed
Armoured cruisers	<i>Warrior</i> .	1860	9,210	4 9-ton ; 28 6½-ton	—	5,270	14·4
	<i>Black Prince</i> .	1861	9,210	4 9-ton ; 22 6½-ton ; 2 6-in. ; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	2	5,770	13·6
	<i>Minotaur</i> .	1863	10,690	17 12-ton ; 4 4·7-in., and 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	5,000	14·4
	<i>Achilles</i> .	1863	9,820	14 12-ton ; 2 5-ton ; 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	5,000	14·3
	<i>Bellerophon</i> .	1865	7,550	10 14-ton ; 4 6-in. ; 6 4-in. ; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	2	6,000	13·7
	<i>Agincourt</i> .	1865	10,690	17 12-ton	2	5,000	14·8
	<i>Northumberland</i>	1866	10,780	7 12-ton ; 20 9-ton ; 12 smaller	4	6,560	14·1
	<i>Shannon</i> .	1875	5,390	2 18-ton ; 7 12-ton	2	3,370	12·3
	<i>Nelson</i> .	1876	7,630	{ 4 18-ton ; 8 12-ton ; 4 4·7-in. Q.F. ; 6 6-pr. & 14 3-pr. Q.F. }	2	6,640	14·4
	<i>Northampton</i> .	1876	7,630	{ 4 18-ton ; 8 12-ton ; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F. }	2	6,070	13·2
	<i>Impérieuse</i> .	1883	8,400	{ 4 24-ton ; 10 6-in. ; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. Q.F. }	6	10,000	16·7
	<i>Warapite</i> .	1884	8,400	{ 4 22-ton ; 10 6-in. ; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. Q.F. }	6	10,000	16·7

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed
Belted cruisers	Undaunted	1886	5,600	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in.; 6 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F. }	4	8,500	18·5
	Aurora	1886	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Australia	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Galatea	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Immortalité	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Narcissus	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Orlando	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Blake	1889	9,000	2 22-ton; 10 6-in.; 16 3-pr. Q.F.	4	20,000	22·0
	Blenheim	1890	9,000	Do.	Do.	20,000	22·0
	Edgar	1890	7,350	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F. }	4	12,000	19·7
Deck protected	Endymion	1891	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Hawke	1891	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Royal Arthur	1891	7,700	{ 1 22-ton; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F. }	4	12,000	19·5
	Crescent	1891	7,700	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·5
	St. George	1892	7,700	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F. }	Do.	12,000	19·5
	Gibraltar	1892	7,700	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·5
	Grafton	1892	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Theseus	1892	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Eclipse		5,500	5 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4·7-in. and 9 smaller Q.F.		9,600	19·5
	Minerva		5,500	Do.		9,600	19·5
	Talbot		5,500	Do.		9,600	19·5
	*Powerful		14,000	{ 2 9·2-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 18 12-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }	4		22·0
	*Terrible		14,000	Do.	4		22·0

* Programme of 1893-94. The commencement of the *Terrible* has been deferred until the next financial year, in order to expedite the 14 torpedo-boat destroyers of this programme.

Of the ten battleships built under the Naval Defence Act, seven are of the *Royal Sovereign* type, which is a much improved development of the "Admiral" class, with better protection, higher freeboard, and more powerful armament. The *Hood* is the only one of these new battleships which carries her heavy guns in closed turrets. The *Barfleur* and *Centurion* are examples of the tendency to combine the chief qualities of the largest ironclads in a rather smaller and less expensive compass. In them the protection and arrangement of the quick-firing armament have been even more highly elaborated than in the *Royal Sovereign* class, and their speed is at least equal. Their heavy armament, however, is less powerful, and their armour is reduced in thickness.

The *Renown*, now in course of construction at Pembroke, as part of the programme of 1892-93, represents one of the latest types in the Navy. She is described as an improved *Centurion*, and has a greater displacement (12,350 tons) than that type. She is to be armed with four 10-in. breechloading guns, carried in two barbettes and mounted similarly to those in the *Centurion*. Her secondary armament will be extremely powerful, including ten 6-in. quick-firing guns, eight 12-pounder quick-firers, and a considerable number of smaller quick-firing guns. In the protection of this secondary armament the arrangements in the *Renown* are more efficient than those in any preceding battleship. The armament of submerged torpedoes will also be more extensive than that in any other battleship. The barbette

armour will be somewhat thicker than that in the *Centurion*. The hull armour will be arranged on an entirely different principle from that which has been adopted in the *Centurion*, and associated with a different arrangement of the protective deck. This point has received the most careful attention; and it is considered that the disposition and thickness of hull armour adopted, together with the improved qualities of armour now obtainable, will make the ship well adapted for close action. With natural draught on the eight hours' contractor's trial, a mean speed of 17 knots is anticipated; with moderate forced draught a *maximum* speed of about 18 knots will be reached. Like the *Centurion* and the *Barfleur* the *Renown* will be wood sheathed and coppered, and will be capable of passing through the Suez Canal.

We are, however, now to have, in the *Majestic* and *Magnificent*, which are to be built at Portsmouth and Chatham, the largest type of battleship afloat. The following are the characteristics of these colossal ships drawn from a recent Parliamentary Paper. The proposed length is 390 feet, the extreme beam 75 feet, the mean draught 27 feet, and the displacement 14,900 tons. With natural draught, on the 8 hours' contractor's trial, a mean speed of $16\frac{1}{2}$ knots is anticipated; with moderate forced draught a maximum speed of $17\frac{1}{4}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ knots will be obtained. The armament will include four 12-inch B.L. guns of new type mounted in pairs; twelve 6-inch Q.F.; sixteen 12-pounders Q.F. new type; and twelve 3-pounders Q.F. There will also be five torpedo discharges for 18-inch torpedoes, four of these being submerged. In the general disposition of the armament the arrangement of the *Royal Sovereign* class has been followed. There are, however, certain important differences. The 12-inch guns mounted in strongly armoured barbettes will have their mountings so arranged that they can be loaded in any position by manual power, while the proved advantages obtainable with hydraulic power and fixed loading stations will be retained. Strong armoured shields will also be fitted to the turntables and revolve with the guns. The protection of the 6-inch Q.F. guns is to be carried out more thoroughly than in the *Royal Sovereign* class, involving considerable additional weight. Two more 6-inch Q.F. are carried in the new ships, and 12-pounders have been adopted instead of 6-pounders as in the *Royal Sovereign*. The armour-plating will be hardened by the Harvey process.

Of the best type of first-class cruisers is the *Royal Arthur*, built under the Naval Defence Act, and launched in 1891, of 7,700 tons, 12,000 horse-power, and a speed of 20 knots. The class consists of nine vessels of from 7,350 to 7,700 tons, heavily armed, and with large coal endurance. All of them are now afloat.

The programme of 1893-94 includes two other first-class cruisers, the *Powerful* and *Terrible*, but the last-named is to be deferred until the next financial year. These will be powerful ships of about 14,000 tons, and will certainly be far superior to any other like cruisers afloat. They are intended to have a smooth-water speed of 20 knots and a trial speed of 22 knots. Their armament will be very strong and carefully protected, and they will have high freeboard, the bow and stern chasers being well above the water. Their vital parts will be beneath a 4in. curved steel deck, which will be associated with many watertight compartments. Their coal-bunker capacity will be 3,000 tons.

The new second-class cruisers, built under the Naval Defence Act (of which there are 29), are described as improved *Medeas*, and are of two types—*Apollo* (3,400 tons) and *Astræa* (4,360 tons)—with 9,000 horse-power; speed $19\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 knots. The programme of 1893-94 provides for three other second-class cruisers, described as improved *Astræas*, more powerfully armed and

better protected. The two sloops will be improvements of the *Goldfinch* gun-boat class, and the torpedo boat destroyers are to be very swift boats, having a contract speed of 27 knots. The *Havock* has steamed 26 knots on a 3 hours' run. They will be armed severally with one of the new 12-pounder quick-firing guns and three 6-pounders, and have five 18in. torpedo tubes.

According to the estimates for 1893-94, the approximate aggregate cost of the effective and non-effective ships now on the strength of the navy amounted to £58,302,561, while the incidental expenses amounted to £7,409,614. The amount expended up to March 31, 1893, on vessels not completed was £8,496,887, and the outstanding liabilities on such vessels at that date were £2,636,374.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In 1876 the number of owners of less than an acre of land in the United Kingdom, exclusive of the metropolis, was officially returned at 852,408; of owners of more than an acre at 321,386; total number of owners, 1,173,794. The whole extent of land accounted for in the returns was, however, five-and-a-half millions of acres less than the area of the United Kingdom, all common and waste lands, as well as the metropolis and the lands of owners of less than an acre, having been excluded from the survey.

The following table shows the distribution of the surface in each section of Great Britain in percentages of the total acreage of each section :—

—	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Average
Cultivable and pasture area	77	60	25	72	58·5
Woods, coppice, &c.	4·8	3·5	4·5	1·6	3·6
Mountain, heath, water, &c.	18·2	36·5	70·5	26·4	37·9
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Total area (in 1,000 acres)	32,527	4,712	19,085	20,820	77,144

The following table shows the distribution of the cultivable area :—

—	1874	1890	1891	1892	1893
<i>Great Britain :</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops . . .	9,431,490	8,033,133	7,924,823	7,808,031	7,655,739
Green crops . . .	3,581,276	3,297,528	3,297,569	3,269,577	3,286,906
Flax . . .	9,394	2,455	1,801	1,421	1,258
Hops . . .	65,805	53,961	56,148	56,259	57,564
Small fruit . . .	—	—	58,704	62,148	65,487
Bare fallow, &c.	660,206	508,119	429,040	457,162	514,558
Clover and ma- ture grasses . .	4,340,742	4,808,819	4,716,582	4,672,802	4,569,630
Permanent pas- ture . . .	13,178,412	16,017,492	16,433,850	16,358,150	16,492,567
<i>Live stock :—</i>	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses . . .	1,311,739	1,432,620	1,488,403	1,518,082	1,524,527
Cattle . . .	6,125,491	6,508,632	6,852,821	6,944,783	6,700,676
Sheep . . .	30,313,941	27,272,459	28,732,558	28,734,704	27,280,334
Pigs . . .	2,422,832	2,773,609	2,888,773	2,137,859	2,113,530
<i>Ireland :</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops . . .	1,901,508	1,514,607	1,492,763	1,494,816	1,489,393
Green crops . . .	1,353,362	1,214,396	1,191,424	1,174,861	1,153,527
Flax . . .	106,886	96,871	74,665	70,642	67,444
Bare fallow, &c.	12,187	15,538	21,626	26,936	22,038
Clover, & mature grasses . . .	12,378,244	12,304,265	1,248,604	1,252,979	1,300,168
Permanent pasture . . .	—	—	11,100,317	11,142,287	11,175,844
<i>Live stock :—</i>	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses . . .	468,089	523,384	592,819	539,788	545,180
Cattle . . .	4,118,113	4,240,753	4,448,511	4,531,025	4,464,026
Sheep . . .	4,437,613	4,323,805	4,722,613	4,827,702	4,421,593
Pigs . . .	1,096,494	1,570,279	1,367,712	1,115,888	1,152,365

The following table shows the area (in acres) under each of the heavy corn and green crops in the years named :—

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips
<i>Great Britain</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1874	3,630,300	2,287,987	2,596,384	559,044	310,547	520,430	2,133,336
1889	2,449,354	2,121,530	2,888,704	321,220	224,926	579,222	1,920,641
1890	2,386,336	2,111,178	2,902,998	358,413	219,382	529,661	1,947,598
1891	2,307,277	2,112,798	2,899,129	354,702	204,277	532,794	1,918,535
1892	2,219,839	2,036,810	2,997,545	311,310	194,424	525,361	1,937,163
1893	1,897,524	2,075,097	3,171,756	244,954	210,470	527,821	1,975,235

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips
<i>Ireland</i>							
1874	188,711	212,230	1,480,186	9,646	1,756	892,421	333,487
1889	91,131	186,543	1,237,135	3,862	667	787,152	297,818
1890	93,208	182,218	1,220,241	3,714	655	780,801	295,361
1891	80,870	177,966	1,215,396	4,142	589	753,332	300,326
1892	75,344	175,612	1,226,307	3,973	460	739,942	300,445
1893	54,988	168,984	1,248,360	3,280	326	723,536	302,820

The following table shows the total produce of each of the principal crops in Great Britain and Ireland in thousands of bushels and tons for the years named:—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1889	1890	1891	1892
	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.
Wheat	73,354	72,127	58,561	49,247	2,680	2,639	2,615	2,214
Barley and Bere	73,933	72,129	70,485	59,535	7,277	6,860	7,426	6,454
Oats	120,188	112,386	116,295	112,887	50,637	51,107	54,086	51,886
Beans	11,697	10,514	6,905	—	125	162	180	149
Peas	6,294	5,759	5,017	—	15	19	18	11
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	—	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
Potatoes	2,812	3,053	3,049	—	2,847	1,810	3,037	2,585
Turnips and Swedes	27,747	25,392	27,348	—	3,909	4,256	4,349	4,071

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops:—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1890	1891	1892	1883	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Wheat	30·74	31·26	26·38	25·95	29·87	28·58	32·34	29·36
Barley and Bere	35·02	34·14	34·61	28·69	39·07	37·60	41·64	36·76
Oats	41·40	38·77	38·80	35·59	40·87	41·86	44·50	42·31
Beans	32·65	29·66	22·19	—	34·05	43·61	43·58	37·51
Peas	—	28·23	25·85	—	22·46	—	30·48	24·97
	Tons	Tons	Tons	—	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	28·71	5·73	5·80	—	3·62	2·32	4·03	3·49
Turnips and Swedes	5·31	13·24	14·12	—	13·12	14·40	14·48	13·55

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*.

The following table shows the distribution of live stock among the different parts of the United Kingdom in 1893:—

—	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
Horses .	1,173,809	147,344	203,374	545,180	2,079,587
Cattle .	4,744,059	738,608	1,218,009	4,464,026	11,207,554
Sheep .	16,805,280	3,101,890	7,373,164	4,421,593	31,774,824
Pigs .	1,793,456	200,676	119,398	1,152,365	3,278,030

¹ Including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

The following table shows the number of holdings or farms of various sizes in each of the three kingdoms in June, 1885 (latest return):—

Number of Agricultural Holdings in each Class					Proportional Number per Cent. of Holdings			
Classification of Holdings	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
From $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 1 acre	21,069	1,083	1,360	23,512	5.08	1.80	1.69	4.23
" 1 acre to 5 acres	103,229	11,044	21,463	135,736	24.88	18.35	26.59	24.42
" 5 " 20 "	109,285	17,389	22,132	148,806	26.34	28.89	27.42	26.77
" 20 " 50 "	61,146	12,326	10,677	84,149	14.74	20.48	13.23	15.14
" 50 " 100 "	44,893	10,044	9,778	64,715	10.82	16.69	12.11	11.64
" 100 " 300 "	59,180	7,844	12,549	79,573	14.26	13.03	15.55	14.31
" 300 " 500 "	11,452	389	2,034	13,875	2.76	0.65	2.52	2.50
" 500 " 1,000 "	4,131	63	632	4,826	0.99	0.10	0.78	0.87
" 1,000 " . . .	565	8	90	663	0.13	0.01	0.11	0.12
Total . . .	414,950	60,190	80,715	555,855	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Acreage of Agricultural Holdings in each Class					Average size of Holdings			
Classification of Holdings	England	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britn.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
From $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 1 ac.	9,988	530	677	11,195	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 ac. to 5 acrs.	286,526	34,532	68,619	389,677	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
" 5 " 20 "	1,219,663	200,169	236,995	1,656,827	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
" 20 " 50 "	2,042,370	420,482	361,675	2,824,527	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 50 " 100 "	3,285,350	735,671	725,499	4,746,520	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 100 " 300 "	10,285,988	1,235,374	2,139,133	13,658,495	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 300 " 500 "	4,328,722	143,623	768,823	5,241,168	378	369 $\frac{1}{2}$	378	377 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 500 " 1,000 "	2,697,794	39,793	409,641	3,147,228	653	631 $\frac{1}{2}$	648 $\frac{1}{2}$	652 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1,000 " . . .	735,138	10,373	137,104	882,615	1,301 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,296 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,523 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,331 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total . . .	24,891,539	2,818,547	4,848,166	32,558,252	60	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	58 $\frac{1}{2}$

A return made in 1890 gives statistics of holdings from $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 50 acres, but does not deal with those of 50 acres and upwards. The figures in the following table which relate to 1889 allow of a partial comparison with the return of 1885 :—

Small Holdings not exceeding 50 Acres (1889)					Proportional Number per Cent. of Holdings in each Class			
Classification of Holdings	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
From $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 1 acre	25,680	1,672	1,300	28,652	8.33	3.74	2.31	7.00
„ 1 acre to 5 acres	109,528	12,298	22,359	144,185	35.52	27.54	39.66	35.22
„ 5 „ 20 „	111,039	18,211	22,122	151,372	36.00	40.78	39.23	36.97
„ 20 „ 50 „	62,131	12,480	10,602	85,213	20.15	27.94	18.80	20.81
Total . . .	308,378	44,661	56,383	409,422	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the same return obtained for the Board of Agriculture it is stated that the number of allotments under one acre detached from cottages in Great Britain in 1889 was 455,005, and that the total number of separate instances in which *petite culture* in one form or another exists in Great Britain is estimated to be 1,300,000.

The following table shows the number of holdings, by classes, for each county and province of Ireland, in 1891 and 1892, and the increase or decrease in the latter year :—

Number and Classification of Holdings						
Provinces		Not exceeding 1 acre	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres
Leinster . . .	{ 1891	17,696	18,034	25,881	22,258	15,206
	{ 1892	16,920	17,863	25,686	22,191	15,169
Munster . . .	{ 1891	14,922	11,207	19,254	24,368	22,176
	{ 1892	14,836	11,113	19,159	24,059	22,232
Ulster . . .	{ 1891	17,026	21,287	64,760	53,825	25,013
	{ 1892	16,648	21,099	64,693	53,859	24,823
Connaught . .	{ 1891	5,984	12,936	46,766	33,496	11,526
	{ 1892	5,797	12,750	46,487	33,505	11,308
Total of Ireland	{ 1891	55,628	63,464	156,661	133,947	73,921
	{ 1892	54,201	62,825	156,025	133,614	73,532
Increase or decrease in 1892 . . .		{ Decrease 1,427	Decrease 639	Decrease 636	Decrease 333	Decrease 389

Provinces		Above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres	Above 500 acres	Total
Leinster	{ 1891	13,865	6,867	2,785	415	123,007
	{ 1892	13,883	6,883	2,778	408	121,781
Munster	{ 1891	22,068	9,143	2,768	363	126,269
	{ 1892	22,131	9,209	2,715	373	125,827
Ulster	{ 1891	14,090	3,654	1,041	259	200,955
	{ 1892	14,202	3,647	1,044	254	200,269
Connaught	{ 1891	6,338	3,147	1,686	530	122,409
	{ 1892	6,457	3,187	1,756	530	121,777
Total of Ireland	{ 1891	56,361	22,811	8,280	1,567	572,640
	{ 1892	56,673	22,926	8,293	1,565	569,654
Increase or decrease in 1892	{	Increase 312	Increase 115	Increase 13	Decrease 2	Decrease 2,986

In 1891 the total number of occupiers was 526,670 ; in 1892, 525,275.

II. FISHERIES.

From the preliminary report on the sea-fisheries we tabulate the following results for 1893 :—

	Excluding Shell-Fish		Value includ- ing Shell-Fish
	Weight (tons)	Value on Landing	
England	328,528	£ 4,825,090	£ 5,168,659
Scotland	309,814	1,623,277	1,698,341
Ireland	35,784	281,953	296,976
Total	674,126	6,730,320	7,163,876

This statement does not include salmon. The weight of fish caught in 1892 was 619,250 tons, valued at 6,433,987*l.* or including shell-fish, 6,883,825*l.* On account of salmon about 138,000*l.* should be added for England and Wales, 277,000*l.* for Scotland, and 261,000*l.* for Ireland in 1892.

Of the fish landed in England, 255,295 tons (value 3,546,422*l.*) were landed on the east coast.

The number of men employed in the British fisheries (1892) was approximately 120,356, of whom 41,222 were English, 50,663 Scotch, and 24,962 Irish. There were 27,157 registered boats. The total value of fish (produce of the United Kingdom) exported in 1892 was 1,658,770*l.*, besides 548,884*l.* re-exported, while the value of that imported was 2,778,078*l.*

The following table shows the quantity of fish (in tons) conveyed inland by railway from the ports of the United Kingdom in each of the last five years.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
England and Wales .	264,964	286,058	283,344	294,883	323,360
Scotland .	83,670	91,271	93,681	94,062	93,506
Ireland .	7,536	9,864	7,853	7,709	8,938
Total .	356,170	387,193	385,378	396,654	425,804

III. MINING AND METALS.

The total quantities raised, and value of the coal and iron ore of the United Kingdom, were as follows in 1878 and the last five years :—

Year	Coal		Iron Ore	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1878	132,654,887	46,429,210	15,726,370	5,609,507
1888	169,935,219	42,971,276	14,590,713	3,501,317
1889	176,916,724	56,175,426	14,546,105	3,848,268
1890	181,614,288	74,953,997	13,780,767	3,926,445
1891	185,479,126	74,099,816	12,777,689	3,355,860
1892	181,786,871	66,050,451	11,312,675	2,970,632

The following tables give a general summary of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom for 1892. The first table relates to the metallic minerals :—

Metallic Minerals	Minerals raised	Values	Metals contained in the Ores.	Values of Metals
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore	11,312,675	2,970,632	4,041,178	10,406,033
Lead ore	40,024	296,484	29,540	317,678
Tin ore	14,329	734,565	9,252	892,982
Copper ore	5,995	11,953	495	24,746
Zinc ore	26,880	104,016	9,349	203,536
Bog iron ore . . .	15,363	7,681	—	—
Copper precipitate .	270	3,112	—	—
Silver	—	—	Ounces 271,259	44,998
Gold ore	9,990	9,168	2,835	10,511
Iron pyrites . . .	13,967	6,957	—	—
Antimony	6	98	—	116
Value of chief metallic minerals . 4,144,666				—
Total value of metals from British ores				11,900,600

The following table relates to the non-metallic minerals :—

—	Tons	Value	—	Tons	Value
		£			£
Coal . .	181,786,871	66,050,451	Gypsum . .	147,540	58,227
Stone . .	—	8,667,736	Arsenic ore, &c. . .	9,611	48,674
Slates and slabs . .	418,241	1,025,922	Barytes . .	24,247	29,283
Clays . .	3,103,852	889,375	Other mine- rals . .	—	30,291
Salt . .	1,956,524	861,401			
Oil shale .	2,089,937	522,484			
Phosphate of lime . .	12,200	22,250	Total non-metallic minerals . .		78,206,094
			Total mineral produce		82,350,760

This shows a decrease of 8,887,272% on 1891 in the value of the total mineral produce, and of 1,587,853% in that of metallic produce.

The following table shows the British coal produce for 1892, arranged in districts :—

District	Tons of Coal	District	Tons of Coal
Durham, N. and S. .	23,834,027	Derbyshire . .	11,141,152
Scotland	27,191,923	Northumberland .	9,528,834
Yorkshire	23,189,915	Monmouthshire .	7,407,604
Lancashire	22,356,171	Nottinghamshire .	7,159,750
Glamorgan	22,808,314	Smaller coal-fields .	12,924,473
Staffordshire . . .	14,132,827	Ireland	111,881
Total, United Kingdom		181,786,871	

The total number of persons employed in coal-mines in the United Kingdom in 1892 was 664,300.

The following table shows the progress of the exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel at intervals since 1851 :—

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
1851	3,347,607	1,280,341	1881	19,587,063	8,785,950
1861	7,934,832	3,652,164	1891	31,084,116	18,895,078
1871	12,747,989	6,246,133	1892	30,453,973	16,810,758

Of the coal exports of 1892, 5,286,278 tons valued at 2,719,915*l.*, went to France ; 3,760,219 tons, valued at 1,931,923*l.*, to Italy ; 3,719,143 tons, valued at 1,825,407*l.*, to Germany ; and about a million and a half tons each to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Egypt.

The following are the principal ports for exporting coal, with the number of tons shipped in 1892 :—

	Tons		Tons
Cardiff	10,740,702	Swansea	1,297,233
Newcastle	4,117,450	Grangemouth	1,095,237
N. Shields	2,329,861	Hull	912,252
Newport	1,876,901	Glasgow	796,958
Kirkcaldy	1,444,319	Grimsby	607,070
Sunderland	1,332,546	Liverpool	442,025

The following table shows the production in thousands of tons of various forms of iron and steel in the United Kingdom in the years named, with the imports of iron ore and manufactured iron and steel :—

Year	Pig-iron	Manufd. Iron	Bessemer Steel	Open-hearth Steel	Iron Ore Imports	Bar Iron Imports	Manf. Iron Imports
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1868	4,970	—	110	—	114	65	16
1878	6,300	—	807	175 ¹	1,174	102	105
1886	6,870	1,616	1,570	694	2,876	106	177
1887	7,442	1,701	2,064	981	3,762	112	199
1888	7,998	2,031	2,012	1,292	3,562	113	227
1889	8,322	2,254	2,140	1,429	4,031	111	231
1890	7,904	1,923	2,015	1,564	4,472	93	223
1891	7,406				3,180	77	
1892	6,709				3,780	76	

¹ 1879.

The total consumption of pig-iron in the United Kingdom was in 1888, 7,052,433 tons ; in 1889, 7,692,230 ; and in 1890, 7,294,684 tons. The average number of furnaces in blast in 1890 was 414 ; in 1891, 373 ; in 1892, 362. The number of puddling furnaces for the manufacture of puddled bar iron in operation in 1883 was 4,651 ; in 1888, 3,008 ; in 1889, 3,346 ; in 1890, 3,015.

The number of Bessemer steel converters at work in 1880 was 79 ; in 1886, 78 ; in 1887 and 1888, 87 ; in 1889, 83 ; in 1890, 82. The number of open-hearth steel furnaces at work in 1880 was 99 ; in 1886, 187 ; in 1887, 222 ; in 1888, 230 ; in 1889, 247 ; in 1890, 252.

The following table shows the quantities of the leading unmanufactured metals and minerals imported, in tons :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Iron ore	3,562,071	4,031,265	4,471,790	3,180,543	3,780,503
Copper ore	230,319	250,567	215,935	212,327	226,087
Lead	132,880	145,203	158,649	169,724	182,782
Tin	28,049	30,092	27,038	28,207	29,468

Of the iron ore imported, 3,423,183 tons, valued at 2,716,820*l.*, came from Spain.

IV. TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom has been as follows :—

In 1820	152,000,000 lbs.	In 1870	1,338,306,000 lbs.
„ 1830	264,000,000 „	„ 1880	1,628,664,576 „
„ 1840	592,000,000 „	„ 1890	1,793,495,200 „
„ 1850	663,577,000 „	„ 1891	1,994,885,312 „
„ 1860	1,390,939,000 „	„ 1892	1,775,236,288 „

The subjoined table gives the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports of Cotton	Total Exports of Cotton	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1888	1,731,755,088	274,839,152	1,456,915,936
1889	1,937,462,240	277,602,304	1,659,859,936
1890	1,793,495,200	214,641,840	1,578,853,360
1891	1,994,885,312	182,008,064	1,812,877,284
1892	1,775,236,288	232,903,888	1,542,332,400

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption in 1874 and during the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports of Wool	Total Exports of Wool	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,166,234
1888	639,267,975	339,075,483	300,192,492
1889	700,903,057	363,647,360	337,255,697
1890	633,028,131	340,712,303	292,315,828
1891	720,014,070	384,224,656	335,789,414
1892	743,046,104	430,828,993	312,217,111

Of the total quantity imported in 1892, 513,405,793 lbs. came from Australasia.

The following tabular statement gives a summary of the statistics of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in 1890:—

	Number of Factories	Total Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Children working Half Time		Males under 18 Years working Full Time	Females above 13 Years working Full Time.	Males above 18 Years	Total Number Employed		
				Males	Females				Males	Females	Total
England and Wales	6,180	50,211,216	722,406	35,166	38,653	72,517	461,751	250,165	357,848	500,404	858,252
Scotland	747	2,413,735	71,471	2,915	3,862	10,532	104,343	32,939	46,386	108,205	154,591
Ireland	263	1,016,111	28,612	2,477	3,426	5,647	44,514	15,724	23,848	47,940	71,788
Total of the United Kingdom	7,190	53,641,062	822,489	40,558	45,941	86,968	610,608	298,828	428,082	656,549	1,084,631

With regard to the material manufactured, the factories were distributed as follows:—cotton 2,538, wool 1,793, shoddy 125, worsted 753, flax 375, hemp 105, jute 116, hair 42, cocoanut fibre 24, silk 623, lace 403, hosiery 257, elastic 54.

Of the spindles, 48,409,733 were spinning or throwing spindles and 5,321,329 doubling spindles.

Of the total number of persons employed there were 40,558 male, 45,941 female children, working half time. There were 88,696 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age, and 610,608 females over thirteen.

Comparing the return of 1890 with that of 1885, we find a decrease in the number of factories of 275, but an increase in the number of spindles of 560,950, and an increase of power-loom of 48,785. There is an increase in the whole number of persons employed of 49,720.

The following information is furnished by Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool :—

A century ago the value of cotton, woollen, and linen yarns and piece-goods produced in Great Britain and Ireland was about 22,000,000*l.*—say, woollen 17,000,000*l.*, linen 4,000,000*l.*, and cotton 1,000,000*l.* Of recent years the value has been about 170,000,000*l.*—say, cotton 100,000,000*l.*, woollen 50,000,000*l.*, and linen 20,000,000*l.* The total amount of capital employed is about 200,000,000*l.*, and at least 5,000,000 people—men, women, and children—are dependent upon these industries for their livelihood. Moreover, one-half of the value of British and Irish products exported consists of textiles. The progress made by each branch is shown in the sub-joined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported :—

Average Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs.				Value of Products exported in Thousands of £'s			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woollen	Linen	Total
1798-1800	41·8	109·6	108·6	260·0	5·088	6·846	1·010	12·944
1829-1831	243·2	149·4	193·8	586·4	18·077	4·967	2·138	25·182
1859-1861	1,022·5	260·4	212·0	1,494·9	49·000	15·041	6·119	70·060
1889-1891	1,618·0	564·0	220·0	2,402·0	72·114	24·176	6·377	102·667
1892	1,539·0	570·0	230·0	2,339·0	65·958	21·966	6·056	93·980

The following table gives the principal variations in the movements since 1860. Figures in millions of lbs., yards, and pounds sterling.

—	1860	1877	1883	1888	1891	1892
<i>Cotton.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	1,391	1,355	1,734	1,732	1,995	1,775
Exported	250	169	249	271	182	233
Retained for consumption .	1,141	1,186	1,485	1,461	1,813	1,542
Actual consumption . . .	1,083	1,237	1,498	1,529	1,670	1,539
<i>Wool.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Sheep, lamb, &c., imported .	148	410	495	639	720	743
From sheepskins imported .	3	15	14	18	22	24
Produced at home	145	152	129	134	148	153
Goats' hair imported . . .	3	8	13	22	20	20
Woollen rags imported . .	13	75	81	71	83	56
Total	312	660	732	884	993	996

—	1860	1877	1883	1888	1891	1892
Foreign wool exported .	31	187	277	339	384	431
Domestic wool exported .	11	10	19	24	17	18
Total	42	197	296	363	401	449
Retained for consumption .	270	463	436	521	592	547
Actual consumption	270	435	455	528	600	570
<i>Flax and Tow.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	164	259	185	205	188	209
Produced at home	53	49	47	46	28	28
Total	217	308	232	251	216	237
Exported	6	3	7	9	14	10
Retained for consumption .	211	305	225	242	202	247
Actual consumption	211	305	230	235	200	230
<i>Piece-Goods Exported.</i>	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.
Cotton	2,776	3,838	4,539	5,038	4,912	4,873
Woollen	191	261	256	271	223	212
Linen	144	178	162	177	159	171
Total	3,111	4,277	4,957	5,486	5,294	5,256
<i>Yarn Exported.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Cotton	197	228	265	256	245	233
Woollen	26	27	33	43	41	45
Linen	31	19	18	15	15	15
Total	254	274	316	314	301	293
<i>Value all Kinds Exported.</i>	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £
Cotton	52·0	69·2	76·4	72·0	71·4	65·9
Woollen	15·7	21·0	21·6	24·0	22·3	22·0
Linen	6·6	7·1	6·5	6·4	5·9	6·0
Total	74·3	97·3	104·5	102·4	99·6	93·9

Commerce.

The United Kingdom is a free trading country, the only imports on which customs duties are levied being chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, spirits, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, tobacco, tea, and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1892 duty was levied on goods of the value of 29,898,344*l.* out of a total of 423,793,882*l.* imports, or about 7 per cent. of the total imports.

The declared value of the imports and exports of merchandise of the United Kingdom was as follows during ten years :—

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1884	390,018,569	233,025,242	62,942,341	685,986,152
1885	370,967,955	213,115,114	58,359,194	642,442,263
1886	349,863,472	212,725,200	56,234,263	618,822,935
1887	362,227,564	221,913,910	59,348,975	643,490,449
1888	387,635,743	234,534,912	64,042,629	686,213,284
1889	427,637,595	248,935,195	66,657,484	743,230,274
1890	420,691,997	263,530,585	64,721,533	748,944,115
1891	435,441,264	247,235,150	61,878,568	744,554,982
1892	423,892,178	227,077,053	64,563,113	715,434,048
1893	405,067,690	218,496,246	58,935,595	682,499,531

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the imports, the exports of British produce, and the total, during ten years :—

Year	Imports			Exports of British Produce			Total Imports and Exports		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1883	12	0	10	6	15	4	20	13	2
1884	10	18	4	6	10	6	19	4	1
1885	10	6	0	5	18	4	17	16	9
1886	9	12	8	5	17	2	17	0	10
1887	9	17	11	6	1	3	17	11	8
1888	10	10	3	6	7	2	18	12	2
1889	11	10	1	6	13	11	19	19	10
1890	11	4	6	7	0	7	19	19	7
1891	11	10	5	6	10	10	19	14	0
1892	11	2	5	5	19	2	18	15	6

The share of each division of the United Kingdom in the trade of the country is shown in the following table in thousands of pounds (sterling) :—

—		1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
England and Wales	Imports	£1,000 349,182	£1,000 382,547	£1,000 376,427	£1,000 391,468	£1,000 377,740
	Exports	212,150 ¹ 63,140 ²	224,925 ¹ 65,655 ²	237,464 ¹ 63,845 ²	223,309 ¹ 61,142 ²	204,203 ¹ 63,919 ²
	Total	624,472	673,127	677,736	675,919	645,862
Scotland	Imports	31,221	36,771	35,165	34,104	35,945
	Exports	20,821 ¹ 883 ²	22,310 ¹ 989 ²	24,750 ¹ 864 ²	22,576 ¹ 729 ²	21,565 ¹ 637 ²
	Total	52,925	60,070	60,779	57,409	58,147
Ireland	Imports	7,232	8,319	9,100	9,869	10,110
	Exports	871 ¹ 19 ²	813 ¹ 13 ²	316 ¹ 12 ²	254 ¹ 8 ²	268 ¹ 7 ²
	Total	8,122	9,145	9,428	10,131	10,385

¹ British.

² Foreign and Colonial.

Thus it will be seen that of the total trade, 90·5 per cent. falls to the share of England and Wales ; 8·1 per cent. to Scotland ; 1·4 per cent. to Ireland.

The following table gives the total value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures from and to foreign countries and British possessions in the years 1891 and 1892 :—

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1891	1892	1891	1892
British Possessions :	£	£	£	£
India	32,234,398	30,513,106	31,177,968	27,902,572
Australasia	31,261,571	30,542,630	25,500,194	19,275,793
British North America	12,606,415	14,566,464	7,245,771	7,428,482
South Africa . . .	6,254,428	5,463,278	7,957,878	7,929,484

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1891	1892 ^a	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£
Straits Settlements	5,356,865	4,868,289	2,463,543	2,092,486
Hong Kong	1,101,702	836,705	2,531,328	1,799,812
British West Indies	1,558,152	1,945,373	2,217,802	2,184,349
Ceylon	4,168,998	3,945,209	1,016,573	945,051
British Guiana	885,606	948,444	692,348	752,275
Channel Islands	1,201,486	1,169,200	759,425	767,551
West Africa	1,776,362	1,786,990	1,678,190	1,388,972
Malta	122,135	103,627	896,013	772,538
Mauritius	268,066	230,127	256,595	270,087
All other Possessions.	668,534	846,862	1,562,460	1,120,717
Total British Possessions	99,464,718	97,766,304	85,956,088	74,630,169
Foreign Countries :				
United States	104,409,050	108,186,317	27,544,553	26,547,234
France	44,777,460	43,519,130	16,429,665	14,686,894
Germany	27,031,743	25,726,738	18,804,329	17,583,412
Holland	27,301,657	28,820,921	9,463,300	8,836,020
Belgium	17,253,265	17,013,967	7,374,495	6,942,667
Russia	24,110,251	15,122,677	5,407,402	5,357,081
Spain	10,523,875	10,916,636	4,977,473	4,672,938
Egypt	10,658,288	10,525,230	3,789,238	3,192,592
China	4,713,508	3,583,248	6,456,593	5,776,055
Brazil	4,249,909	3,511,941	8,290,039	7,910,326
Italy	3,419,281	3,284,486	6,296,560	5,564,487
Sweden	8,509,651	8,230,064	2,988,449	2,861,952
Turkey	5,442,881	5,551,798	6,553,878	6,190,114
Argentine Republic	3,451,228	4,540,358	4,246,700	5,651,605
Denmark	7,936,787	8,041,662	2,617,220	2,622,435
Portugal	2,952,965	3,440,822	2,018,597	1,395,191
Roumania	5,038,091	2,973,794	1,676,964	1,332,590
Chile and Bolivia	3,710,356	3,871,399	2,000,550	3,734,697
Japan	1,152,585	804,003	2,882,964	2,992,068
Norway	3,363,629	3,576,615	1,901,897	1,706,111
Java	1,901,961	1,534,726	2,205,655	1,957,831
Greece	2,166,486	1,826,984	1,124,571	921,872
Foreign West Africa	586,155	413,646	1,017,637	1,070,516
Austria	1,464,106	1,237,634	1,227,967	1,142,638
Peru	969,814	1,573,813	1,037,455	763,508
Central America	1,400,130	1,089,255	1,144,948	829,152
Uruguay	374,261	288,307	1,165,052	1,280,829
Spanish West Indies	141,117	90,894	1,481,381	1,478,171

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1891	1892	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£
Mexico	493,453	454,070	1,695,774	1,298,293
Philippine Islands . .	2,421,227	2,130,915	786,531	725,981
Colombia	329,244	457,094	1,279,708	1,105,487
Venezuela	290,997	256,739	821,326	368,915
Algeria	673,970	674,087	387,086	333,774
Morocco	611,445	755,404	592,767	583,386
Ecuador	110,238	128,032	259,871	257,632
Hayti, St. Domingo .	44,757	40,971	320,998	247,971
Tunis and Tripoli . .	476,081	371,378	182,145	116,027
Foreign—East Africa .	246,705	20,184	290,614	193,446
Persia	163,639	243,984	469,396	311,169
Siam	100,695	52,205	98,759	110,120
Bulgaria	126,875	50,824	90,065	158,001
Madagascar	118,827	120,610	117,391	87,471
Cochin China and Tonquin	9,986	196,421	58,973	29,822
All other Countries .	747,917	777,595	1,702,126	1,518,403
Total Foreign Coun- tries	335,976,546	326,027,578	161,279,062	152,446,884
Grand Total	435,441,264	423,793,882	247,235,150	227,077,053

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in five years :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1888	15,787,588	14,944,143	6,213,940	7,615,428
1889	17,914,039	14,455,318	9,185,400	10,666,312
1890	23,568,049	14,306,688	10,385,659	10,863,384
1891	30,275,620	24,167,925	9,315,598	13,060,866
1892	21,583,232	14,832,122	10,746,382	14,078,568
1893	24,232,086	19,571,373	11,913,395	13,459,645

The following is a summary of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for the years ended December 31, 1892 and 1893. The figures for 1893 are those of the preliminary report :—

Imports	1892	1893	Exports of British Produce	1892	1893
	£	£		£	£
1. Animals, living (for food)	9,362,135	6,351,704	1. Animals, living	699,046	629,915
2. (a) Articles of food and drink duty free	149,093,760	144,456,071	2. Articles of food and drink	10,436,145	10,603,346
(b) Articles of food and drink dutiable	26,348,086	24,987,886	3. Raw materials	19,320,360	17,168,447
Tobacco, dutiable	3,538,444	3,566,061	4. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured, viz.:		
3. Metals	21,099,684	20,629,317	(a) Yarns and textile fabrics	100,055,825	96,608,356
4. Chemicals, dye-stuffs and tanning substances	6,680,539	6,353,643	(b) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)	33,043,916	30,866,267
5. Oils	7,076,462	7,409,841	(c) Machinery and mill work	13,887,357	13,970,285
6. Raw materials for textile manufactures	77,711,558	67,976,004	(d) Apparel and articles of personal use	10,432,490	9,564,105
7. Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures	41,923,702	40,976,930	(e) Chemicals, and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,584,893	8,695,234
8. Manufactured articles	65,440,280	65,906,175	(f) All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured	29,615,141	29,347,940
9. (a) Miscellaneous articles	14,972,175	15,834,940	(g) Parcel post	1,001,880	1,042,351
(b) Parcel post	535,243	619,118			
Total imports	423,793,882	405,067,690	Total British produce	227,077,053	218,496,246
			Foreign and Colonial produce	64,563,113	58,935,595
			Total exports	291,640,166	277,431,841

The imports of wheat (excluding flour), in quarters (1 quarter = 8 bushels) have been as follows in the years indicated :—

Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters
1870	7,131,100	1880	12,752,800	1890	12,094,836
1875	11,971,500	1885	14,192,000	1893	13,083,462

The following exhibits the quantities of the leading food imports enumerated at the dates noted :—

Articles	1891	1892	1893
Cereals and flour . . . Cwts.	150,075,176	159,432,857	161,835,574
Potatoes „	3,192,836	3,008,336	2,828,125
Rice „	6,200,820	6,271,699	5,449,597
Bacon and hams . . . „	4,715,012	5,134,510	4,187,298
Fish „	2,363,703	2,550,617	2,315,770
Refined sugar „	11,322,121	10,620,671	11,569,739
Raw sugar „	16,217,338	16,295,647	16,036,935
Tea Lbs.	240,333,327	239,445,467	249,917,381
Butter Cwts.	2,135,607	2,183,009	2,327,473
Margarine „	1,235,430	1,305,350	1,300,033
Cheese „	2,041,317	2,232,817	2,077,482
Beef „	2,168,089	2,355,031	2,008,566
Preserved meat „	776,961	799,501	591,919
Fresh mutton „	1,662,994	1,699,966	1,971,500
Sheep and lambs . . (number)	344,504	79,048	62,682
Cattle „	507,407	502,237	340,045
Eggs (great hundreds)	10,681,137	11,139,419	11,025,908
Spirits Gallons	12,221,389	11,836,961	10,966,988
Wine „	16,782,038	17,319,477	14,680,939

In 1893 the United Kingdom imported 2,399,210 quarters of wheat from her own possessions, and the remainder from foreign countries. The eight great wheat sources, in order, are (1893):—

United States . . . 6,452,570 quarters	Argentina . . 1,549,120 quarters
Russia 2,012,400 „	Chile 516,030 „
India 1,236,720 „	Australasia . . 531,040 „
Canada 631,471 „	Germany 72,420 „

The quantity of flour imported in 1893 was 4,081,650 quarters, of which 3,599,120 quarters came from the United States.

The following table shows the quantities of tea imported into the United Kingdom from different countries at different periods in thousands of pounds:—

Country	1878	1890	1891	1892	Proportion from each Country			
					1878	1890	1891	1892
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Holland	3,145	1,602	1,145	1,558	1·54	·72	·48	·65
China, Hong Kong . . .	165,656	73,689	62,155	56,836	80·85	32·97	25·81	23·73
India	35,423	101,770	110,122	110,711	17·29	45·53	45·73	46·24
Ceylon	1	42,491	61,900	66,042	—	19·01	25·71	27·58
Other countries	647	3,941	5,457	4,298	·32	1·77	2·27	1·80
Total	204,872	223,493	240,779	239,445	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of commerce imported for consumption and home produce exported in each of the last three years :—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal Articles Imported	1891	1892	1893
	£	£	£
Grain and flour	61,571,504	58,733,092	51,299,802
Cotton, raw	46,080,719	37,888,356	30,684,942
Wool, sheep and lambs	27,856,556	26,839,319	24,437,178
Dead meat	20,148,874	22,359,070	22,331,503
Sugar, raw and refined	19,855,750	19,768,857	22,085,241
Butter and margarine	15,149,384	15,678,074	16,410,457
Wood and timber	14,928,571	17,152,522	15,390,894
Silk manufactures	11,017,157	11,289,692	11,607,391
Flax, hemp, and jute	10,116,591	9,097,534	8,294,553
Tea	10,775,345	10,047,354	10,217,071
Woollen manufactures	9,275,179	9,469,038	9,875,181
Animals	9,246,398	9,362,135	6,351,704
Oils	7,339,394	7,076,462	7,409,841
Chemicals, dye stuffs, &c.	6,234,434	6,680,539	6,353,643
Seeds	7,553,739	7,044,335	7,016,539
Fruits	6,910,305	7,147,935	6,035,042
Leather	6,632,442	6,397,821	6,580,222
Wine	5,995,133	6,019,559	5,303,294
Cheese	4,815,369	5,416,784	5,160,918
Metals—			
Copper, ore, &c.	4,059,528	3,877,479	3,318,872
„ part wrought, &c.	2,372,950	1,665,942	1,914,312
Iron ore	2,453,407	2,716,820	2,792,028
„ in bars	751,587	692,259	593,033
„ manufactures	3,274,801	3,034,692	3,007,062
Lead	2,137,674	1,976,436	1,855,215
Tin	2,565,072	2,743,814	2,892,107
Zinc and its manufac- tures	1,843,124	1,565,671	1,405,746
Eggs	3,520,918	3,794,718	3,875,639
Coffee	3,437,394	3,935,759	4,001,280
Tobacco	3,423,971	3,538,444	3,566,061

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT (HOME PRODUCE).

Principal Articles Exported	1891	1892	1893
	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures	60,230,256	56,265,468	54,717,196
Cotton yarn	11,177,348	9,693,351	9,059,984
Total of cotton	71,407,604	65,958,819	63,777,180

Principal Articles Exported	1891	1892	1893
	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures	18,446,640	17,906,608	16,428,407
Woollen and worsted yarn . . .	3,910,651	4,059,778	4,533,474
Total of woollen and worsted .	22,357,291	21,966,386	20,961,881
Linen manufactures	5,032,196	5,165,902	4,778,996
„ yarn	899,026	890,142	1,005,155
Jute manufactures	2,561,872	2,593,759	2,391,363
„ yarn	341,986	285,882	298,427
Apparel and haberdashery . . .	7,151,032	6,604,911	5,759,913
Metals :			
Iron, pig	2,205,567	1,974,745	1,972,374
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod . .	1,462,900	1,147,682	929,960
„ railroad, of all sorts	3,852,764	2,247,222	2,512,964
„ wire	1,143,127	793,915	654,169
„ tin plates	7,166,655	5,330,216	4,992,276
„ hoops, sheets, and plates . .	3,560,649	3,340,675	3,265,663
„ cast and wrought, of all sorts .	4,806,401	4,362,289	3,768,902
„ old, for re-manufacture . . .	354,369	327,616	334,365
Steel, wrought and unwrought . .	2,324,568	2,241,408	2,183,482
Total of iron and steel	26,877,000	21,765,768	20,614,155
Hardwares and cutlery	2,527,575	2,194,726	2,048,042
Copper	3,828,112	3,763,529	3,022,651
Machinery	15,817,515	13,887,357	13,970,285
Coals, cinders, fuel, &c.	18,895,078	16,810,758	14,488,154
Chemicals	8,877,712	8,584,893	8,695,234

The following table shows the quantity of the principal food imports retained for home consumption per head of population in each of the last five years:—

Article	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Bacon and hams . lbs.	10·41	12·67	13·55	13·11	14·10
Butter „	4·88	5·60	5·83	6·14	6·23
Cheese „	5·64	5·57	6·23	5·86	6·39
Eggs no.	30·46	30·37	32·91	33·68	35·03
Wheat and flour . lbs.	223·49	219·03	226·38	244·06	252·73
Sugar „	71·10	77·19	73·21	80·17	77·84
Tea „	5·03	4·99	5·17	5·36	5·43
Rice „	9·93	10·74	9·38	8·85	8·91
Tobacco „	1·48	1·51	1·55	1·61	1·64

The total value of goods transhipped for transit, in 1888 was 10,938,495*l.*; 1889, 10,181,012*l.*; 1890, 9,772,227*l.*; 1891, 9,923,480*l.*; 1892, 10,580,716*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The number and tonnage of registered sailing and steam (exclusive of river steamers) vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—with the men (exclusive of masters) employed thereon was as follows in each of the five years from 1888 to 1892 :—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1888	9,199	597,145	39,505	1,760	289,852	20,540
1889	8,985	571,438	38,314	1,841	289,245	21,015
1890	8,894	575,147	37,618	2,004	325,082	22,850
1891	8,675	556,968	36,714	2,211	354,714	25,107
1892	8,478	539,326	35,495	2,344	371,530	26,611

The number and tonnage of those engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade was as follows :—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1888	428	55,495	2,420	248	105,712	3,287
1889	500	66,619	2,856	260	118,407	4,092
1890	381	50,991	2,219	250	133,563	4,386
1891	312	40,248	1,796	286	166,813	5,169
1892	283	37,200	1,655	306	206,660	6,228

The number and tonnage of those engaged in the foreign trade alone was as follows :—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1888	2,665	2,401,419	48,669	3,284	3,902,265	108,700
1889	2,484	2,338,289	46,595	3,484	4,257,156	117,391
1890	2,295	2,267,434	44,381	3,601	4,563,119	124,654
1891	2,127	2,250,285	42,679	3,632	4,795,513	129,015
1892	2,082	2,388,800	43,639	3,577	4,905,996	128,107

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, engaged in the home and foreign trade, during the ten years from 1883 to 1892 is given in the following table :—

Year	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men	Year	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1883	18,912	7,026,062	200,727	1888	17,584	7,351,888	223,673
1884	18,744	7,083,944	199,654	1889	17,554	7,641,154	230,263
1885	18,791	7,209,163	198,781	1890	17,425	7,915,336	236,108
1886	17,917	7,144,097	204,470	1891	17,243	8,164,541	240,480
1887	17,723	7,123,754	202,543	1892	17,020	8,449,512	241,735

The following table shows the total number and tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom (with the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) at the end of each year :—

—	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1888	15,025	3,114,509	6,871	4,349,658	21,896	7,464,167
1889	14,640	3,041,278	7,139	4,717,730	21,779	7,759,008
1890	14,181	2,936,021	7,410	5,042,517	21,591	7,978,538
1891	13,823	2,972,093	7,720	5,307,204	21,543	8,279,297
1892	13,578	3,080,272	7,950	5,564,482	21,528	8,644,754

Of the men employed (1892) 30,899 were foreigners. The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire in 1892 was 36,128 of 10,286,198 tons.

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, from 1888 to 1892 was as follows :—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1888	269	81,279	465	407,445	734	483,141
1889	277	75,696	582	554,024	859	671,505
1890	277	117,481	581	528,789	858	652,013
1891	308	191,917	622	478,682	903	670,599
1892	322	258,700	521	434,091	843	692,791

The following is the tonnage of sailing and steam vessels (foreign trade) that entered the ports of the United Kingdom in the years 1888 to 1892 :—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1888	24,949	9,003	33,952	25,445	9,120	34,566	50,395	18,124	68,519
1889	25,945	9,578	35,524	26,524	9,841	36,365	52,469	19,420	71,889
1890	26,777	10,057	36,835	27,195	10,253	37,448	53,973	20,310	74,283
1891	26,637	10,222	36,859	27,320	10,633	37,954	53,957	20,855	74,813
1892	27,040	10,633	37,673	27,333	10,862	38,194	54,373	21,495	75,868

The total number of vessels that entered in the foreign trade in 1892 was 61,647 (24,682 foreign), and cleared, 61,881 (24,954 foreign).

The following is the tonnage of vessels with cargoes only that entered from and cleared for foreign countries and British possessions :—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1888	20,116	6,961	27,077	24,127	7,537	31,664	44,242	14,499	58,741
1889	21,077	7,440	28,517	24,766	8,282	33,048	45,843	15,723	61,566
1890	21,139	7,839	28,979	25,267	8,590	33,857	46,406	16,430	62,836
1891	20,347	7,754	28,101	25,188	9,026	34,213	45,375	16,780	62,314
1892	21,356	8,174	29,530	25,064	8,880	33,944	46,420	17,054	63,474

Of the foreign tonnage for 1892 entered and cleared at British ports, total 21,494,425:—

Norway had	5,350,864	France had	1,938,916	Russia had	626,965
Germany „	4,045,145	Sweden „	1,935,537	Italy „	589,907
Holland „	2,144,103	Spain „	1,162,999	U.S. (Am.) „	222,509
Denmark „	1,950,635	Belgium „	952,619	Austria „	175,019

The total tonnage entered and cleared, excluding those coast-wise, was as follows at the ports named in 1892 :—

London .	13,916,459	Newport .	1,864,053	Middlesbro' .	1,193,869
Liverpool .	11,119,976	Southampton	1,735,535	Bristol .	913,238
Cardiff .	9,779,179	Sunderland	1,561,047	Hartlepool .	782,035
Newcastle .	4,205,580	Leith .	1,544,337	Belfast .	483,184
Hull .	3,801,180	Grimsby .	1,458,280	Greenock .	482,850
N. & S. Shields	3,290,645	Swansea .	1,422,488	Dundee .	355,588
Glasgow .	2,940,905	Grangemouth	1,340,928	Cork .	154,553

The total number of vessels that entered coastwise in 1892 was 314,860, of 49,415,066 tons; and cleared, 281,629 vessels, of 43,682,079 tons. The total number of vessels that entered the ports of the Kingdom in 1892 was 376,507, of 87,087,970 tons; and cleared, 343,510 of 81,876,330 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The following table shows the total length of British railways open at the end of the years given, and the average yearly increase in miles:—

Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase	Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase
	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles
1850	6,621	265	1880	17,933	240
1860	10,433	381	1890	20,073	214
1870	15,537	510	1892	20,325	126

Of the total length of lines open January 1, 1893, there belonged to England and Wales 14,242 miles, to Scotland 3,188 miles, and to Ireland 2,895 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in 1878, and each of the last five years:—

Year	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total Capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of Passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)	Receipts		Total, including Miscellaneous
				From Passengers	From Goods Traffic	
	Miles	£	No.	£	£	£
1878	17,333	698,545,154	565,024,455	26,889,614	33,564,761	62,862,674
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	30,984,090	38,755,780	72,894,665
1889	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	32,630,724	41,086,333	77,025,017
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	34,327,965	42,220,382	79,948,702
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	35,130,916	43,230,717	81,860,607
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	35,662,816	42,866,498	82,092,040

Of the total capital in 1892 the English railways had 777,138,895*l.*, Scottish 128,716,165*l.*, and Irish 38,502,260*l.* In the division of the receipts of 1892, England and Wales took 69,852,358*l.*, Scotland 9,061,931*l.*, and Ireland 3,177,751*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 45,717,965*l.* on all the railways, being 56 per cent. of the total receipts.

On June 30, 1893, there were in the United Kingdom 960 miles of street and road tramways open, from which, during the year 1892-93, 3,606,095*l.* had been received, and upon which 2,837,446*l.* had been expended. This left a balance of receipts of 768,649*l.* Total paid up capital 13,708,349*l.* The total number of passengers who travelled during the year on the tramways was 598,289,509.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The following table shows, for 1888 (the latest date available), the length, traffic, revenue, and expenditure of the canals and navigations in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which do not, and of those which do, belong to railway companies :—

—	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
	Miles	Tons	£	£
Canals not belonging to railways :—				
England and Wales .	2,026	27,715,875	1,439,343	861,068
Scotland	69	69,744	12,011	16,086
Ireland	513	489,194	89,369	71,541
United Kingdom .	2,608	28,274,813	1,540,723	948,695
Canals belonging to railways :—				
England and Wales .	1,024	6,609,304	437,080	335,503
Scotland	84	1,386,617	57,178	26,599
Ireland	96	30,886	6,495	4,456
United Kingdom .	1,204	8,026,807	500,753	366,558
Total	3,813	36,301,120	2,041,476	1,315,253

The paid-up capital (from all sources) of the canals, &c., not belonging to railway companies was, in 1888 :—in England and

Wales 20,959,820*l.*; in Scotland 1,254,047*l.*; in Ireland 2,071,308*l.*; total 24,285,175*l.*

III. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The number of post-offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March, 1893, was 19,625; there were besides 25,072 road and pillar letter-boxes. The staff of officers then forming part of the Post Office department was 71,956 (including 10,465 females), besides 59,000 persons (16,000 females) who do not hold permanent positions.

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in 1879 and the last five years:—

Year ending March 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)				Number of Letters per head of the Population			
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions				
1879	922	99	76	1,097	37	27	14	32
1889	1,326½	136	95½	1,558	47	34	20	42
1890	1,413	140	96¾	1,650	50	35	20	44
1891	1,462¾	143	99¾	1,705½	51	36	21	45
1892	1,516	146½	105	1,767½	52	36	23	47
1893	1,532¼	152¼	105¾	1,790¼	52	37	23	47

The following are the statistics of post-cards, book-packets, newspapers, and parcels delivered in 1892–93, showing increase per cent. on the previous year:—

—	England & Wales	Increase per cent.	Scotland	Increase per cent.	Ireland	Increase per cent.	United Kingdom	Increase per cent.
	Millions		Millions		Millions		Millions	
Post-cards .	206·3	·5	26·8	5·5	11·3	2·7	244·4	1·2
Book-packets	456·1	7·3	51·2	13·0	27·9	11·6	535·2	8·1
Newspapers.	127·8	0·8	17·6	3·5	17·4	2·3	162·1	—
Parcels .	43·3	6·2	5·5	5·9	3·5	5·1	52·3	6·1

The number and value of money orders issued by the Post Office in 1880 (ending March 31) and during the last five years were as follows :—

—	Inland Orders		Total ¹	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£
1880	16,774,354	24,776,331	17,307,573	26,371,020
1889	9,228,183	22,957,649	10,507,717	26,618,052
1890	9,027,750	23,333,417	10,374,144	27,165,905
1891	8,864,483	23,897,767	10,260,852	27,867,887
1892	8,906,576	24,383,569	10,346,630	28,429,634
1893	8,963,032	24,618,809	10,442,918	28,683,951

¹ Including colonial and foreign orders.

The inland orders in 1892-93 were as follows :—

—	Number	Value	Number per cent. of Population
		£	
England . . .	7,391,775	20,658,172	24·9
Scotland . . .	1,032,082	2,605,839	25·2
Ireland . . .	539,175	1,354,798	11·6
Total, U.K.	8,963,032	24,618,809	23·3

The number and value of 'postal orders' were as follows :—

Year ending March 31	Number	Amount
		£
1889	40,282,321	16,112,079
1890	44,712,548	17,737,802
1891	48,841,765	19,178,367
1892	52,659,545	20,563,750
1893	56,590,668	21,345,153

The postal revenue and expenditure (exclusive of telegraphs) in 1880 and the last five years (ending March 31) have been as follows :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross revenue .	9,102,776	9,474,774	9,851,078	10,183,000	10,344,000
Working expenses	6,062,902	6,266,263	6,687,089	7,134,000	7,518,000
Net revenue .	3,039,874	3,208,511	3,163,989	3,049,000	2,826,000

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870 ; in April, 1893, there were 34,056 miles of line and 209,046 miles of wire (including 22,741 miles of private wires, but excluding railway companies' wires).

The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office in respect of the telegraphs were as follows for the years (ending March 31) indicated :—

—	1876	1890	1891	1892	1893
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross revenue .	1,276,662	2,325,715	2,416,691	2,508,138	2,487,000
Working expenses	1,031,526	2,179,921	2,265,338	2,507,012	2,568,000
Net revenue .	245,136	145,794	151,353	1,126	— 81,000

As there is an annual interest of 298,888*l.* on capital to pay, there is really a deficit on the telegraphs.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in 1879 and in each of the last five years :—

Year ending March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1879	20,422,918	2,477,003	1,559,854	24,459,775
1889	48,532,669	5,991,223	3,241,455	57,765,347
1890	52,416,779	6,539,289	3,411,966	62,368,034
1891	55,658,088	7,077,388	3,673,735	66,409,211
1892	58,766,105	7,155,180	3,764,195	69,685,480
1893	58,936,184	7,100,514	3,871,150	69,907,848

The total number of telegraph offices at post offices was (31 March, 1893), 6,603, at railway stations, 1,934 ; total, 8,537.

The telegraph department has 28 telephone exchanges open in various country towns, with 1,370 subscribers. There are now over 46 miles of pneumatic tubing in London, connecting the Central Office with others.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value of the money issued from the Royal Mint in the years named, and of the imports and exports of British gold and silver coin :—

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	2,265,100	567,328	39,205	6,566,001	3,544,882	151,139	184,494
1888	2,033,000	799,646	41,345	7,146,226	10,215,123	106,568	378,288
1889	7,500,700	2,178,888	66,950	6,511,295	10,389,699	147,635	528,581
1890	7,680,156	1,694,688	90,285	9,242,787	8,256,129	84,186	506,996
1891	6,723,648	1,000,548	89,535	15,348,919	11,674,454	100,888	369,408
1892	13,907,840	849,932	58,556	8,128,368	6,467,076	162,528	199,084

There is no State bank in the United Kingdom, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government. The following are some statistics of the Bank of England for December of the years stated :—

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Bullion	Capital and "Rest"	Deposits and Post Bill	Securities	Notes in the "Reserve"	Coin in the "Reserve"
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1844	28,152	14,000	14,152	17,664	16,391	24,304	8,960	791
1854	27,180	14,000	13,180	17,706	18,146	27,418	7,780	654
1864	28,036	14,650	13,386	17,910	22,078	30,611	8,663	714
1874	35,784	15,000	20,784	17,646	26,761	34,056	9,642	709
1889	33,519	16,200	17,319	17,681	28,822	36,913	9,104	486
1890	39,193	16,450	22,743	17,796	39,991	42,985	14,079	723
1891	38,099	16,450	21,649	17,720	36,216	40,843	12,447	646
1892	39,616	16,450	23,166	17,669	36,206	36,514	14,129	1232
1893	38,955	16,450	22,505	17,745	33,898	36,156	13,504	1983

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks (including the national banks) of England, Scotland, and Ireland for October of the years stated :—

—	1889	1890 ¹	1891 ¹	1892	1893
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
England and Wales :—					
Deposits	380,800	352,100	408,477	435,345	432,670
Cash in hand and at call	100,582	97,410	107,421	120,264	119,550
Reserve Notes in Bank of England	14,449	8,643	14,079	16,298	18,169
Scotland :—					
Deposits	85,023	88,264	91,610	92,520	92,413
Notes	5,845	6,207	6,467	6,557	6,465
Cash and at call	19,846	21,412	21,427	19,542	20,662
Ireland :—					
Deposits	37,186	37,843	38,520	40,316	40,538
Notes	6,199	6,664	6,642	5,752	5,882
Cash and at call	8,816	9,903	9,086	8,185	8,850

May.

There were in October, 1893, 102 joint-stock banks, making returns in England and Wales, with 2,468 branches; 4 in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands with 13 branches; 10 in Scotland, 995 branches; and 9 in Ireland, 484 branches. There were 29 offices in London of colonial joint-stock banks, with 1,733 branches; and 20 of foreign banks, with 126 branches. Of 42 private banks which made returns in England and Wales, the deposits amounted to 66,440,459*l.*, cash in hand and at call, 18,860,279*l.*, partners' capital and reserve, 12,232,477*l.*

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks, mainly for October, 1893 :—

—	English	Scotch	Irish	Colonial	Foreign
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Subscribed capital	207,413	29,135	25,299	26,549	30,225
Paid-up do.	58,252	9,302	7,072	14,999	19,012
Market value of do. . . .	164,576	25,388	17,545	21,562	22,862
Reserve fund, dividend, &c.	31,170	6,552	3,465	6,975	6,916
Notes in circulation	27,619	6,464	5,882	5,847	2,869
Deposit and current ac- counts	432,670	92,413	40,539	106,568	53,910
Total liabilities ¹	571,568	119,231	57,618	159,287	111,861
Cash in hand and at call . .	119,550	20,662	8,850	27,567	16,495
Investments	122,928	30,715	16,528	11,861	8,966
Discounts, advances, &c. . .	305,882	60,893	31,209	116,412	84,013
Total assets ¹	571,568	119,231	57,618	159,287	111,861

¹ Including other items besides those preceding.

The following are statistics of the post-office savings-banks for five years :—

—	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
	£	£	£	£
1888 { Received .	18,743,829	450,057	1,191,178	20,385,064
1888 { Paid .	14,572,033	340,214	890,488	15,802,735
1888 { Capital .	54,070,204	1,252,468	3,233,722	58,556,394
1889 { Received .	19,572,041	500,607	1,184,845	21,257,493
1889 { Paid .	15,494,852	375,869	943,546	16,814,267
1889 { Capital .	58,147,393	1,377,206	3,475,021	62,999,620
1890 { Received .	20,769,803	558,307	1,215,937	22,544,047
1890 { Paid .	16,495,202	436,429	977,229	17,909,860
1890 { Capital .	62,421,994	1,499,084	3,713,729	67,635,807
1891 { Received .	21,170,281	560,964	1,261,805	22,993,050
1891 { Paid .	17,574,047	445,242	1,000,566	19,019,855
1891 { Capital .	66,018,228	1,614,806	3,974,968	71,608,002
1892 { Received .	22,653,356	635,287	1,302,651	24,591,294
1892 { Paid .	18,798,013	481,227	1,066,977	20,346,217
1892 { Capital .	69,873,571	1,768,866	4,210,642	75,853,079

¹ Including Islands in the British Seas.

The following are statistics of trustees' savings-banks :—

—	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
1888 { Received .	6,685,941	117,933	2,584,183	408,250	9,796,307
1888 { Interest credited } .	944,355	23,713	236,238	52,432	1,256,738
1888 { Paid .	8,827,566	166,554	2,440,034	476,425	11,910,579
1888 { Capital .	34,398,619	890,263	9,068,741	2,047,065	46,404,688
1889 { Received .	6,359,557	112,453	2,678,340	407,581	9,557,931
1889 { Interest credited } .	823,470	21,281	221,705	48,249	1,114,705
1889 { Paid .	8,765,323	151,071	2,596,041	437,069	11,949,504
1889 { Capital .	32,816,323	872,921	9,372,745	2,065,862	45,127,820
1890 { Received .	6,234,996	124,055	2,824,391	380,965	9,564,407
1890 { Interest credited } .	788,333	20,976	227,242	48,174	1,084,725
1890 { Paid .	8,607,201	165,502	2,870,407	483,290	12,126,400
1890 { Capital .	31,232,451	852,455	9,553,971	2,011,675	43,650,552
1891 { Received .	5,916,495	122,654	2,832,427	381,894	9,253,470
1891 { Interest credited } .	760,605	20,766	232,959	46,906	2,061,236
1891 { Paid .	7,694,740	144,537	2,798,920	451,496	11,089,693
1891 { Capital .	30,214,811	851,338	9,820,437	1,988,979	42,875,565

¹ Including Channel Islands.

—		England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
1892	{ Received .	5,830,193	107,614	2,830,666	372,727	9,141,200
	{ Interest .					
	{ credited }	741,122	20,536	237,929	47,191	1,046,778
	{ Paid .	7,238,846	145,486	2,870,979	422,783	10,678,094
	{ Capital .	29,547,230	834,002	10,018,053	1,986,114	42,385,449

¹ Including Channel Islands.

The payments include purchases of Government Stock for depositors, and the capital is exclusive of Government Stock held for depositors

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123·274 grains, or 7·9881 grammes, '916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113·001 grains or 7·3224 grammes of fine gold.

The shilling weighs 87·27 grains or 5·6552 grammes, '925 (or thirty-seven-fortieths) fine, and thus contains 80·727 grains or 5·231 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145·83 grains, or 9·45 grammes.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings; bronze up to 12*d.*, but farthings only up to 6*d.* Bank of England notes are legal tender for sums over 5*l.*

Standard units are : of length the standard *yard*, of weight the standard *pound* of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard *gallon* containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., the barometer at 30 inches. On these units all other legal weights and measures are based.

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II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong:—1. Europe; 2. Asia; 3. Africa; 4. America; 5. Australasia and Oceania.

The Colonies proper form three classes:—(1) The *Crown Colonies*, which are entirely controlled by the home government; (2) those possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the home government retains the control of public officers; and (3) those possessing *Responsible Government*, in which the home government has no control over any public officer, though the Crown appoints the Governor and still retains a veto on legislation.

The total expenditure of the Mother Country in connection with the Colonies (exclusive of India) amounts to about 2 millions sterling annually, mainly for military and naval purposes.

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1893–94, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India, was 31,964 of all ranks. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 8,945 men; Gibraltar, 4,902; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 3,331; Ceylon, 1,659; Bermuda, 1,455; Windward and Leeward Islands, 1,325; Canada (Halifax), 1,477; Hong Kong, 2,996; Jamaica, 1,508; Straits Settlements, 1,558; Mauritius, 875; West Coast of Africa, 1,163; Cyprus, 553; St. Helena, 220; besides 72,858 in India and 3,041 in Egypt.

The contributions from colonial revenues in aid of military expenditure for 1893–94 are estimated to amount to 249,500*l.*, as follows:—Natal, 4,000*l.*; Mauritius, 18,750*l.*; Hong Kong, 40,000*l.*; Straits Settlements, 100,000*l.*; Ceylon, 81,750*l.*; Malta, 5,000*l.* India contributes 805,000*l.* in respect of effective home charges for regular forces serving in India, and 799,491*l.* in respect of non-effective services.

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B., salary, 125,000 pesetas (nominally 5,000*l.*). *Colonial Secretary*.—H. M. Jackson, C.M.G.

The Rock of Gibraltar is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 6' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean.

The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, exercises all the functions of government and legislation.

Area, 1 $\frac{9}{10}$ square mile ; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population (1892), 26,050, including garrison of 5,305 men. Settled population mostly descendants of Genoese settlers.

Average births per 1,000 of civil population, 25·31. Deaths per 1,000 of civil population, 18·71.

Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic ; one Protestant cathedral and three Roman Catholic churches ; annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l.*

Several private English schools ; elementary schools, 14 (6 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 1,882 in 1892. Government grant, 1,320*l.*

One magistrate's court and a supreme court.

Chief sources of revenue :—Port dues, rent of Crown estate, excise, post-office, &c. Branches of expenditure :—Government civil establishments, administration of justice, public works, &c. Contribution by Home Government, *nil*. Industries unimportant.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	59,262	63,674	62,461	61,136	56,735
Expenditure	53,061	57,594	59,043	62,885	72,183

Military expenditure by Imperial Government, 278,894*l.*

Government savings-bank, with 3,219 depositors and 160,160*l.* deposits (1892).

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, but there is a deficiency of dock-accommodation, and of machine shops for ship-repairs. In 1892 the total tonnage of vessels entered was 4,393,019, of which 3,397,303 was British.

Three miles of internal telegraph under military, and about one mile under colonial, management. Postal communication daily with England. Branch post-offices at Tangier, Laraiche, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Taffi Fez, and Tetuan.

There is cable communication with the Continent, the Mediterranean, Eastern ports, and England, *via* Post Office and Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

The legal currency is that of Spain, the peseta = 1 franc ; 25 pesetas nominally = 1*l.*, but exchange is generally over 29 pesetas to the £.

MALTA.

Governor.—Lieut. General Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, C.B. (salary 5,000*l.*)

Chief Secretary to Government.—Count G. Strickland, C.M.G.

An island in the Mediterranean, 58 miles from Sicily, with an excellent harbour. It is one of the most important posts of call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of our fleet in the Mediterranean. Malta is 17 miles long; area, 95 miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 20 miles; total area (with Comino), 119 square miles. Population for 1892, 166,889 (Maltese, 163,446; English, 1,702; foreigners, 1,741). Local military, viz.: Royal Malta Artillery, 397, and Royal Malta Militia, 1,125. Chief town and port, Valetta. Education—91 public schools, with 12,805 pupils in 1892; Government grant, 20,601*l.* There are a university, 1 lyceum, and 2 secondary schools. In 1892, 7,648 persons were committed to prison.

The government is to some extent representative. The Governor is assisted by an executive council and a council of government, according to the Constitution of 1887, of 6 official and 14 elected.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	240,146	251,175	261,254	275,125	289,231
Expenditure . .	212,313	229,703	266,900	281,870	297,371

Estimated revenue (1892), 271,976*l.*, and expenditure, 263,967*l.*

Chief sources of revenue, 1892: Customs, 161,158*l.*; land, 14,283*l.*; rents, 25,804*l.*; postage, 10,743*l.*; interest, 24,597*l.*; licences, 5,860*l.* Branches of expenditure: Establishments, 117,469*l.*; other services, 179,902*l.* Contribution from Home Government, *nil*. Public debt, 79,168*l.* Savings-bank with, for 1892, 6,073 depositors, deposits 486,900*l.*

Chief products: cotton, potatoes, oranges, figs, honey, and corn. Manufactures: cotton, filigree, lucifer-matches. Chief industry, farming; (in 1892) horses, 6706; cattle, 8,226; sheep, 21,935.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	26,763,123	24,287,112	23,679,321	35,591,999	12,633,038
Exports	25,955,348	23,627,082	22,144,067	34,955,979	11,742,579

The trade is mainly transit—Imports (1892): grain, 11,526,091*l.*; pulse, 393,791*l.*; wine, 189,247*l.*; cattle, 214,748*l.*; beer, 115,794*l.*; oil, 59,155*l.* Exports: grain, 11,352,550*l.*; pulse, 338,231*l.* British imports, 183,482*l.*, exports, 5,761,036*l.*

Vessels entered (1892), 3,664, tonnage 3,113,344.

„ cleared „ 3,703, „ 3,123,077.

Of the total entered and cleared 4,055 were British.

Railway, 7½ miles; telegraph, 65 miles. The Post-office traffic in 1892

was:—

Received	699,627 Letters.	38,940 Postcards.	725,291 Newspapers.
Despatched	711,476 „	31,020 „	164,637 „

ASIA.

ADEN, PERIM, SOMALILAND AND SOCOTRA.

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab-el-Mandeb. It forms an important coaling-station on the highway to the East, and is being strongly fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othmán on the mainland with the villages of Imad, Hiswa, and Bir Jabir. It also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident, who is also commander of the troops. The only Government revenue is from duty on liquor, opium, and salt; local taxes go to the Municipality.

Area 75 square miles, of Perim 5 square miles. Population, in 1891, 41,910 against 34,860 in 1881. Imports (1891-92), by sea (including Perim), 31,607,325 rupees; by land, 3,558,937 rupees; treasure, 5,612,590 rupees. Exports (1891-92), by sea, 27,122,913 rupees; by land, 1,439,131 rupees; treasure, 5,964,189 rupees. Tonnage entered and cleared (mainly passenger steamers), about 2,500,000 tons. No public debt.

Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, piece goods, tobacco. Chief imports: Cotton twist, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco. Aden itself is non-productive, and the trade is a purely transshipment one, except that from the interior of Arabia.

The **Somali Coast** from Lahadu, west of Zaila, to 49° E. long., became a British Protectorate in 1887, and is administered by a Political Agent and Consul. The area is about 30,000 square miles, and the population (Mahometan and mostly nomadic) about 240,000. The chief town, Berbera, has about 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season; Zaila, 6,000; Búlhar, 5,000. At these three ports there are British officers and Indian troops. Revenue (1891-2) 184,202 rupees; expenditure, 146,400 rupees. Imports, 262,710*l.*; exports, 271,274*l.* The imports are chiefly rice, piece-goods, shirtings, and dates; the exports, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. Transport is by camels and donkeys; there are no porters.

The island of **Socotra** off the coast of Africa, and the **Kuria Muria** islands off the coast of Arabia, are also attached to Aden. Area of former, 1,382 square miles. Population, 10,000. It came under British protection in 1886, by treaty with the Sultan. Chief products, aloes; sheep, cattle, and goats are plentiful. The Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, were ceded by the Sultan of Muscat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable. The group is leased for the purpose of guano collection.

BAHREIN ISLANDS.

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the coast of El Hasa, in Arabia. Bahrein, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide. Moharek, on the north of Bahrein, 4 miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. There are about half-a-dozen others, mere rocks. Manameh, the commercial capital, extends 10 miles along the shore; 8,000 inhabitants. The population is Mohammedan of the Sunni and Shiite sects. The seat of government is Moharek on the island of that name; population about 8,000. There are about 50 villages in the islands.

The chief belongs to the ruling family of Al Kalifah; the present chief of Bahrein is Sheikh Esau, who owes the possession of his throne entirely to British protection, which was instituted in 1867. Sheikh Esau was again formally placed under British protection in 1870, when his rivals were deported to India.

The great industry is pearl fishery, in which 400 boats, of from 8 to 20 men each, are engaged. The trade of the Bahrein Islands for 1892, including specie, was as follows: Imports, 473,857*l.*, the chief articles being pearls, 107,500*l.*; grain and pulse, 83,802*l.*; cotton goods, 38,866*l.*; coffee, 20,039*l.*; dates, 11,750*l.*; tobacco, 6,409*l.*; cattle, 5,687*l.*; provisions, 5,770*l.*; specie, 142,063*l.* Exports, 490,562*l.*, the chief articles being pearls, 307,813*l.*; grain and pulse, 28,953*l.*; cotton goods, 21,875*l.*; coffee, 14,063*l.*; dates, 8,275*l.*; canvas, 6,562*l.*; shells, 3,712*l.*; specie, 71,188*l.* Of the total imports in 1892, 272,802*l.* were from British India and colonies, 146,101*l.* from Turkey; of the exports, 319,012*l.* were to British India and colonies, 139,356*l.* to Turkey. In 1892, 847 vessels of 91,077 tons entered, and 827 of 90,847 tons cleared, the ports of Bahrein.

Political Resident.—Lieut.-Col. A. C. Talbot, C.I.E.

Brunei. See NORTH BORNEO.

BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—*Governor.*—Charles Vandeleur Creagh; C.M.G., salary, 9,000 dollars. Richard B. Martin is Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

The territory of British North Borneo is a territory occupying the northern part of the island of Borneo, and situated nearly midway between Hong Kong and Port Darwin in Australia. The interior is mountainous, one point being 13,700 feet high, but most of the surface is jungle.

Area, 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles. Population, 175,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland, with some Chinese traders and artisans. Chief town, Sandakan, on the east coast.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu. The cession was confirmed by Royal Charter in 1881, and the territory is administered by a Governor in Borneo and a Board of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter. On May 12, 1888, the Government proclaimed a formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into nine provinces.

In 1889 the colony of Labuan was placed under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

About 1,000,000 acres have been alienated by the Government on leases of 999 years for tobacco planting, pepper, coffee, and other jungle products. There are 17 estates planting tobacco.

The laws are based on the Indian penal, criminal, and civil procedure codes, and local proclamations and ordinances. There is an Imaum's Court for Mohammedan law.

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue proper .	142,687	158,462	251,602	358,461	417,028
Land sales .	14,507	80,000	256,183	239,655	7,212
Expenditure .	202,220	185,922	290,189	373,139	439,664
Exports .	535,267	540,000	761,433	901,290	1,238,277
Imports .	959,624	950,000	1,799,620	2,018,289	1,936,547

The expenditure in salaries in the colony is over 100,000 dollars. Sources of revenue: Opium, spirit farms, birds'-nests, court fees, stamp duty, licences, import duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, gums, coffee, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. The exports comprise mostly jungle and sea produce, wax, birds'-nests (edible), coco-nuts, gutta-percha, sago, tobacco, rattans, india-rubber, seed pearls, bêche-de-mer, &c. A flourishing timber trade is stated to have been opened with China. Exports of leaf tobacco, 1886, 72,688 lbs.; 1887, 30,800 lbs.; 1888, 81,664 lbs.; 1889, 168,112 lbs., and estimated crop for 1890, 1,876,000 lbs. In consequence of American fiscal legislation tobacco-growing in Borneo has recently declined.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents); also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars to the extent of 100,000 dollars. Accounts are kept in U.S.A. currency.

Shipping entered, 1891, 147,499 tons; cleared, 147,499 tons; of which nearly all was British.

Native military force of 377 men under European officers. There are two Missions, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic; and the Protestant community has a church and school at Sandakan, with a branch at Kudat.

Brunei and Sarawak.—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. The area of Brunei, which is under a Sultan, is about 3,000 square miles, and its products are of the same character as those of British North Borneo.

Sarawak has an area of about 50,000 square miles, with a coast line of about 400 miles. The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1861 and 1885, and the Limbang River district was annexed in 1890. The Rajah, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, nephew of the late Rajah, born June 3, 1829, succeeded in 1868. The population is about 300,000, consisting of native races, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, Bintulu, Muka, and Oya. Brooketon is a settlement in the coal district opposite Labuan. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue for 1892 was 461,817 dollars, and expenditure 425,506 dollars. The revenue is derived chiefly from the opium, gambling, arrack and pawn farms; exemption tax payable by Malays and from Dyak revenue. There are import duties on tobacco, salt, and spirits; export duties on sago, gambier, &c. The produce in general resembles that of North Borneo. Coal exists in large quantities, as well as gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver. In 1892 the imports amounted to 2,722,325 dollars (including 953,088 dollars, coasting trade); and the exports, 3,155,899 dollars (including 932,776 dollars, coasting trade). There are military and police forces, the former with 250 men.

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Perim. See ADEN, *supra*.

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96 the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but in 1798 Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The present form of government (representative) of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this Constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members—viz. the Officer commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight unofficial members, representative of different races and classes in the community.

Governor—Hon. Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.; President of Nevis, 1877; Chief Civil Commissioner Seychelles, 1879; Governor of West African Settlements, 1881; Governor of Trinidad, 1884; Governor of Natal, 1885-89. Appointed to Ceylon, March 12, 1890.

The Governor has a salary of 80,000 rupees, and the Colonial Secretary, 24,000 rupees.

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who, with their assistants and subordinate headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the natives. There are three municipalities and thirteen local boards mainly for sanitary purposes.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of the provinces of Ceylon as constituted at the censuses of 1881 and 1891 respectively:—

Provinces.	Area : English square miles	Population, 1881	Population, 1891	Population per sq. mile, 1891
Central	2,304	} 639,361	474,487	205
Uva	3,725		159,155	43
North Central	4,047		75,319	19
Western	1,371	} 897,329	763,187	565
Sabaragamuwa	2,085		258,605	102
North-Western	3,024		320,032	106
Southern	1,980	433,520	489,761	247
Eastern	3,657	127,555	148,727	41
Northern	3,171	302,500	319,193	101
	25,364	2,759,738	3,008,466	118

The military population (1885) is included in the above.

The province of Uva was formed out of the Central Province in 1886, and that of Sabaragamuwa out of the Western Province in 1889.

Of the total population enumerated at the census of 1891, there were 6,068 English; 21,231 descendants of Europeans; 2,041,158 Singhalese; 723,853 Tamils; 216,156 other races, including Moormen (descendants of Arabs), Malays, Veddahs (aborigines in the interior), and others.

The census returns stated 845,149 persons, or 28 per cent. of the population, to be engaged in agriculture; 102,760 in industry; 121,279 in commerce.

The Registrar-General gives the number of persons married to one thousand persons living in 1892 as 11·5, the number of births as 29·8 per 1,000, and of deaths as 27·2. The highest death-rate was in the North-Central Province, being 56·3 per 1,000 per annum. The lowest death-rate was registered in the Western Province, viz. 19·2 per 1,000. The highest birth-rate for the year was in the district of Uva, viz. 41·5 per 1,000.

The immigration returns, dealing almost entirely with agricultural labourers employed on the tea and coffee plantations, and not including the very large number of traders and domestic servants, give, in 1892, 116,472 arrivals as against 67,616 departures; the numbers being in 1891, 76,728 arrivals, as against 39,138 departures. The figures from 1870 to 1887 inclusive give 1,440,463 arrivals as against 1,262,833 departures.

The principal towns, with population according to the census of 1891 are :—Colombo, 126,926; Kandy, 20,252; Galle, 33,505; Trincomalee, 11,411; Jaffna, 43,092.

Religion.

The principal religious creeds were returned as follows at the census of 1891 :—Buddhists, 877,043; Hindoos, 615,932; Mohammedans, 211,995; Christians, 302,127.

Instruction.

Education has made considerable strides in Ceylon since it has been organised under a separate Government department with a director of public instruction and a staff of inspectors, as will be seen from the following table :—

—	Expenditure by Government	Government Schools		Grant in Aid Schools		Unaided Schools	
		No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars
1872	Rs. 267,577	200	10,852	402	25,443	365	9,435
1891	Rs. 508,166	436	41,746	971	74,855	2,645	37,242
1892	Rs. 525,839	453	42,190	1,024	82,637	2,395	33,631

There were thus in 1892, 158,458 scholars receiving regular instruction, or a proportion of a little more than 1 in 20 of the population according to the census of 1891. The Government expenditure is now chiefly devoted towards vernacular education, which is unable to support itself, while English education has obtained such a hold upon the people that it is becoming gradually self-supporting. The only Government high English school is now the Royal College; but other high English schools receive grants in aid. The Government also gives a scholarship of 150*l.* a year for four years to enable promising students to proceed to an English university. The Cambridge local examinations, and the examinations of the London University are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. There is an agricultural school and ten branch agricultural schools, and there are ten industrial schools and orphanages. A technical school is also on the point of being started.

Justice and Crime.

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, modified by colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. Justice is administered by the Supreme Courts, the police courts and courts of requests, and the district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. There are also village councils which deal with petty offences. The number of summary convictions in 1892 was 19,705. The number of convictions before the District Court was 462, and the number of convictions in the Supreme Court 395.

Pauperism.

The number of paupers is not known, as there is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12.50 each per mensem.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the last five years, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rupees	Rupees
1888	15,468,812	14,630,121
1889	15,299,877	14,906,281
1890	16,228,769	15,316,224
1891	17,962,710	16,435,079
1892	18,509,186	17,762,465

The principal sources of revenue are (1892): the customs, 4,385,636 Rs. ; the revenue derived from land, which includes the tithe¹ on grain, 946,363, Rs. ; licences, which in effect means the revenue from spirituous liquor, 2,195,420 Rs. ; stamps, 1,433,777 Rs. ; the proceeds of the sale of Government timber and Government salt, 1,315,271 Rs. ; and port and harbour dues, 768,295 Rs. The receipts from the Government railway were in 1892 4,697,600 Rs.

The principal items of expenditure are (1892): civil and judicial establishments, over 3,000,000 Rs. ; establishments other than civil or judicial, 2,017,044 Rs. ; contribution towards military expenditure (including cost of volunteer force) 1,250,992 Rs. (of this 1,143,642 Rs. is paid to the Imperial Government) ; pensions and retired allowances, 791,611 Rs. ; interest on loans, &c., 1,869,764 Rs. In 1892 3,133,020 Rs. out of the general revenue was spent on public works, inclusive of 324,194 Rs. from the same source expended on irrigation.

On December 31, 1892, the public debt of the colony amounted to 2,603,613*l.* and 1,325,856 Rs. ; it has been incurred entirely for public works, including 191 miles of railway, the Colombo breakwater, and the Colombo waterworks.

In 1892 the total local revenue amounted to 1,848,275 Rs.

Defence.

The harbour of Trincomalee on the east coast of Ceylon is the headquarters of the British fleet in East Indian waters. It is fortified, and the fortifications are being strengthened, at the cost of the Imperial Government. The harbour of Colombo on the west coast is also protected, the colony having paid the cost of the erection of earthworks, the Imperial Government supplying the armament. Ceylon has no naval forces of its own. The amount expended by the colony for the Colombo defence works in 1892 was 7,807 Rs., in addition to the figures mentioned below.

The British troops in Ceylon are under the command of a major-general, and comprise a regiment of British infantry, artillery, and engineers, the total strength being 1,653 ; there is a volunteer force numbering 1,217 of all ranks. The colony pays 81,750*l.* per annum to the Imperial Government as the cost of the garrison. The cost of the Local Volunteer Corps was 99,543 Rs. in 1892.

Production and Industry.

The estimated area of the colony is 16,233,000 acres, 2,077,300 acres being under cultivation, and 828,475 acres pasture land. Of this, 718,242 acres were (1892) under rice and other grains, 42,933 under coffee, 269,854 under tea, 11,430 under cinchona, 766,512 under coco nuts, 40,055 under cinnamon, 9,993 under tobacco, and 19,921 under cocoa. The live stock of the island in 1891 consisted of 4,090 horses, 1,004,477 horned cattle, 87,028 sheep, and 148,434 goats. Plumbago is a valuable mining product, and in 1892 there were 803 plumbago mines. The produce of the pearl fishery in 1890 was valued at 310,000 Rs. ; in 1891 at 960,000 Rs. (None in 1892.)

Commerce.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the last five years :—

Abolished from January 1, 1893.

Years	Imports	Exports
	Rs.	Rs.
1888	58,524,990	39,383,135
1889	60,695,135	46,924,505
1890	63,091,938	51,127,339
1891	66,635,392	58,799,744
1892	70,687,496	62,271,924

The principal articles of export from Ceylon in 1892 were—coffee, valued at 3,293,856 Rs.; cinchona, 821,609 Rs.; tea, 32,527,136 Rs.; plumbago, 4,306,669 Rs.; coco-nut products, 9,566,532 Rs.; areca nuts, 886,737 Rs.

The principal articles of import were—cotton goods valued at 5,664,914 Rs.; salt-fish, 1,904,075 Rs.; rice, paddy, &c., 26,551,352 Rs.; coal and coke, 5,326,332 Rs.; spirits, &c., 1,077,000 Rs.; wines, 440,000 Rs.

Disease has in recent years greatly reduced the produce of coffee. The quantity exported fell from 824,509 cwt. in 1879 to 299,395 cwt. in 1884, to 178,490 cwt. in 1887, and to 43,338 cwt. in 1892. Including Liberian coffee the quantity exported in 1890 was 90,090 cwt., and in 1891 89,673 cwt. The exports of tea, which in 1884 amounted only to 2,392,975 lb. and in 1885 to 4,372,721 lb., reached 7,849,888 lb. in 1886, 13,834,057 lb. in 1887, 23,820,471 in 1888, 34,346,432 lb. in 1889, 45,799,518 lb. in 1890, 67,718,371 lbs. in 1891, and 72,282,525 lbs. in 1892.

The exports of cacao was, in 1884, 9,241 cwt.; 1885, 7,466 cwt.; 1886, 13,056 cwt.; 1887, 17,460 cwt.; 1888, 12,231 cwt.; 1889, 18,849 cwt.; 1891, 20,615 cwt.; and in 1892, 19,176 cwt.

The commerce of Ceylon is largely with the United Kingdom and India. According to Ceylon returns the imports from the former in 1892 amounted to 17,903,180 Rs. and exports to 39,304,750 Rs.; imports from India 47,421,429 Rs.; exports to 6,573,001 Rs. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, according to the Board of Trade returns in each of the last five years.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ceylon into U.K.	2,532,999	2,822,357	3,411,209	4,168,998	3,945,209
Exports of British produce to Ceylon	703,440	779,740	921,615	1,016,573	945,051

The import of coffee from Ceylon into the United Kingdom was of the declared value of 3,001,075*l.* in 1879, 434,677*l.* in 1888, 258,340*l.* in 1889, 347,822*l.* in 1890, 334,646*l.* in 1891, 137,842*l.* in 1892. Besides coffee, other imports are—cinchona, 91,293*l.* in 1881, 655,646*l.* in 1885, 239,160*l.* in 1889, 183,996*l.* in 1890, 94,178*l.* in 1891, and 111,125*l.* in 1892; coco-nut oil, 134,349*l.* in 1888, 132,773*l.* in 1889, 191,101*l.* in 1890, 175,373*l.* in 1891, 111,044*l.* in 1892; cinnamon, 87,788*l.* in 1882, 38,156*l.* in 1888

47,901*l.* in 1889, 39,139*l.* in 1890, 39,854*l.* in 1891, and 36,419*l.* in 1892; plumbago, 69,733*l.* in 1885, 38,084*l.* in 1887, 44,267*l.* in 1888, 103,849*l.* in 1889, 135,853*l.* in 1890, 125,000*l.* in 1891, and 94,276*l.* in 1892; tea, 120*l.* in 1878, 184,304*l.* in 1883, 756,018*l.* in 1887, 1,244,724*l.* in 1888, 1,682,849 in 1889, 2,108,003 in 1890, 2,997,526*l.* in 1891, and 3,020,099*l.* in 1892; cordage and twine, 177,454*l.* in 1884, 35,057*l.* in 1887, 54,265*l.* in 1888, 56,976*l.* in 1889, 58,142*l.* in 1890, 59,726*l.* in 1891, and 55,196*l.* in 1892. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 179,366*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 88,162*l.*; coals 180,726*l.*, machinery, 94,513*l.*, formed the staple articles of British exports to Ceylon in 1892.

Shipping and Communications.

The total tonnage entering and clearing at Ceylon ports in 1892 was 5,790,706. In 1892, 175 sailing vessels of 11,535 tons, and 1 steamer of 255 tons, total 176 vessels of 11,788 tons, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

Ceylon had 230½ miles of railway open for traffic in 1893, 39 miles are under construction, and 215 miles have been surveyed and projected.

In 1892 there were 182 post-offices, of which 34 were telegraph offices. There were 1,550 miles of telegraph wire.

Money and Credit.

The estimated amount of paper money in circulation on the 31st of July, 1893, was 7,305,000 Rs. Five banks have establishments in Ceylon, but none issue notes. Bank deposits in 1890:—Mercantile Bank, 4,355,600 Rs.; Bank of Madras, 6,882,828 Rs.; National Bank, 1,187,916 Rs. The other banks are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank of India, London and China. The Ceylon Savings Bank in 1892 had deposits amounting to 2,567,225 Rs.; and the Post Office Savings Bank to 516,842 Rs.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India with cents in place of annas and pice; thus Ceylon has a decimal coinage.

Dependency.

The **Maldivé Islands**, 500 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an hereditary Sultan, who resides in the island of Malé, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the Fandiari, the head priest or judge, and besides him 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 17 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa-nut palms, and yielding millet fruit, and edible nuts.

Population estimated at about 30,000 Mohammedans. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Gordon-Cumming (Miss E.), Ceylon. London, 1891.

Tennent (Sir James Emerson), Ceylon: an Account of the Island, Physical, Historical and Topographical. 5th edition. London, 1860.

Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner.—Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G., appointed 1892 ; salary, 3,000*l*.

The third largest island in the Mediterranean, 60 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 41 from the coast of Syria.

It is administered by Great Britain, under a convention concluded between the representatives of her Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, June 4, 1878.

The island is administered by a High Commissioner, vested with the usual powers of a colonial governor. He is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the senior officer in command of the troops, the Chief Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Receiver-General.

The Legislature consists of a Council of eighteen members, six being office holders—the Chief Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Receiver-General, the Chief Medical Officer, the Director of Survey and the Commissioner of Nicosia—and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and nine by non-Mohammedan voters. The voters are all male Ottomans, or British subjects, or foreigners, twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghis.'

Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l*. to 20*l*., according to population.

Area 3,580 square miles. The population at the census of 1891 :—106,838 males, 102,448 females ; total, 209,286, exclusive of the military ; density per square mile, 58·39.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, as follows, with area in square miles :—Nicosia 1,040, Larnaca 365, Limasol 542, Famagusta 817, Papho 574, Kyrenia 246 ; total area 3,584 square miles.

Mohammedans, 47,926 ; others, principally Greek Church, 161,360.

Birth rate computed in 1890 at 33·4 per 1,000.

Death „ „ „ „ 24 „ „ „

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital and seat of government), 12,515 ; Larnaca, 7,593 ; Limasol, 7,388 (two chief ports) ; Famagusta (with Varoshia), 3,367 ; Papho (including Ktima), 2,801 ; Kyrenia, 1,322 in 1891.

Excepting two or three so-called 'high schools,' the schools of the island are of an elementary character. There is a Government inspector, and the Government contributes 3,210*l*. per annum to elementary education. In 1892 there were 226 Christian schools with 10,555 scholars ; 108 Moslem schools, with 3,771 scholars. Total cost (exclusive of Government grant) 6,377*l*.—fees, voluntary contributions, and endowments.

Weekly newspapers in the English (2), Greek (6), and Turkish (2) languages.

The law courts (reformed in 1883) consist of (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal ; (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction ; (3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction ; (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction ; (5) village judges' courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part.

There is a large amount of crime in proportion to the population, and the people are prone to litigation.

The police force when at full strength consists of about 670 men.

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ended March 31, were :—

—	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	149,362	174,499	194,936	217,162	189,933
Expenditure . .	109,963	106,338	107,589	112,742	111,394

Revenue derived chiefly from tithes on the principal products of the island, taxes on immovable property and trade profits, military exemption tax, sheep, goat, and pig tax, customs duties, excise, stamps, and court fees, and a salt monopoly. The tithe is taken in kind.

No Public Debt. A sum of 92,800*l.* is payable annually to the Sublime Porte under the convention of 1878. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue, 1888-89, 55,000*l.* ; 1889-90, 45,000*l.* ; 1890-91, 35,000*l.* ; 1891-92, 10,000*l.* ; 1892-93, *nil.*

Cyprus is essentially agricultural. Chief products—corn, cotton, carobs, linseed, olives, silk, raisins, fruit, vegetables, cheese, wool, hides, and wine. One-third of cultivable land under cultivation. Gypsum and terra umbra are found in abundance. Sponge fishery yields sponges valued at between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* per annum.

The commerce, exclusive of specie, and the shipping for five years, ended March 31, were :—

—	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	232,807	244,324	274,123	344,125	346,821
Exports	210,297	314,628	399,648	432,419	298,165
Shipping entered and cleared (tons)	442,172	493,456	474,441	523,729	515,922

¹ Calendar year.

Chief exports—Wheat, barley, carobs, wine, cotton, raisins, silk cocoons, hides and skins, wool, cheese, vetches, animals, fruit and vegetables. The principal imports are—Cotton and woollen manufactures, tobacco, groceries, rice, alcohol, iron, leather, petroleum, timber, sugar, soap, and copper manufactures.

Coins current—English, Turkish, and French gold, English silver and bronze, Cyprus piastres, half piastre and quarter piastre pieces (9 piastres = one shilling).

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has establishments in the island. Turkish weights and measures current.

About 400 miles of good road, 240 miles of telegraph lines ; cable connects with Alexandria and Syria.

Total number of letters delivered in Cyprus, 1892-93 : local 229,715 ; received from abroad, 217,721 ; posted for the island, 229,715 ; for foreign countries, 110,419.

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Seiff. Reisen in der Asiatischen Türkei. 8. Leipzig, 1875.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE Crown colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Registrar-General, the Treasurer, and the Director of Public Works. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Harbour Master, the Registrar-General, and five unofficial members—viz. three nominated by the Crown (one of whom is a Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahamas, 1874; Governor, 1875; Lieutenant-Governor of Windward Islands, 1880; Governor, 1881; Governor of Trinidad, 1885. Appointed Governor of Hong Kong, 1891.

The Governor has a salary of 32,000 dollars per annum.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, about 40 miles east of Macao, and 90 miles south of Canton. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, forming part of the mainland of China, was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of four miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the last census, taken in 1891 :—

—	Male	Female	Total
White	6,463	2,082	8,545
Coloured	151,122	61,774	212,896
Total	157,585	63,856	221,441

The total population in 1881 was 160,402; thus the increase in ten years was 61,039. The total white population in 1881 was 7,990, showing an increase during the ten years of 555. Of the coloured population in 1891,

1,901 were Indians, and 210,995 Chinese, one-third of the latter being British subjects by birth. Of the resident white population, exclusive of the military, police, naval establishment, &c., almost one-half are Portuguese by origin, and only one-third English. Next follow natives of Germany, the United States, France, Spain, Italy, and Turkey, the remainder being divided among about ten nationalities. A considerable proportion of the Indian population are included in the military and police. The estimated population on the 31st December, 1892, was 231,662, being British and foreign (white and coloured), 10,590, and Chinese, 221,072.

The births and deaths for the last five years were as follows :—

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000
1888	1,662	6,034	7·70	27·96
1889	1,683	4,597	8·65	23·64
1890	1,617	4,553	8·14	22·90
1891	1,734	5,374	7·71	23·90
1892	1,843	4,907	7·96	21·18

There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong. In the five years from 1886 to 1890 there passed through the colony annually an average of 66,706 Chinese emigrants, more than three-fourths going to the Straits Settlements. In 1892 the number of Chinese emigrants was 52,143, and the immigrants 97,971.

Instruction.

In 1892 there were 122 schools subject to Government supervision, as compared with 117 in 1891. Attending these schools in 1892 were 8,277 pupils, as compared with 7,671 in 1891; the total expenditure in 1892 being 54,819 dollars, as compared with 60,359 dollars in 1891. There are also many private schools, with 2,217 pupils, a police school (with 390 scholars) and a reformatory industrial school (with 99 scholars).

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court. The number of criminal convictions before the supreme court in 1888 was 99; 1889, 64; 1890, 43; 1891, 26; 1892, 18. Before the police magistrate's court, 1888, 9,932; 1889, 6,894; 1890, 7,740; 1891, 13,972; 1892, 12,098. The total number of prisoners in gaol at the end of 1892 was 468, of which 18 were Europeans. There is a police force in the colony numbering 666 men, of whom 127 are British, 210 Sikhs, and the remainder Chinese.

Finance.

The colony has paid its local establishments since 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the last five years (the actual local rate for the dollar at the end of 1892 was 2s. 9½d.).

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Premiums from Land and Water Account	Ordinary	Extraordinary, including Defensive Works and Water Account
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1888	1,557,300	160,688	1,461,459	530,870
1889	1,823,549	154,725	1,459,167	374,551
1890	1,995,220	16,638	1,517,843	397,507
1891	1,907,054	51,761	1,868,073	580,013
1892	2,032,244	204,688	1,882,474	460,362

The public revenue of the colony is derived chiefly from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. On defensive works alone (apart from military expenditure) 217,901 dollars was spent in 1886, 258,444 in 1887, 62,115 in 1888, 63,753 in 1889, 5,082 in 1890, and 20,005 in 1891. Expenditure on establishments in 1891, 916,809 dollars in the colony, 24,724 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Great Britain.

Hong Kong has a public debt, amounting to 200,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., which was raised in 1887 for waterworks, fortifications, and sanitation. On December 31, 1892,¹ the surplus assets of the Colony exceeded its liabilities by 35,105 dollars.

Defence.

There is an Imperial garrison of about 2,800 men. There is also a Volunteer Artillery Corps of 100 effective members. In 1892 the Colonial contribution to Military and Volunteers was 269,005 dollars. It has now been raised to 40,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron, and there are usually several war-vessels present. The China Squadron consists of 20 vessels in all.

Commerce and Shipping.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Australia, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There being no custom house, there are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two millions sterling. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are opium, sugar and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandal wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table for five years:—

¹ In 1892 there were thirteen monthly payments.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong . .	1,296,690	1,129,190	1,225,064	1,101,702	886,705
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong .	2,804,761	2,171,286	2,528,212	2,531,328	1,799,812

The principal imports into Great Britain from Hong Kong and exports from Great Britain to Hong Kong have been as follows in five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports into Gt. Britain :	£	£	£	£	£
Tea	265,309	203,115	194,323	195,526	227,480
Silk : raw, woven, &c. .	459,563	546,092	494,349	505,356	277,229
Hemp	134,998	156,338	197,725	100,426	133,393
Copper	53,409	37,090	102,661	68,584	—
Exports from Gt. Britain :					
Cottons	1,839,309	1,335,135	1,583,486	1,545,554	1,073,286
Woollens	366,357	201,066	259,886	316,180	250,505
Iron	93,057	86,743	118,397	105,468	79,662
Lead	87,338	80,540	48,522	44,653	25,083
Copper	29,267	82,379	84,925	92,810	56,785

In 1892, 4,499 vessels of 5,166,938 tons entered at ports in Hong Kong, being 28,311 tons over 1891. Besides these, 22,755 junks of 1,606,251 tons arrived, compared with 1891 a decrease of 51 junks and 28,365 tons. The number of native vessels in Hong Kong—independent of several thousand smaller boats that visit Hong Kong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly 1,300,000.

Money and Credit.

The value of Bank notes in circulation in 1892 was 6,066,958 dollars, as compared with 4,114,787 dollars in 1884; specie in reserve in 1892, 2,701,150 dollars, as compared with 1,810,033 dollars in 1884. The approximate amount of coin in circulation up to December 31, 1892 was:—Hong Kong dollars and half-dollars struck at Hong Kong Mint, 2,137,380 dollars; Hong Kong silver and copper subsidiary coins, 8,220,125 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Mexican *Dollar* = 100 *Cents* = Exchange (1892) at 2s. 9½*d.*
 „ Chinese *Tael* = 10 *Mace* =
 100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = about 3s. 10*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Tael</i>	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i>	=	133 lbs
„ <i>Catty</i>	=	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
„ <i>Chek</i>	=	14 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
„ <i>Cheung</i>	=	12 $\frac{3}{16}$ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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Dennys (N. B.) and *Mayers* (W. T.), China and Japan: a Complete Guide to the Open Ports of those Countries; together with Peking, Yeddo, Hong Kong, and Macao. 8. London, 1867.

Hong Kong Almanac. 8. Hong Kong, 1893.

Topography of China and Neighbouring States, with Degrees of Longitude and Latitude. 8. Hong Kong, 1864.

INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

BRITISH INDIA, in the widest sense of the term, comprises all that part of the great Indian peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule, as well as certain countries beyond that area which are under the control or protection of the Governor-General. The non-British parts of India will be found included in the second part of the YEAR-BOOK among Foreign Countries. In a limited sense, the term British India applies to the districts under direct British administration, thus excluding native States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow. The symbol Rx. stands for ten rupees. Rx. 1 = Rs. 10.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106, called 'An Act for the Better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other

revenues, and all tributes and other payments, are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone.

The Secretary of State for India is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. By Act 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 10, proclaimed at Delhi, before the princes and high dignitaries of India, January 1, 1877, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the additional title of Empress of India.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General, commonly, but not officially, styled Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. The Governor-General in Council is invested with power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty.

Governor-General of India.—The Right Hon. Victor Alexander Bruce, *Earl of Elgin and Kincardine*, born May 16, 1849; educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford; was Lord-Lieutenant of Fifeshire and a University Commissioner for Scotland; was Treasurer of the Household and Commissioner of Works, 1886. Appointed to be Governor-General in succession to the Marquis of Lansdowne in October, 1893.

The salary of the Governor-General is Rx. 25,080 a year.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, with the dates of appointment :—

Warren Hastings	1772	Lord Ellenborough	1842
Sir J. Macpherson	1785	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Earl of Dalhousie	1847
Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore)	1793	Lord Canning	1855
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Lord Elgin	1862
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1863
Sir G. Barlow	1805	Earl of Mayo	1868
Earl of Minto	1807	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Earl Amherst	1823	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Lord W. Bentinck	1828	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava	1884
Lord Auckland	1835	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
		Earl of Elgin	1894

The government of the Indian Empire is entrusted to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of not less than ten members, vacancies in which are now filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be

of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are, under the direction of the Secretary of State for India, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. Moreover, by the Act of 1858, the expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenues can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council. In dealing, however, with questions affecting the relations of the Government with foreign powers, in making peace and war, in prescribing the policy of the Government towards native States, and generally in matters where secrecy is necessary, the Secretary of State acts on his own authority. The Secretary has to divide the Council into committees, and to regulate the transaction of business. At least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of five ordinary members and a public works member, whose post may be left vacant at the option of the Crown. The commander-in-chief may be, and in practice always is, appointed an extraordinary member. Governors and Lieutenant-Governors become extraordinary members when the Council meets within their Provinces. The ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of finance and commerce, home, revenue and agriculture, military administration, legislation, and public works. The Viceroy usually keeps the foreign department in his own hands. The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' and of the governors of Madras and Bombay, is made by the Crown. The members of the Council, together with from ten to sixteen 'additional members for making laws and regulations,' form a Legislative Council; these additional members are nominated by the Viceroy. In accordance with the new regulations under the Indian Councils Act (55 and 56 Victoria, c. 14), a proportion of the members so nominated must previously be recommended by various local bodies. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public. The Lieutenant-Governors and chief commissioners of the other ten provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

The governors of Madras and Bombay (including Sind) have each a

legislative and executive council, and a civil service of their own. The lieutenant-governors of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces (with Oudh) have each a legislative council only ; the other administrators of provinces have no councils and no legislative powers. Although the Viceroy is supreme, the local governments of the various provinces enjoy a large measure of administrative independence. Each province is broken into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which form the units of administration. At the head of each District is an executive officer (collector-magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, and is responsible to the governor of the province. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most Districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant-magistrate, and one or more deputy-collectors and other officials. In some cases the magistrate-collector is also judge, while in others the two functions are separate. There are about 245 of such Districts in British India. In the accompanying census tables, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Aden, have each been reckoned as a District ; bringing the total to 250.

India is administratively divided into British territory and Native or Feudatory States ; the former is under the direct control in all respects of British officials. The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies in degree ; but they are all governed by the native princes, ministers or councils with the help and under the advice of a resident, or agent, in political charge either of a single State or a group of States. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States ; they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit ; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction ; and the Supreme Government can exercise the right of dethronement in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important chiefs possess sovereign authority in their own territories. Some of them are required to pay an annual tribute ; with others this is nominal, or not demanded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There were, in March 1892, 761 municipal towns, with a population of 15 millions. The municipal bodies have the care of the roads, water supply, drains, markets, and sanitation ; they impose taxes, enact bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, but the sanction of the Provincial Government is necessary in each case before new taxes can be levied or new bye-laws can be brought into force. By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1882-84, the elective principle has been extended, in a large or small measure, all over India. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of town committees consists of natives, and in many committees all the members are natives. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there are district and local boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools, and hospitals.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE POPULATION.

The following synoptical table gives the estimated population and area in square miles for six successive decennial periods. The population is in millions and two decimals.

British Territory.

Year	Area	Population	Year	Area	Population
1841	626,000	158,58	1871	860,000	195,84
1851	776,000	178,50	1881	875,186	198,86
1861	856,000	196,00	1891	964,993	221,17

The subjoined tables embody the leading details of the census taken February 26, 1891, and the population obtained at the previous census:—

British Provinces	Area in square miles	No. of Dis- tricts	Population in 1881	Population in 1891	Increase	Pop. per sq. mile 1891
Ajmere	2,711	2	460,722	542,358	81,636	200
Assam	49,004	13	4,881,426	5,476,833	595,407	112
Bengal	151,543	47	66,750,520	71,346,987	4,596,467	471
Berars	17,718	6	2,672,673	2,897,491	224,818	163
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—						
Bombay	77,275	19	14,057,284	15,985,270	1,927,986	207
Sind	47,789	5	2,413,823	2,871,774	457,951	60
Aden	80	1	34,860	44,079	9,219	—
Total Bombay . .	125,144	25	16,505,967	18,901,123	2,395,156	151
BURMA:—						
Upper	83,473	17	—	2,946,933	2,946,933	35
Lower	87,957	19	3,736,771	4,658,627	921,856	53
Total Burma . .	171,430	36	—	7,605,560	—	45
Central Provinces .	86,501	18	9,838,791	10,784,294	945,503	125
Coorg	1,583	1	178,302	173,055	— 5,247	109
Madras	141,189	21	30,827,113	35,630,440	4,803,327	252
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH:—						
N.-W. Provinces .	83,286	37	32,762,766	34,254,254	1,491,488	411
Oudh	24,217	12	11,387,741	12,650,831	1,263,090	522
Total United Pro- vinces . .	107,503	49	44,150,507	46,905,085	2,754,578	436
Punjab	110,667	32	18,843,186	20,866,847	2,023,661	188
Quetta, &c. . . .	—	—	—	27,270	27,270	—
Andamans	—	—	14,628	15,009	981	—
Total British Pro- vinces. . . .	964,993	250	198,860,606	221,172,952	22,312,346	229

The totals for population shown in column 4, include 43,634 for the north Lushai country (under Assam), 2,946,933 for Upper Burma, and 27,270 for Quetta, &c. Excluding the population of these tracts, not enumerated in 1881, the net increase of the population of British territory in the decade was

19,294,509. The total population of British India is about 15 per cent. of the estimated population of the globe.

The Berárs are only provisionally under British administration. Mysore was restored to the Native Government in March 1881.

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are, more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory or Native States, covering an extent of 595,167 English square miles, with 66,050,479 inhabitants. They are, according to the census of 1891:—

States or Agency	Area in square miles	Population 1881	Population 1891	Increase	Density per sq. mile
Haidarábád	82,698	9,845,594	11,537,040	1,691,446	139
Baroda	8,226	2,185,005	2,415,396	230,391	294
Mysore	27,936	4,186,188	4,943,604	757,416	177
Kashmír	80,900	—	2,543,952	2,543,952	31
Rájputána	130,268	9,959,012	12,016,102	2,057,090	92
Central India	77,808	9,387,119	10,318,812	931,693	133
Bombay States	69,045	6,926,464	8,059,298	1,132,834	117
Madras States	9,609	3,344,849	3,700,622	355,773	385
Central Provinces States	29,435	1,709,720	2,160,511	450,791	73
Bengal States	35,834	2,786,446	3,296,379	509,933	93
N.W.P. States	5,109	741,750	792,491	50,741	155
Punjab States	38,299	3,860,761	4,263,280	402,519	111
Shán outposts	—	—	2,992	2,992	—
Total States	595,167	54,932,908	66,050,479	11,117,571	111
Total India	1,560,160	253,793,514	287,223,431	33,429,917	184

The totals for population in column 3 include 43,716 under Rájputána, 2,543,952 for Kashmír, and 2,992 for Shán States (outposts only). Excluding the population of these tracts, not enumerated in 1881, the net addition to the population of Native States comes to 8,526,911. Similarly, the net addition to the total population of all India comes to 27,821,420.

Besides the population shown in the above tables, as enumerated in 1891, other tracts were roughly enumerated by means of family or tribal registration. Other tracts, again, were duly enumerated, but the detailed returns were lost during frontier disturbances. The rough totals which have been preserved are as follows:—

British Tracts.	Approximate population.
Upper Burma frontier (in Bhámo and Kathá)	42,217
British Baluchistan, excluding Quetta, &c.	145,417
Burma frontier	74,276
Total British	261,910
Sikkim	30,458
Shán States	372,969
Rájputána (Bhíls, &c.)	204,241
Total native territory	607,668

The following are further details concerning the larger Native States :—

States	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Gross Revenue Rx.	Reigning Family
Haidarábád . . .	82,698	11,537,040	3,340,000	Turk, <i>M.</i>
Baroda . . .	8,226	2,415,396	1,530,000	Maráthá
Mysore . . .	27,936	4,943,604	1,475,000	Hindu
Kashmír . . .	80,900	2,543,952	500,000	Dogra Sikh
Sikkim . . .	—	30,458	10,000	Buddhist
Shan States . . .	—	372,969	—	—
Rájputána States				
Udaipur . . .	12,861	1,844,360 ¹	248,142	Sesodia Rájput
Jodhpur . . .	37,445	2,521,727	429,074	Ráhtor Rájput
Bikaner . . .	23,090	831,955	200,849	Ráhtor Rájput
Jaipur . . .	15,349	2,832,276	655,485	Kachhwáha Rájput
Bhartpur . . .	1,961	640,103	270,938	Ját
Dholpur . . .	1,156	279,890	102,500	Ját
Alwar . . .	3,051	767,786	266,100	Naruka Rájput
Jhalawar . . .	3,043	343,601	154,270	Jhálá Rájput
Tonk . . .	2,839	380,069	133,869	Boner (Pathan), <i>M.</i>
Kotah . . .	3,803	526,267	225,002	Hára Rájput
Central India States :				
Indore . . .	9,625	1,099,990 ²	580,462	Mahráthá
Rewá . . .	12,679	1,508,943	133,487	Mahráthá
Bhopal . . .	6,950	952,486	400,000	Afghán, <i>M.</i>
Gwalior . . .	25,855	3,378,774 ²	1,391,040	Mahráthá
Bombay States :				
Cutch . . .	6,500	558,415	178,500	Rájput
Kolhapur . . .	2,816	913,131	337,843	Mahráthá
Khairpur (Sind) .	6,109	131,937	—	Baluch, <i>M.</i>
Madras States :				
Travancore . . .	6,730	2,557,736	784,828	Hindu
Cochin . . .	1,362	722,906	173,298	Hindu
Central Prov. States :				
Bastar . . .	13,062	310,884	16,827	Gond. Hindu
Bengal States :				
Kuch Behar . . .	1,307	578,868	179,998	Hindu
Hill Tipperah . .	4,086	137,442	98,780	Hindu

M = Muhammadan.

¹ Excludes certain areas belonging to Central India chiefs.

² Includes certain areas in Rájputána.

States	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Gross Revenue Rx.	Reigning Family
N.W.P. States:				
Rampur	945	551,249	345,300	{ Rohillá Afghán, M. Hindu
Garhwál	4,164	241,242	8,000	
Punjab States:				
Patíálá	5,951	1,583,521	5,640,000	Ját Sikh
Baháwulpur	17,285	650,042	1,600,000	Daudputra, M.
Jind	1,268	284,560	622,000	Ját Sikh
Nábha	936	282,756	700,000	Ját Sikh
Kapúrthala	598	299,690	2,000,000	Sikh
Mandi	1,131	166,923	406,000	Rájput
Sirmur (Náhan)	1,108	124,134	210,000	Rájput
Máler Kotla	162	75,755	314,000	Afghán, M.
Farídkot	643	115,040	300,000	Ját Sikh
Chamba	2,126	124,032	350,000	Rájput
Suket	404	52,403	105,000	Rájput
Kalsia	149	68,633	193,000	Ját Sikh

M = Muhammadan.

The following table shows, in millions, the civil condition of the population of India, British territory and native States, so far as was ascertained the census :—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Not thus enumerated.	Total.
Males	65·1	62·1	6·4	13·1	146·7
Females	43·6	62·4	22·7	11·8	140·5
Total Population India					287·2

Of the population on British territory in 1891, 112,542,739 were males, and 108,630,213 were females. Of the population of the Native States 34,184,557 were males, and 31,865,922 were females.

II. POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.

In the census results the total population of India is divided into 117 groups on the basis of language. But even the different native languages do not denote separate ethnical groups, many of them being only dialects, and all of them capable of classification into a few groups. The following table shows the chief linguistic groups, with the population (in millions and two decimals) assigned thereto :—

Aryo-Indic	195·46	Mon-Annam	·23
Dravidian	52·96	Shán	·18
Kolarian	2·96	Sinitic	·71
Gypsy	·40	Aryo-Iranic	1·33
Khasi	·17	Semitic	·05
Tibeto-Burman	7·29	Aryo-European	·24

The following table gives all the languages or dialects which are more prevalent than English, with the population (in millions and two decimals) of those who speak them as parent tongues:—

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindi	85·67	Burmese	5·93	Márwádi	1·44
Bengali	41·34	Malayálum	5·43	Pushtú	1·08
Telugu	19·88	Urdu	3·67	Karen	·67
Mahráthí	18·89	Sindhí	2·59	Kól	·65
Punjabi	17·72	Santáli	1·71	Tulu	·49
Tamil	15·23	W. Pahári	1·52	Kachhi	·44
Gujarátí	10·62	Assamese	1·43	Gypsy	·40
Kánarese	9·75	Gondí	1·38	Oraon	·37
Uriyá	9·01	Central Pahári	1·15	Kond	·32

The English language is next in order with a population of 238,499.

The British-born population in India amounted, according to the census of 1871, to 64,061 persons, in 1881 to 89,798, and in 1891 to 100,511. In 1891, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 661,637. Of these, 478,656 returned as their birth-place countries contiguous to India; 60,519 countries in Asia remote from India, including China; 100,551 the United Kingdom; 10,095 other European, American and Australasian countries; while 11,816 were born in Africa, &c., or at sea.

III. OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows, in thousands, for 1891, the distribution of the total population, male and female, according to the occupations by which they live, whether as workers or dependents:—

State and Local Administrations	5,600	Glass, pottery and stone ware	2,361
Defence	664	Wood, cane and, matting	4,293
Service of Foreign States	500	Drugs, dyes, gums, &c.	392
Provision and care of cattle	3,646	Leather, horns, boxes, &c.	3,285
Agriculture	171,735	Commerce	4,686
Personal, household, and sanitary services	11,220	Transport and storage	3,953
Food, drink, and stimulants	14,576	Learned and artistic professions	5,672
Light, firing, and forage	3,522	Sport and amusements	141
Buildings	1,438	Earth work and general labour	25,468
Vehicles and vessels	147	Undefined and disreputable	1,563
Articles of supplementary requirement	1,149	Independent means	4,774
Textile fabrics and dress	12,611		
Metals and precious stones	3,821	Total	287,223

IV. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The registration of vital statistics among the general population is still very imperfect. The following table shows for 1891-92 the mean ratio of births and deaths per thousand of the population for the provinces of British India as officially recorded. It is admitted by the local authorities that the returns for Bengal are manifestly absurd:—

—	Births	Deaths
Bengal	21·46	26·94
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	33·26	31·14
Punjab	34·02	29·13
Central Provinces	43·09	35·54
Lower Burma	20·74	15·93
Assam	28·59	29·91
Madras	34·4	26·2
Bombay	36·27	27·26

The average death-rate for British India has varied from 20·98 per 1,000 in 1880 to 28·09 in 1891.

The number of coolie emigrants from India in 1885-86, was 7,979; 1886-87, 7,978; 1887-88, 6,451; 1888-89, 10,388; 1889-90, 16,874; 1890-91, 20,085; in 1891-92, 16,567. The bulk of these emigrants go to British Colonies, mainly to Demerara, Trinidad, and Mauritius.

V. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

There are in India 75 towns, with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows, according to the results of the census of 1891 :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs) ¹	861,764	Howrah .	116,606	Bhartpur .	68,033
Bombay .	821,764	Baroda .	116,420	Salem .	67,710
Madras .	452,518	Surat .	109,229	Jálandhar .	66,202
Haidarábád		Karáchi .	105,199	Calicut .	66,078
(with suburbs)	415,039	Gwalior .	104,083	Gorakhpur .	63,620
Lucknow .	273,028	Indore .	92,329	Saháranpur .	63,194
Benares .	219,467	Trichinopoli .	90,609	Sholápur .	61,915
Delhi .	192,579	Madura .	87,428	Jodhpur .	61,849
Mandalay .	188,815	Jabalpur .	84,481	Alígarh .	61,485
Cawnpur .	188,712	Pesháwur .	84,181	Muttra .	61,195
Bangalore .	180,366	Mirzápur .	84,130	Bellary .	59,467
Rangoon .	180,324	Dacca .	82,321	Negapatam .	59,221
Lahore .	176,854	Gayá .	80,383	Haidarábád (Sind)	58,048
Allahábád .	175,246	Ambála .	79,294	Bhaunagar .	57,653
Agra .	168,662	Faizábád .	78,921	Chaprá .	57,352
Patna .	165,192	Sháhjahánpur	78,522	Monghyr .	57,077
Poona (with suburbs)	161,390	Farukhábád .	78,032	Bikaner .	56,252
Jaipur .	158,905	Rámpur .	76,733	Patíála .	55,856
Ahmadábád .	148,412	Múltán .	74,562	Maulmain .	55,785
Amritsar .	136,766	Mysore .	74,048	Siálkot .	55,087
Bareilly .	121,039	Ráwal Pindi .	73,795	Tanjore .	54,390
Meerut .	119,390	Darbhanga .	73,561	Combaconum .	54,307
Srinagar .	118,960	Moradábád .	72,921	Jhánsi .	53,779
Nágpur .	117,014	Bhopál .	70,338	Hubli .	52,595
		Bhágálpur .	69,106	Alwar .	52,398
		Ajmere .	68,843	Firozpur .	50,437

¹ Excluding Howrah.

After these towns there are 40 of between 35,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, and 109 between 20,000 and 35,000. Of the so-called villages, as many as 343,052 in 1891, contained less than 200 inhabitants each ; and 222,996 contained a population varying between 200 and 500.

Religion.

The most prevalent religion in India is that of the Hindus, their number being nearly three-fourths of the total population ; together with the Muhamadans, who number 57,321,164, they comprise over 92 per cent. of the whole community. The Buddhists are mostly in Burma, as will be seen from the following table, which also shows that the number of Christians is a little over 2,250,000 :—

The following Table shows the Distribution of the Population of India according to Religion, at the Census of 1891.

Presidencies, Provinces, and States	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsis	Muhammadians	Christians	Jews	Animistic	Others	Total
Ajmere . . .	437,988	213	26,939	—	198	74,265	2,683	71	—	1	542,358
Assam . . .	2,997,072	83	1,388	7,697	—	1,483,974	16,844	5	969,765	25	5,476,833
Bengal ¹ . . .	47,824,014	417	7,270	194,717	179	23,658,347	192,484	1,447	2,753,061	11,430	74,643,366
Berar . . .	2,531,791	177	18,952	4	412	207,681	1,359	2	137,108	5	2,897,491
Bombay ¹ . . .	21,440,991	912	555,209	698	76,774	6,390,995	170,009	13,547	311,259	27	26,960,421
Burma . . .	171,577	3,164	—	6,888,075	96	253,031	120,768	351	168,449	49	7,605,560
Central Provinces ¹ . . .	10,489,620	173	49,212	325	781	309,479	13,308	176	2,081,721	10	12,944,805
Coorg . . .	158,845	—	114	—	39	12,665	3,392	—	—	—	173,055
Madras ¹ . . .	34,757,520	128	27,435	1,036	247	2,475,864	1,580,179	1,309	472,808	14,536	39,331,062
N. W. P. ¹ . . .	40,951,803	11,348	84,803	1,494	342	6,589,183	58,518	60	—	25	47,697,576
Punjab ¹ . . .	10,237,700	1,870,481	45,683	6,236	412	12,915,643	58,909	33	—	30	25,130,127
Quetta, &c. . .	11,699	1,129	—	—	39	11,368	3,008	23	—	4	27,270
Andaman . . .	9,433	395	3	1,290	—	3,980	483	—	24	1	15,609
Haidarabád . . .	10,315,249	4,637	27,845	—	1,058	1,138,666	20,429	26	29,130	—	11,537,040
Baroda . . .	2,137,568	11	50,332	1	8,206	188,740	646	36	29,854	2	2,415,396
Mysore . . .	4,639,127	29	13,278	5	35	252,973	38,135	21	—	1	4,943,604
Kashmir . . .	691,800	11,399	593	29,608	9	1,793,710	218	—	—	16,615	2,543,952
Rajputana . . .	10,192,829	1,116	417,618	—	238	991,351	1,855	15	411,078	2	12,016,102
Central India . . .	7,735,246	1,825	89,984	—	837	568,640	5,999	72	1,916,209	—	10,318,812
Shan States . . .	1,855	196	—	175	2	609	154	—	1	—	2,992
Total . . .	207,731,727	1,907,833	1,416,638	7,131,361	89,904	57,321,164	2,284,380	17,194	9,280,467	42,763	287,223,431

Including Native States.

Of the Christians enumerated above (2,284,380) the following are the chief sub-divisions as given in the official returns :—

Sect	Population	Sect	Population
Roman Catholics . . .	1,315,263	Other Protestants . . .	63,967
Church of England . . .	295,016	Syrians, Armenians, and	
Presbyterians . . .	40,407	Greeks . . .	201,684
Dissenters . . .	296,938		

Instruction.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1891 :—

—	Under Instruction	Not under Instruction, and able to read and write	Not under Instruction and unable to read and write	Not returned.
Males .	2,997,558	11,554,035	118,819,408	13,356,295
Females	197,662	543,495	127,726,768	12,028,210
	3,195,220	12,097,530	246,546,176	25,384,505

In 1891-92 the total expenditure on public instruction in India was Rx. 3,073,184, against Rx. 67,100 in 1865, and Rx. 39,400 in 1858. Of the sum spent in 1890-91, Rx. 540,010 came from local rates and cesses ; Rx. 142,765 from municipal funds ; Rx. 611,923 from subscriptions, endowments, &c. ; 889,412 from fees ; and Rx. 889,174 from provincial revenues.

The following was the educational expenditure (in millions and two decimals) at the dates quoted :—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Rx. 2·551	Rx. 2·637	Rx. 2·726	Rx. 2·782	Rx. 2·897

At the head of the national system of education in India there are the five Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahábád, and the Punjab, which, though merely examining bodies, have numerous affiliated colleges in which a prescribed higher education is given than at the schools. Normal schools have been established in every province for training teachers ; and a staff of inspecting officers visit all schools on the departmental lists. Medical colleges furnish a limited number of graduates and a larger number of certificated practitioners who do duty at hospitals and dispensaries, or serve in the military medical department. Engineering and other technical schools have also increased, and there are a few art schools.

The following table shows the number of students who matriculated at the five Universities for the years quoted :—

Universities	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Calcutta . . .	2,409	1,997	1,190	2,727	1,816	1,695
Madras . . .	2,165	1,963	1,854	1,611	1,648	2,381
Bombay . . .	527	823	914	746	744	916
Punjab . . .	—	212	324	389	399	619
Allahábád . . .	—	—	623	532	606	747

The following table embraces the principal statistics for 1892, as to the number of the various classes of schools and the pupils:—

	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	187	2	16,411	50
General education :				
Secondary	4,462	445	441,796	35,780
Primary	91,936	5,243	2,571,384	270,205
Special education :				
Technical, medical, industrial, and other schools	510	50	20,686	1,250
Private institutions :	38,220	1,064	481,289	32,324
Total	135,266	6,803	3,531,566	339,609
Grand total	142,069		3,871,175	

Of the total number of educational institutions in India (viz., 142,069), 21,235 are public, 60,527 are aided, and 60,276 are private and unaided.

Since the appointment of a commission, in 1883, to investigate the whole system of education in India, the results have been to place public instruction on a broader and more popular basis, to encourage private enterprise in teaching, to give a more adequate recognition to indigenous schools, and to provide that the education of the people shall advance at a more equal pace along with the instruction of the higher classes. Female education and the instruction of certain backward classes of the community, such as Muhammadans, received special attention. Notwithstanding the progress of education, the proportion of the total population able to read and write is still very small. It is estimated that in British India only 19·3 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age attend school; the percentage in the case of girls being 1·8.

In 1892 there were 547 vernacular newspapers published regularly in 16 different languages. Only one daily vernacular newspaper circulates as many as 1,500 copies, only one weekly as many as 20,000. During the year, 7,658 books and magazines, including many translations and new editions, appeared, about nine-tenths being in native languages.

Justice and Crime.

The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, but with an ultimate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. Of the minor provinces, the Punjab has a chief court, with five judges; the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind, have each one judicial commissioner. Burma has a judicial commissioner and a recorder. For Assam, the high court at Calcutta is the highest judicial authority, except in the three hill districts, where the chief commissioner of Assam is judge without appeal in civil and criminal cases. In each district the 'collector-magistrate' is judge both of first instance and appeal.

Appellate and original jurisdiction is exercised in the superior courts by about 450 judges. During 1890, about 5,600 magistrates, of whom one-half

were honorary, exercised jurisdiction. There were 1,720 civil judges under the superior courts. Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are natives of India; while in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the proportion of natives sitting in the appellate courts is considerable.

The following table gives (in thousands) the number of persons brought to trial and of those convicted in criminal cases for the years quoted :—

Persons	1882	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Tried . . .	1,223	1,377	1,433	1,448	1,490	1,525
Convicted . . .	642	674	689	691	712	749
Of whom, fined .	479	500	511	516	533	572

In 1891, 427 persons were sentenced to death, 1,873 to transportation, and 174,922 to imprisonment. There were 940 convictions for the crime of murder, 8,015 for cattle-theft, 55,443 for ordinary theft, and 17,682 for housebreaking.

The total police of that year were 144,420 in number. Out of this number 58,606 were armed with firearms and 44,962 with swords.

In 1891 there were 36 central gaols, 182 district gaols, and 527 subordinate gaols and lock-ups. The following table gives the number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted :—

Prisoners	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Male . . .	74,204	73,940	76,627	82,140	86,726	92,996
Female . . .	2,772	2,570	2,694	2,933	3,048	3,154
Total . . .	76,976	76,510	82,321	85,073	89,774	96,100

Of the total number of convicts (183,688), admitted into gaol during 1892, 13,824 had been previously convicted once, 4,035 twice, and 3,167 more than twice.

Finance.

The subjoined table gives, in tens of rupees (Rx.), the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, excluding capital expenditure on public works, and distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the financial years ending March 31, 1882, and 1887-92.

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882	75,684,987	54,719,905	17,369,631	72,089,536
1887	77,337,134	57,329,672	19,829,035	77,158,707
1888	78,759,744	58,932,878	21,855,698	80,788,576
1889	81,696,678	59,705,003	21,954,657	81,659,660
1890	85,085,203	60,960,805	21,512,365	82,473,170
1891	85,741,649	61,397,459	20,656,019	82,053,478
1892	89,143,283	65,763,836	22,911,912	88,675,748

For many years the equivalent in sterling money of the rupee was approximately 2s., but since 1873 the equivalent has fallen considerably lower, and has been subject to continual variations. In December, 1893, the sterling value of the rupee was under 1s. 3½*d.* In the budget estimate for 1893-94 the rate of exchange is taken at 1s. 2¾*d.*

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1892-93 (revised estimate) and 1893-94 (budget estimate):—

Revenue			Expenditure		
Heads of Revenue	1892-93	1893-94	Heads of Expenditure	1892-93	1893-94
	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
Land revenue .	24,857,600	25,157,200	Interest .	4,343,200	4,065,900
Opium .	7,966,500	7,316,200	Refunds, } compensa-	1,775,400	1,702,800
Salt .	8,648,600	8,587,800	tions, &c. }		
Stamps .	4,458,200	4,434,100	Charges of collection .	7,688,200	8,684,500
Excise .	5,203,600	5,145,900	Post Office, } Telegraph, and Mint .	2,528,400	2,609,300
Provincial rates . . }	3,645,700	3,707,100	Civil salaries &c. .	14,344,100	14,472,000
Customs .	1,616,800	1,665,200	Miscell. Civil charges }	5,599,100	5,538,100
Assessed taxes .	1,683,100	1,687,200	Famine relief and insurance .	1,133,700	1,159,800
Forests .	1,627,600	1,588,800	Railway construction .	292,900	75,100
Registration .	430,700	429,300	Railway Revenue account }	20,775,000	21,545,800
Tribute .	798,600	771,700	Irrigation .	2,982,300	2,860,100
Interest .	868,600	893,600	Buildings and roads }	5,927,400	6,090,600
Post Office, } Telegraph, and Mint }	2,755,500	2,720,800	Army .	23,557,900	23,011,400
Civil departments }	1,660,800	1,635,500	Defence works .	559,300	536,600
Miscellaneous .	898,400	982,900	Total .	91,466,900	92,352,000
Railways .	19,064,200	19,551,700	Deduct Expenditure from Provincial balances }	- 363,800	- 751,200
Irrigation .	2,404,300	2,337,700	Total expenditure charged against revenue .	91,103,100	91,600,800
Buildings and roads }	639,100	623,900			
Military departments . }	793,300	769,100			
Total revenue	90,021,200	90,005,700			

In addition to the above expenditure a capital expenditure not charged against revenue on railway and irrigation works is set down for 1892-93 at Rx. 3,986,700, and for 1893-94 at Rx. 3,550,000.

The following table exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium, and salt, in the financial years 1883 and 1888-93 :—

Year ended March 31	Land	Opium	Salt
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1883	21,876,047	9,499,594	6,177,781
1888	23,189,292	8,515,462	6,670,728
1889	23,016,404	8,562,319	7,675,634
1890	23,981,399	8,583,056	8,187,739
1891	24,045,209	7,879,182	8,523,368
1892	23,965,774	8,012,380	8,636,182
1893	24,857,600	7,966,500	8,648,600

The most important source of public income is the land. The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras, and some districts of the North-West Provinces, the assessment was fixed permanently one hundred years ago; while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India. In the permanently settled tracts the land revenue falls at a rate of about two-thirds of a rupee per acre of cultivated land, and represents on an average about one-fifth of the rental, or about one twenty-fourth of the gross value of the produce. In the temporarily settled tracts the land revenue averages about $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per acre of cultivated land, represents something less than one-half of the actual or estimated rental, and is probably about one-tenth or one-twelfth of the gross value of the produce. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India see the YEAR-BOOK for 1886, p. 799. See also under AGRICULTURE.

The land revenue was contributed in 1891-92 as follows :—

Administrations	Rx.	Administrations	Rx.
India	138,673	Central Provinces	701,507
Bengal	3,867,957	Madras	3,950,758
Assam. . . .	466,900	Bombay	4,445,596
Punjab	2,321,461	Burma	2,142,036
North-West Provinces and Oudh	5,930,886	Total	23,965,774

In British territory the cultivation of the poppy is only permitted in parts of the provinces of Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh. A few thousand acres of opium are grown in the Punjab for local consumption. In the monopoly districts, the cultivator receives advances from Government to enable him to prepare the land for the crop, and he is bound to sell the whole of the produce at a fixed price to Government agents, by whom it is despatched to the Government factories at Patná and Gházipur to be prepared for the market. The chests of manufactured opium are sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales for export to China. A reserve is kept in hand to supply the deficiencies of bad seasons, and a small quantity is used by the Indian excise departments. Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rájputána and Central India. These Native States have agreed to

conform to the British system. They levy heavy duties on opium exported from their territories for the China market, and such opium pays the Indian Treasury a duty which has been recently reduced from Rx. 65 to Rx. 60 per chest on exportation. The gross annual revenue derived from opium averaged during each of the ten years 1883 to 1892 the sum of Rx. 8,731,046, and the average net receipts during the same period, Rx. 6,374,871. In 1855-58 the net opium revenue averaged only Rx. 4,580,000.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army. The maintenance of the armed force to uphold British rule in India cost Rx. 12,000,000 in the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above Rx. 25,000,000. It was Rx. 28,932,497 (including Rx. 11,387,287 for Afghanistan) in 1880-81; Rx. 18,359,433 (including Rx. 17,869 for Afghanistan, and Rx. 1,308,684 for Egypt) in 1882-83.

The following table shows expenditure in each of the financial years 1888-93 :

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	Rx.		Rx.
1888	20,417,934	1891	20,690,068
1889	20,301,841	1892	22,280,601
1890	20,677,814	1893	23,557,900

The Budget estimate for 1893-94 is Rx. 23,011,400.

The following table shows the amount (in tens of rupees) of the debt of British India, both bearing and not bearing interest, distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the financial years 1883 and 1887-92 :

Year ended March 31	Permanent Debt in India	Permanent Debt in England	Unfunded Debt in India	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1883	90,688,766	68,585,694	9,963,096	169,237,556
1887	92,653,636	84,228,177	8,789,343	185,671,156
1888	98,089,862	84,140,148	9,715,834	191,945,844
1889	100,879,742	95,033,610	10,706,207	206,619,559
1890	102,761,175	98,192,391	10,675,877	211,629,443
1891	102,746,662	104,408,208	11,271,306	218,426,176
1892	102,692,317	107,404,143	12,170,666	222,267,126

The following table shows the revenues and expenditures of each of the Governments for the year ending March 31, 1892 :—

—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rx.	Rx.
India	16,980,133	22,519,754
Bengal	19,838,779	8,975,445
Assam	1,039,358	749,498
Punjab	7,871,588	4,833,685
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	11,042,660	5,154,384
Central Provinces	2,350,356	1,460,481
Madras	11,368,003	9,391,621
Bombay	13,197,611	8,764,194
Burma	5,084,872	3,914,774
In England	257,919	15,974,699
Exchange	112,004	6,937,213
Total	89,143,283	88,675,748

The municipal revenues in India are derived mainly from octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles, and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes. The amount of income for 1891-92 for all Indian municipalities was Rx. 3,395,594, and the expenditure was Rx. 3,902,409. The following table shows the amount for the chief administrations (in thousands of rupees) :—

Municipalities	Income	Expenditure	Municipalities	Income	Expenditure
Bengal	7,796	9,841	Madras	3,275	3,671
Punjab	3,962	4,354	Bombay	9,927	68,405
N. W. Provinces	4,180	5,272	Burma	2,850	3,606

Defence.

The following table gives the established strength of the European and Native army in British India—exclusive of native artificers and followers—for the year 1893-94 :—

Corps	Numbers		
	European Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
EUROPEAN ARMY.			
Royal Artillery	496	12,822	13,318
Cavalry	261	5,418	5,679
Royal Engineers	265	74	339
Infantry	1,537	52,176	53,713
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	10	21	31
Staff Corps	769	—	769
General List, Cavalry	27	—	27
General List, Infantry	66	—	66
General Officers unemployed	39	—	39
Total European Army	3,470	70,511	73,981
NATIVE ARMY.			
	European Officers	Native Officers	Non-Com. Officers & Privates
Artillery	33	26	4,484
Cavalry	362	625	22,439
Sappers and Miners	56	63	3,846 ¹
Infantry	1,127	2,043	110,532 ²
Total Native Army	1,578	2,757	141,301¹
Total European and Native Army	5,048	2,757	210,812
			219,617

¹ Includes 85 European non-commissioned officers.

² Includes 3 Europeans.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1893 for the abolition of the Indian Presidency commands. In future there will be four local armies, each under a lieutenant-general, subordinate to the commander-in-chief.

Since 1856, when the Indian army consisted of 40,000 European soldiers and 215,000 natives, the numbers have changed to 74,000 European and 145,000 native soldiers; and the concentration or mobilisation of troops has been greatly facilitated within the empire or on its frontier. A regular transport service now exists, and a method has been organised for the supply of animal carriage, hospital servants, and other field establishments sufficient to place a large army promptly in the field.

The health of the Indian troops has been so improved by better barracks, by quartering a larger proportion of the European soldiers at drill stations, and by attention to sanitary conditions, that the death-rate, which before the Mutiny was 6·9 per cent. for Europeans, and 2 for natives, has been reduced to 1·6 and 1·2 per cent. respectively. There were in 1891, 22,910 volunteers of European blood, 19,893 of whom were reported efficient.

According to the estimates for 1893-94 the strength of the European British army in India for the year (excluding the veteran and invalid establishment) is as follows:—

—	Artillery	Cavalry	Engineers	Infantry	Miscell. Officers	Total
Bengal . . .	7,716	3,786	187	33,453	1,311	46,453
Bombay . . .	3,315	631	79	10,130	140	14,295
Madras . . .	2,287	1,262	73	10,130	261	14,013
Total . . .	13,318	5,679	339	53,713	1,712	74,761

Returns published in 1884 showed that the various feudatory and dependent States of India had armies numbering 349,835 men, and 4,237 guns. A large proportion of these forces were little better than a badly-equipped, undisciplined rabble; but in 1888, after the native chiefs had loyally offered large sums of money towards the cost of imperial defence, the Indian Government elaborated a scheme for the training and equipment of picked contingents of troops in certain States, with a view to enabling the chiefs to bear a direct share in the defence of the Empire. Measures are now in progress which will enable the chiefs to furnish contingents of troops fit to take their place in line with the regiments of the Indian army. The special contingents, known as imperial service troops, now number between 17,000 and 18,000 men, organised and under instruction. Fourteen British inspecting officers have been ap-

pointed. The following table shows the States and contingents with which they have to deal :—

State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total	State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total
Kashmir . . .	343	3,750	300	4,393	Jodhpur . . .	1,200	—	—	1,200
Patāla . . .	600	1,000	—	1,600	Bhartpur . . .	600	800	—	1,400
Jind . . .	150	600	—	750	Bikaner . . .	500	—	—	500
Nābha . . .	150	600	—	750	Jaipur . . .	600	800	—	1,400
Kapūrthala . .	150	600	—	750	Gwalior . . .	1,200	—	—	1,200
Bahāwalpur . .	150	300	—	450	Mysore . . .	1,200	—	—	1,200
Faridkot . . .	50	150	—	200	Rāmpur . . .	300	—	—	300
Sirmur . . .	50	150	—	200	Kāthiāwār States	525	—	—	525
Alwar . . .	600	1,060	—	1,660	Total . . .	7,218	9,510	300	17,028

Arrangements are being made under which the troops of Haidarábád, Bhopal, Indore and other States will come within the operation of the scheme.

The following war-vessels belong to the Indian marine :— coast-defence turret ironclads : *Magdala*, station ship (3,340 tons), four 8-in. 14-ton guns ; and *Abyssinia* (2,900 tons), with the same chief armament ; also the despatch-vessel *Lawrence* (1,154 tons), and the sister first-class torpedo gun-boats *Assaye* and *Plassy* (735 tons). In November 1893 there were 10 vessels in commission on the East India station :—the *Boadicea*, *Brisk*, *Cossack*, *Lapwing*, *Magdala*, *Marathon*, *Pigeon*, *Redbreast*, *Plassy*, and *Sphinx*.

Production and Industry.

The chief industry of India has always been agriculture, but it was not until about the year 1870 that the Indian Government directed systematic attention to fostering and improving Indian agriculture. Since that time there has been established in every province of India a public department, which collects and distributes early information concerning the crops, controls or advises upon model and experimental farms, introduces new agricultural appliances, tries new staples, and is organizing schools for teaching the chemistry and science of agriculture. By these departments Indian students of good education have been sent to Europe to study at agricultural colleges. It is chiefly in respect of the use of manures, of rotation of crops, of fodder raising and storing, of new staples, and of such appliances as improved sugar-mills, that the example or teaching of the agricultural departments and their agents is likely to have useful effect. Something has also been done towards introducing better breeds of cattle into some provinces, and great attention has been paid to the improvement of the local breeds of horses, ponies, and mules.

The following table shows for 1892 the amount of land held direct from Government in ten provinces of British India ; and also the number of

estates, of holders, the average area of each estate, and its average assessment in rupees. Statistics for Bengal and Bombay are not available:—

Administration	No. of Estates	Gross Area of Estates	No. of Holders	Average Area of each Estate	Average Assessment		
		Acrea		Acrea	rs.	a.	p.
Madras . . .	3 389,508	53,558,057	5,648,504	158	15	9	4
N.-W. Provs. .	122,728	44,199,629	2,712,293	360	375	0	0
Oudh . . .	12,400	15,337,846	182,811	1,237	1,168	0	0
Punjab . . .	36,814	55,579,791	3,146,631	1,510	688	0	0
Central Provs. .	120,926	43,063,563	108,401	356	57	0	0
Berárs . . .	381,236	8,168,592	300,874	21	67	15	1
Coorg . . .	31,336	154,691	18,132	4.93	9	8	10
Assam . . .	783,744	7,563,684	—	9.65	5	6	1
Lower Burma .	942,159	5,703,965	712,026	6.05	8	10	0
Upper Burma .	508,017	2,605,156	506,804	5 13	—		

In provinces where the *zamindári* tenure prevails (i.e. where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental. The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole; the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement. In provinces where the *ráyatwári* tenure prevails (i.e. where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, as a rule cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue is separately assessed at an acreage rate on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once (or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *ráyatwári* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindár* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows, so far as returns are available, the class of tenure in each province:—

	Zamindári and Village Communities			Ráyatwári, &c.		
	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.	Area. Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.
N.-W. Provinces	52,604,874	33,802,188	4,481,581	—	—	—
Oudh . . .	15,337,846	12,650,831	1,369,100	—	—	—
Punjab . . .	71,576,576	20,860,913	2,441,807	—	—	—
Berárs . . .	—	—	—	11,340,244	2,850,009	645,699
Coorg . . .	—	—	—	1,012,260	173,055	22,557
Lower Burma .	187,641	—	8,181	55,934,676	—	923,800
Upper Burma .	8,899	—	—	51,355,983	—	—
Madras . . .	30,067,323	10,336,536	517,590	59,869,505	25,296,868	4,464,183
Bombay . . .	—	—	—	47,602,321	15,168,506	2,549,362
Sind . . .	—	—	—	29,998,314	2,871,774	822,341
Ajmere . . .	980,172	244,469	12,889	794,601	297,889	24,650
Bengal . . .	—	No statistics	—	available	—	—

The following table shows, according to provinces (excepting Bengal), the total acreage over which were grown the chief crops of British India in 1891-92, the total area cultivated being 134,973,451 acres :—

Administrations	Rice	Wheat	Other Food Grains	Sugar Cane	Tea	Cotton	Oil Seeds	Indigo	To-bacco
Bengal				Statistics not available					
N.-W. Provs. . .	4,650,708	3,392,213	17,465,948	1,067,297	9,374	1,195,986	757,351	242,235	29,874
Oudh	2,488,334	1,365,164	6,646,356	295,497	—	54,789	227,954	16,864	11,402
Punjab	722,511	6,767,893	10,813,825	363,976	9,011	500,299	881,748	58,896	43,435
Central Provs. .	4,292,480	3,957,260	5,011,974	44,570	6	760,673	2,135,471	—	21,506
Berars	22,023	887,984	2,833,705	2,655	—	2,241,489	605,479	79	20,279
Coorg	74,295	—	1,609	—	—	—	40	—	10
Assam	1,207,871	49	76,027	18,473	241,586	666	187,599	—	35
Lower Burma . .	4,662,897	—	17,323	10,071	19	16,735	53,603	51	16,695
Upper Burma . .	1,012,633	17,631	1,026,034	944	742	110,396	329,255	1,547	24,884
Madras	5,771,182	17,665	13,914,200	58,373	5,481	1,818,042	1,501,638	212,255	72,747
Bombay	2,299,593	2,157,139	18,434,622	78,156	—	2,621,899	1,808,688	9,374	86,249
Ajmere	490	9,539	207,272	235	—	38,431	8,897	7	3
ParganáMānpur	85	1,425	3,418	85	—	24	1,435	—	2
Total	27,225,102	18,573,982	76,452,323	1,940,332	266,219	8,859,429	8,498,058	541,308	327,121

Besides cotton, other fibres occupied 300,840 acres, only 644 of which grew jute. Coffee plantations occupy 127,648 acres, of which 65,371 acres were in Madras, and 62,167 acres in Coorg. Food crops, other than cereals and pulses, cover 3,884,039 acres. In 1891-92 of the total area cultivated (134,973,451 acres) 14,765,029 acres were cropped more than once, giving a total area under crops of 149,738,480 acres. Reckoning twice over the land irrigated for both harvests, 27,592,357 acres were under irrigation by canals, tanks, wells, and otherwise. The following table shows for 1890-91 the working of canals for which full accounts are kept :—

—	Capital outlay till end of year	Area irrigated during year	Net receipts during year
	Rx.	Acres	Rx.
Bengal	7,277,301	545,541	18,561
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	8,135,747	2,014,114	413,703
Punjab	6,435,818	2,842,658	751,491
Ajmere	166,790	28,503	6,661
Madras	6,759,689	2,767,775	401,342
Bombay	2,491,533	74,852	22,120
Sind	1,193,929	1,290,817	142,458

The Ganges Canal, which was completed in 1854, and has cost Rx. 2,855,614, comprises 437 miles of main canal, and 3,576 miles of distributaries. During the year it supplied water to 821,652 acres. The Sirhind Canal, in the Punjab, has cost upwards of Rx. 3,708,000, and consists of 542 miles of main canal, and 4,385 miles of distributaries. In Madras the Godāvāri, Kistna, and Cauvery irrigation systems together irrigate upwards of 2,000,000 acres.

In 1891-92 there were 62,927½ square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State. The work of demarcating and reserving forest tracts has been pushed on with great vigour in recent years, and especially since 1877. In that year the demarcated area was only 17,705 square miles ; in

the following year it was raised by operations in the Central Provinces to 40,425 square miles.

The following table shows the extent of reserved forests in 1891-92 in square miles:—

	Sq. miles		Sq. miles		Sq. miles
Central Provinces	19,680	Bengal	5,211	Assam	3,612
Bombay	10,324	Madras	9,178	Punjab	1,715
Burma	6,674	N. W. P. and Oudh	3,735	Berars	1,255

There were 127 cotton mills at work in India in 1891-92, containing 24,670 looms and 3,272,988 spindles, employing a daily average number of 117,922 persons. The whole capital invested in this industry is quite Rx. 12,000,000 rupees.

There were 26 jute mills and one hemp mill in March, 1892, employing a daily average number of 66,333 persons, with 8,695 looms and 174,156 spindles. The capital invested in the joint stock mills is estimated at Rx. 3,500,000 rupees.

There were five woollen mills at work at the close of 1891, with 532 looms and 17,210 spindles.

There are nine paper mills.

The quantity of beer brewed during 1891 amounted to 4,745,803 gallons.

In March, 1893, there were 956 joint stock companies in India registered under the Indian Companies' Act. They possessed a total nominal capital aggregating Rx. 35,372,842, and an actual capital (paid up) of Rx. 26,793,186.

The following table shows the division of the aggregate capital among the principal classes of joint stock companies in 1893:—

Companies	Number	Paid up capital
		Rx.
Banking and loan	256	3,749,863
Insurance	8	79,306
Trading :		
Merchants and traders	117	1,863,652
Navigation	7	873,940
Railways and tramways	10	979,582
Co-operative associations	24	51,395
Shipping, landing, and warehousing	5	56,889
Total trading	163	3,825,458
Mills and Presses :		
Cotton mills	57	4,965,026
Jute mills	12	1,209,485
Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c.	68	4,188,952
Cotton and jute, screws and presses	87	1,374,081
Other mills and presses	37	547,460
Total mills and presses	263	12,285,004
Tea companies	142	3,636,898
Coffee and cinchona	5	38,339
Other planting companies	10	95,628
Mining and quarrying	54	1,611,160
Ice making	12	186,387
Sugar manufacture	3	162,204
Breweries	3	169,540
Others	37	903,399
Grand total	956	26,793,186

The following Table shows, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1891-92 cultivated and uncultivated, as far as returns can be obtained.

Administrations	Area shown by the Survey Department including feudatory States and area for which no return is available	Net Area dealt with in this Return according to the Survey of India	Cultivated			Uncultivated			Total	Forests
			Actually Cropped	Current Fallows	Total	Available for Cultivation	Not Available for Cultivation			
								Acres		
Bengal .	57,026,042	47,180,701	25,132,236	2,251,477	27,383,713	7,979,005	6,680,477	14,659,482	5,212,449	
N.W. Province.	15,337,846	15,337,846	8,907,141	506,418	9,413,559	3,282,826	2,222,109	5,504,935	572,105	
Oudh .	96,103,936	65,169,536	19,242,572	6,536,794	25,779,366	24,471,928	11,665,589	36,137,517	3,063,859	
Punjab .	56,122,317	56,122,317	5,183,074	481,913	5,664,987	18,526,720	28,337,030	46,863,750	3,593,580	
Lower Burma	52,510,482	48,842,916	2,512,855	1,753,451	4,266,306	18,836,535	25,740,075	44,576,610	—	
Upper Burma	74,199,420	43,388,725	15,652,057	2,134,342	17,786,399	9,426,814	3,924,406	13,351,220	12,236,144	
Central Province.	29,023,588	14,466,115	1,804,761	754,264	2,559,025	9,011,566		9,011,566	2,895,524	
Assam .	1,714,733	956,520	259,436	153,817	413,253	110,853	343,301	454,154	89,113	
Ajmere .	1,012,260	1,012,260	138,231	19,218	157,449	54,575	252,661	307,236	547,575	
Coorg .	91,174,478	60,193,332	22,144,540	6,679,286	28,823,826	7,964,605	11,814,894	19,779,499	11,095,765	
Madras .	117,917,755	68,983,029	27,324,999	9,113,831	36,438,830	7,827,007	17,218,805	25,045,812	7,498,387	
Bombay	11,336,711	11,336,711	6,665,008	817,253	7,482,261	814,771	1,744,344	2,559,115	1,298,868	
Berars .	38,871	38,871	6,514	771	7,312	10,404	1,357	11,761	19,798	
Pargana & Manipure										
Total.	603,518,479	433,028,879	134,973,451	31,202,835	166,176,286	99,306,043	109,945,048	218,262,657	48,124,167	
						9,011,566				

N.B.—The net areas dealt with in the case of the Punjab, N.W. Provinces, and Oudh are those shown by the 'Village Papers.'
 1 Exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.
 2 A British District in Central India.

There were 87 collieries worked in India in 1892. The annual output has been as follows:—

	Tons		Tons		Tons
1887 .	1,564,063	1889 .	1,946,172	1891 .	2,229,400
1888 .	1,708,903	1890 .	2,168,521	1892 .	2,650,682

The total value of the output in 1891 may be estimated at Rx. 791,414. The total imports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1891–92 amounted to 736,971 tons. The total number of persons employed at the mines is given as 34,902.

Commerce.

The value of the sea-borne external trade of India has risen in the 59 years, 1834–35 to 1892–93, from Rx. 14,342,290 to Rx. 196,829,486, the increase being nearly fourteenfold, making on the average a rate of 21·57 per cent. annually. The average rate of increase during the last thirty-two years is shown below, the period being divided into four terms of seven years each:

Years	Average Annual Imports	Average Annual Exports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Imports	Increase per cent. of Exports
	Rx.	Rx.		
1861–62 to 1867–68 .	46,564,217	55,247,350	—	—
1868–69 to 1874–75 .	43,144,965	57,379,611	–7·34	3·86
1875–76 to 1881–82 .	53,158,379	69,432,191	23·21	21·00
1882–83 to 1888–89 .	72,768,240	89,300,256	36·89	28·62
1889–90	86,656,990	105,366,720	19·09	17·99
1890–91	93,909,856	102,350,526	–8·37	2·86
1891–92	84,155,045	111,460,277	–10·39	8·9
1892–93	83,275,087	113,554,399	–1·05	1·88

In the year ending March 31, 1893, the total foreign trade of India (private and Government) was as follows, in tens of rupees:—

—	Imports	Exports
	Rx.	Rx.
Merchandise	66,265,277	106,595,475
Treasure	17,009,810	6,958,924
Total	83,275,087	113,554,399

The following shows (in tens of rupees) the total imports and exports of India, divided into merchandise and 'treasure' (bullion specie), excluding Government stores and Government treasure, in the fiscal years ending March 31, 1883, and 1889–93:—

Years ended March 31	IMPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1883	50,003,041	13,453,157	63,456,198
1889	66,570,318	17,459,301	84,019,421
1890	66,560,120	21,919,486	90,954,386
1891	69,034,900	14,722,662	81,310,119
1892	66,587,457	17,009,810	79,614,840
1893	62,605,030	17,009,810	79,614,840

Years ended March 31	EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1883	83,400,865	980,859	84,381,724
1889	96,978,171	1,703,497	98,681,668
1890	103,396,862	1,841,920	105,238,782
1891	100,135,722	2,071,906	102,207,628
1892	108,036,010	3,143,186	111,179,196
1893	106,535,997	6,928,994	113,464,991

Of the exports of merchandise in 1892-93, Rx. 101,945,707 represented the products of the country. Rx. 4,590,290 were re-exports of foreign imports.

The imports and exports, including private treasure, but excluding Government stores and treasure, were distributed as follows between the five great commercial divisions of India in 1883 and 1889-93 :—

—	Bengal	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
Imports :—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1883	23,418,430	3,772,887	4,928,956	30,116,866	1,219,059
1889	27,118,724	5,011,889	5,932,605	38,612,572	3,739,488
1890	26,314,803	5,467,752	6,437,420	42,295,457	3,503,989
1891	29,998,766	5,500,323	6,543,231	45,124,897	3,787,167
1892	28,706,848	5,520,872	6,221,702	36,776,556	4,084,141
1893	25,486,288	5,465,562	5,364,929	39,743,419	3,554,642
Exports :—					
1883	34,433,049	7,039,525	8,382,488	31,864,948	2,661,754
1889	37,873,741	6,108,822	10,446,348	40,363,646	3,889,111
1890	39,806,044	7,781,542	11,608,509	40,973,741	5,068,946
1891	37,428,230	9,612,321	10,900,145	39,542,536	4,724,396
1892	40,218,805	10,089,326	10,184,851	43,307,113	7,379,101
1893	42,200,527	9,235,783	11,263,254	46,579,931	4,185,496

The amount of bullion and specie, private and Government, imported and exported, will be seen from the following table for the years 1883 and 1889-93 :—

Year ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1883	5,095,135	8,358,022	164,264	877,795
1889	3,119,088	10,725,872	305,154	1,479,192
1890	5,071,027	12,388,474	455,724	1,450,598
1891	6,500,832	15,433,654	864,660	1,258,518
1892	4,118,929	10,603,733	1,705,137	1,581,549
1893	1,781,789	15,228,021	4,594,472	2,364,452

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the respective shares which the leading countries with which India deals had in the exports and imports (merchandise alone) of India in the years ending March 31, 1892 and 1893 :—

Countries	Exports of Indian Produce		Imports into India from	
	1892 Rx.	1893 Rx.	1892 Rx.	1893 Rx.
United Kingdom	33,446,985	32,267,196	48,271,400	44,005,841
China	13,711,883	14,402,271	2,877,138	2,842,530
France	10,945,575	9,083,253	1,041,678	1,040,291
Italy	2,985,457	3,641,157	535,906	356,306
Straits Settlements . . .	4,997,769	4,440,526	2,358,598	2,371,608
United States	3,872,593	4,512,988	1,199,458	1,134,438
Egypt	7,181,460	4,832,053	91,282	158,995
Belgium	5,460,273	4,414,065	1,324,027	1,645,470
Austria	2,174,645	2,606,847	839,407	1,031,939
Ceylon	2,769,883	3,147,103	669,777	664,757
Australia	967,739	1,106,806	287,315	239,450
Japan	1,289,787	1,610,455	65,746	91,210
Germany	5,073,527	6,517,185	1,524,969	1,451,330
Mauritius	1,158,436	999,088	1,719,871	1,462,771
Arabia	644,499	833,799	353,297	436,812
Holland	932,071	670,433	155,415	206,746
East Coast Africa . . .	560,719	593,901	326,591	293,656
Persia	594,829	508,603	709,992	687,092
Spain	246,779	625,905	14,802	16,824

The following table gives a summary of the value of the different classes of imports and of exports of Indian produce (private merchandise only) in the years 1892 and 1893 (ending March 31) in tens of rupees :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1892 Rx.	1893 Rx.	1892 Rx.	1893 Rx.
Animals, living	293,257	300,673	101,878	137,307
Articles of food and drink	8,176,797	7,950,819	38,456,954	30,810,947
Metals and manufactures of :—				
Hardware and cutlery . .	1,238,994	1,217,754	10,955	9,908
Metals	5,655,072	5,382,017	65,899	74,205
Machinery	2,111,596	2,359,103	124	294
Railway plant and stock	1,484,173	1,032,939	—	120
Chemicals, drugs, &c. . .	1,535,216	1,615,097	13,872,431	14,575,150
Oils	2,635,955	2,919,162	583,811	595,568
Raw materials	3,828,053	3,604,278	36,179,292	39,317,572
Articles manufactured or partly so—				
Yarns and textile fabrics	32,392,712	29,159,942	9,828,427	11,660,179
Apparel	1,398,027	1,383,830	119,204	145,426
Other articles	5,837,605	5,679,416	4,331,816	4,619,031
Total	66,587,457	62,605,030	103,550,831	101,945,707

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the value of the leading articles of private merchandise imported and exported (the produce of India only—that is, not including re-exports of foreign goods) in the year ending March 31, 1893 :—

Exports	Value	Imports	Value
	Rx.		Rx.
Rice	12,406,719	Cotton manufactures .	25,625,865
Wheat	7,440,383	Metals, hardware } and cutlery . }	6,599,772
Cotton (raw)	12,743,679	Silk (raw and manuf.) .	2,817,651
„ (manufactured)	8,100,658	Sugar (refined and) unrefined) . }	2,625,683
Opium	9,255,014	Woollen goods	1,523,243
Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	11,631,015	Liquors	1,447,263
Hides and skins	5,591,935	Railway plant and } rolling-stock . }	1,032,939
Jute (raw)	7,944,223	Oils	2,919,162
„ (manufactured)	3,237,993	Machinery and Mill } work . . . }	2,359,103
Tea	6,292,348	Coal	1,141,450
Indigo	4,141,179	Provisions	1,862,055
Other dyes and tans	802,013	Apparel (excluding } hosiery) . }	1,383,830
Coffee	2,066,862	Salt	576,694
Wool (raw)	1,116,578	Spices	623,633
Spices	514,675	Glass	670,804
Lac (excluding lac dye)	784,950	Drugs	662,815
Sugar (refined and) unrefined) . . . }	507,914	Paper	436,098
Silk (raw and cocoons).	617,574	Umbrellas	441,145
„ (manufactured)	197,178	Grain and Pulse	122,359
Oils	595,568		
Wood	695,259		
Wool (manufactured)	120,080		
Provisions	775,802		
Saltpetre	438,940		

The share of each province in some of the most important exports is shown in the following table for the year ending March 31, 1893 :—

—	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rice	3,664,737	399,438	66,106	597,980	7,678,458
Wheat	1,524,356	4,254,614	1,661,298	115	—
Opium	5,985,033	3,269,981	—	—	—
Indigo	2,600,446	352,324	43,734	1,144,675	—
Cotton	635,857	10,370,151	401,087	1,284,071	52,513
Seeds	3,264,731	7,126,386	639,561	596,897	3,440

The gross amount of import duty collected in 1892–93 was Rx. 3,390,808, and export duty Rx. 741,194. The largest import duty is derived from salt, Rx. 2,546,638 in 1892–93 ; the export duty is entirely on rice.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United

Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from India	30,763,677	36,199,204	32,668,797	32,234,398	30,513,106
Exports of British produce to India	32,539,234	30,955,778	33,641,001	31,177,968	27,902,572

The following table shows the staple articles of import from India into the United Kingdom in five years :—

Year	Cotton	Wheat	Jute	Seeds	Tea	Rice	Indigo
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	3,063,002	3,069,808	3,890,315	3,492,640	4,426,506	1,400,952	1,456,740
1889	5,223,808	3,405,284	5,403,651	3,618,980	4,566,496	1,774,761	1,612,684
1890	4,740,232	3,461,071	4,916,509	2,534,959	4,768,340	1,984,121	1,886,196
1891	1,850,331	5,507,526	4,193,832	3,485,455	5,045,121	2,209,157	888,736
1892	1,164,813	4,812,180	3,871,929	3,099,235	4,782,675	2,076,938	1,192,821

Other articles are : leather, of the value of £2,142,613 ; untanned hides, £387,579 ; coffee, £855,182 ; wool, £1,018,851 in 1892.

The chief articles of British produce imported into India are as follows :—

Year	Cotton Manufactures	Cotton Yarn	Iron	Copper	Machinery	Woollens
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	18 530,641	2,711,844	3,178,779	295,505	2,038,966	520,812
1889	17,678,634	2,250,292	2,819,062	761,900	1,964,556	462,036
1890	18,676,110	2,563,680	3,188,314	855,587	1,801,450	560,054
1891	17,113,237	2,399,275	2,326,059	819,373	1,911,245	615,011
1892	15,622,518	1,754,541	2,081,252	781,014	1,796,831	517,135

The imports from India into Great Britain, and exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to India were as follows in 1892 :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
Bombay and Sind	7,694,117	11,299,508
Madras	3,737,525	2,534,271
Bengal	16,722,428	12,311,760
Burma	2,359,036	1,757,033
	30,513,106	27,902,572

The following figures show the actual extent of the foreign trade of the six largest ports in merchandise only, imports and exports (including re-exports), during the last five years, in tens of rupees :—

—	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay .	65,292,332	65,748,016	65,371,569	66,351,980	65,674,674
Calcutta .	62,288,262	63,112,379	61,750,573	63,933,101	63,640,119
Rangoon .	9,310,022	10,893,701	12,437,563	12,614,528	12,525,228
Madras .	9,296,678	10,339,281	10,020,739	8,917,973	9,067,535
Karachi .	7,377,212	8,405,722	8,402,099	11,310,986	7,546,292
Tuticorin .	1,655,090	2,264,742	2,036,035	1,648,226	1,802,644

Of the total imports of merchandise Rx. 51,296,061 in value came through the Suez Canal, and of the exports Rx. 63,182,738 in value went through the Suez Canal.

In addition to the sea-borne trade as above, there is a considerable trans-frontier land-trade. The following table shows the value, in tens of rupees, of the land-trade (excluding treasure, the figures for which are untrustworthy), during three years ending March 31, 1893 :—

—	Rx. Imports	Rx. Exports	Rx. Total
1891	3,515,200	3,029,700	6,544,900
1892	3,979,700	3,932,200	7,911,900
1893	3,690,900	3,388,000	7,078,900

The following table shows the value of the trade (excluding treasure), in tens of rupees, with the leading trans-frontier countries in the last three years ending March 31, 1893 :—

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1891	1892	1893	1891	1892	1893
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Lus Bela	48,800	43,800	40,500	23,600	23,600	27,800
Khelat	33,100	43,800	57,100	34,000	10,700	20,500
Kandahar ¹	12,900	469,300	234,400	5,700	526,200	297,700
Sewestan	63,400	69,500	53,700	68,300	85,500	71,200
Kabul	208,600	218,100	220,800	459,900	653,600	610,500
Bajaur	93,400	79,500	109,100	93,500	103,300	148,100
Kashmir	543,200	596,800	507,300	565,200	656,500	476,400
Ladakh	34,200	30,100	29,700	27,600	21,600	19,900
Tibet	77,700	101,800	104,200	40,200	47,600	50,800
Nepal	1,719,500	1,567,500	1,344,900	1,285,400	1,394,000	1,182,200
Karenni	148,700	174,100	233,700	14,400	14,400	19,700
Shan States	181,200	210,100	294,900	155,100	166,500	214,200
Zimme	141,400	158,500	218,100	59,000	37,100	14,500
Siam	48,700	34,700	50,100	23,400	21,500	24,000
W. China	53,400	46,300	50,500	108,700	104,500	93,600

¹ Fluctuations mainly owing to new system of registration.

The total value of the coasting trade in 1892-93 was Rx. 66,097,209 in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India :—

Nationality of Vessels	1888-89		1889-90		1890-91		1891-92		1892-93	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered :										
British . . .	1,818	2,814,877	1,869	2,960,551	2,118	3,161,765	2,325	3,563,678	2,047	3,158,225
British Indian . .	1,071	155,234	1,093	156,670	1,021	153,378	953	146,659	1,035	150,124
Foreign . . .	657	399,104	708	456,706	638	463,672	721	507,944	734	507,901
Native . . .	1,635	80,964	1,612	84,254	1,713	84,026	1,687	90,094	1,568	85,946
Total . . .	5,181	3,450,179	5,282	3,658,181	5,490	3,862,841	5,686	4,308,375	5,384	3,902,196
Cleared :										
British . . .	1,872	2,898,135	1,898	2,991,705	2,133	3,174,670	2,335	3,583,354	2,010	3,072,646
British Indian . .	1,125	155,820	1,075	149,081	1,002	140,850	977	148,963	1,063	156,185
Foreign . . .	594	394,067	633	428,598	568	421,012	645	468,904	681	480,806
Native . . .	1,713	85,131	1,785	88,021	1,830	85,581	1,515	81,055	1,585	80,458
Total . . .	5,304	3,533,153	5,391	3,657,405	5,533	3,822,113	5,472	4,282,276	5,339	3,790,095
Total entered and cleared . . .	10,485	6,983,332	10,673	7,315,586	11,023	7,684,954	11,158	8,590,651	10,723	7,692,291

The following gives the number and tonnage of steam vessels which entered and cleared Indian ports *via* the Suez Canal during the years indicated :—

—	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1882-83	711	1,152,440	934	1,433,480	1,645	2,585,920
1888-89	755	1,408,331	967	1,735,626	1,722	3,143,957
1889-90	677	1,331,767	931	1,723,597	1,608	3,055,364
1890-91	752	1,487,111	965	1,821,405	1,717	3,308,516
1891-92	1,043	2,019,483	1,268	2,412,341	2,311	4,431,824
1892-93	782	1,637,806	929	1,887,457	1,711	3,525,263

The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interport trade in 1891-92 was 108,945 of 10,614,564 tons ; and in 1892-93 108,018 of 10,819,790 tons ; and cleared, in 1891-92, 99,394 of 10,286,589 tons ; and in 1892-93, 96,506 of 10,612,769 tons.

For the year 1892-93, 72 vessels of 2,141 tonnage were built at Indian ports ; 47 of the vessels in Bombay, and 12 in Madras. The following table compares the number and tonnage of all the vessels built and of those first registered at Indian ports for six years :—

—	1888		1889		1890		1891		1892		1893	
	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage
Built	115	4,203	118	4,781	106	3,006	80	2,795	86	3,316	72	2,141
Registered	165	10,146	189	13,276	150	8,591	124	10,005	137	10,060	118	6,102

Internal Communications.

I. ROADS AND CANALS.

The following table shows the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country :—

—	Metalled Miles	Unmetalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal	3,932	27,095	31,027
N. W. P. and Oudh	4,934	23,581	28,515
Punjab	2,256	21,920	24,176
Burma	1,092	2,680	3,772
Central Provinces	1,201	6,057	7,258
Assam	120	4,759	4,879
Madras	11,095	10,436	21,531
Bombay	2,576	17,709	20,285
Haidarabad	820	—	820
Coorg	89	221	310
Mysore	1,730	3,170	4,900
Rajputana	771	1,162	1,933
Central India	1,554	—	1,554
Baluchistan	376	889	1,265
Military works	842	440	1,282
Grand total	33,388	120,119	153,507

The Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, and the Irawadi, with some of their branches, are largely used for inland traffic. In Southern India, especially, canals are an important means of communication. Railways, however, are now rapidly spreading all over the Peninsula.

II. RAILWAYS.

The rate of progress in each of the last twelve years in opening out railway communications in India will be apparent from the following figures:—

Miles open	Miles open	Miles open	Miles open
1877 7,322	1881 9,892	1885-86 12,375	1889-90 16,097
1878 8,212	1882 10,145	1886-87 13,386	1890-91 16,977
1879 8,492	1883-84 10,828	1887-88 14,377	1891-92 17,564
1880 9,308	1884-85 12,000	1888-89 15,242	1892-93 18,042

The total capital expenditure by the State on Indian Railways up to the end of 1892, including lines under construction and survey, amounted to Rx. 234,463,619, allocated as follows:—

	Rx.		Rx.
State Railways . . .	138,522,675	Foreign lines . . .	1,686,444
State lines leased to Companies . . .	29,098,454	Surveys . . .	463,676
Guaranteed Railways . .	49,251,783	Collieries . . .	255,336
Subsidized Companies . .	205,858	Interest, Bengal & N.W.R., Delhi-Kalka, & Kohilkund	171,571
Assisted Companies . . .	5,678,768		
Native States . . .	9,138,554	Total . . .	Rx. 234,463,619

Up to the end of 1892 the total amount of capital raised by the various Guaranteed Railway Companies was 45,353,796*l.*, and for State lines leased to companies 24,289,178*l.*, or a total amount of 69,642,974*l.*, as shown below.

Guaranteed Railways	£	State Lines Leased to Companies	£
Great India Peninsula . .	25,476,933	Bengal Nagpur . . .	7,905,781
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India . . .	8,807,219	Indian Midland . . .	7,101,116
Madras . . .	11,069,644	Lucknow Bareilly . . .	147,000
		Southern Mahráthá . .	6,528,957
		Mysore . . .	1,224,000
		Bengal Central . . .	1,000,000
		Assam-Bengal . . .	1,182,324
Total . . .	45,353,796	Total . . .	24,289,178

The gross earnings on all railways during 1892 amounted to Rx. 23,229,281, against Rx. 24,040,279 during 1891. During 1892 the number of passengers carried was 127,456,913, the coaching earnings being Rx. 7,744,395, and the passenger mileage 5,269,224,256; while during 1891, 122,855,337 passengers were carried, the coaching earnings being Rx. 7,753,762, and passenger mileage 5,226,107,975 miles.

The aggregate tonnage of goods, material, and live stock carried during 1892 was 26,334,232 tons, which earned Rx. 14,775,268, the ton-mileage being 4,233 381 249. In 1891 the corresponding totals were 26,158,953 tons, with an earning of Rx. 15,608,117, and a ton-mileage of 4,438,992,431.

The total working expenses amounted in 1892 to Rx. 10,900,005, or 46·92 per cent. of the gross earnings; as compared with Rx. 11,303,847, or 47·02 per cent., in 1891.

The net earnings realised were Rx. 12,399,275 against Rx. 12,736,432 in 1891, giving an average return on the capital expenditure on open lines, including steamboat services and suspense account, of 5·43 per cent. against 5·76 per cent. in the previous year.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1892 there were 21,465 post-offices and boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1892, the number of letters, postcards, and money-orders which passed through the post-offices of British India was 308,403,108; of newspapers 25,910,386; of parcels 2,108,685; and of packets 10,711,051; being a total of 347,133,230. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure (in tens of rupees) of the Post Office in each of the five fiscal years 1888 to 1892:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters, Newspapers, &c.	Post Offices and Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
		Number	Rx.	Rx.
1888	274,398,622	16,967	1,214,196	1,375,215
1889	293,224,228	17,600	1,281,540	1,342,452
1890	311,988,110	19,196	1,301,362	1,376,594
1891	325,278,711	20,393	1,402,748	1,396,535
1892	347,133,230	21,465	1,445,925	1,496,417

In the fiscal year ending March 1870, the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and 'runners,' 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback, and 4,235 miles by railways. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1892, the mails travelled over 77,728 miles, of which total 56,340 miles was done by steamers, boats and 'runners,' 4,192 miles by carts and on horseback, and 17,197 miles by railways.

The following table shows the mileage of Government telegraph lines in India, and the number of messages sent, together with the charges on and receipts from all paid messages (including those sent by the Indo-European Telegraph and Persian Gulf Section):—

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Line	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			Rx.	Rx.	
1888	93,517	31,894	763,886	786,627	2,807,617
1889	99,655	33,462	742,148	704,092	2,983,152
1890	106,140	35,279	766,865	731,355	3,132,571
1891	113,512	37,070	781,034	763,980	3,407,100
1892	120,159	38,625	919,335	838,720	3,308,998

There were 1,001 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1892.

Money and Credit.

The great fall in the value of silver has, during the last twenty years, made the task of administering Indian finances more difficult than formerly. About sixteen millions sterling has to be spent in Great Britain on account of India, and this has to be paid in gold, while the Indian revenues are raised in silver. Thus Rx. 24,000,000 must be paid instead of Rx. 16,000,000, when the rupee is worth only 1s. 4d. instead of 2s.

The total value of the silver and copper coined in British India from 1859 to 1893 inclusive has been Rx. 53,803,333 ; the heaviest coinage in any one year being Rx. 16,328,917, during 1877-78, when the last great famine occurred.

The standard of the currency of India since 1835 has been silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. Gold is coined in small quantities, but it is not current as money, and is not legal tender. In the five financial years from 1888-89 to 1892-93, the value (in tens of rupees) of the money coined at the two Indian mints (Calcutta and Bombay) was as follows :—

Year ended March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1889	22,609	7,312,255	101,503	7,436,367
1890	23,051	8,551,158	204,468	8,778,677
1891	—	13,163,480	178,309	13,341,789
1892	24,801	5,553,974	166,317	5,745,092
1893	—	12,691,526	131,119	12,822,645

In 1892-93, the exchange value of silver fell considerably below 1s. 3d. ; and in view of the increasing embarrassment of the finances, and the inconvenience and impediments to trade, caused by the fluctuations in the gold value of silver, the Government of India came to the conclusion that, failing the adoption of the double standard by international agreement, measures should be taken for the adoption of a gold standard for India. The Committee, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor, appointed to consider the proposals of the Indian Government in their Report of May 31, 1893, recommended :—

(1) The closure of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public.

(2) The issue of rupees at the Mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 1s. 4d. the rupee, and the receipt of sovereigns at the Indian treasuries in payment of Government dues at the rate of rupees fifteen per sovereign.

Accordingly a Bill providing for the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public was introduced in the Legislative Council of the Governor General on June 26, 1893, and passed into law on the same day, as Act VIII. of 1893. Notifications were issued simultaneously providing (1) for the receipt of gold coin and gold bullion at the Mints in exchange for rupees at a ratio of 1s. 4d. per rupee ; (2) for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight at treasuries in payment of Government dues at the rate of fifteen rupees for a sovereign and seven and a half rupees for a half-sovereign, and (3) for the issue of currency notes in Calcutta and Bombay in exchange for gold coin or gold bullion at the rate of one Government rupee for 1s. 4d.

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established

from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency. There are now eight circles of issue, each of which gives in exchange for money notes ranging from 5 rupees to 10,000 rupees in value.

In the year ending March 31, 1863, the total value of notes in circulation was 49,260,000 rupees.

The following were the total values of notes in circulation (in tens of rupees) on March 31 in each year, from 1888 to 1893 :—

	Rx.		Rx.
1888	16,424,380	1891	25,690,449
1889	15,737,813	1892	24,076,408
1890	15,771,780	1893	26,401,820

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

The following are the statistics of the various Government Savings banks in India for five years. These banks were divided into Presidency banks (3), Railway banks (11), Post Office banks (6,452), and Military banks (175) in 1891-92 :—

—	Banks	Native Depositors		European or Eurasian Depositors		Total	
		No. of accounts	Balance at end of Year	No. of accounts	Balance at end of Year	Depositors	Balance at end of Year
			Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
1887-88	6,151	266,308	5,099,272	65,403	1,478,465	331,711	6,577,736
1888-89	6,236	312,722	5,936,316	70,249	1,563,755	382,971	7,500,071
1889-90	6,545	355,017	5,938,276	76,291	1,458,577	431,308	7,396,853
1890-91	6,641	402,061	6,443,606	72,709	1,453,939	474,770	7,897,545
1891-92	6,641	451,640	7,105,560	76,533	1,584,590	528,153	8,060,676

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are nominally :—

MONEY.

The <i>Pie</i>	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ Farthing.
3 „	=	1 <i>Pice</i> = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Farthings.
4 <i>Pice</i> , or 12 <i>Pie</i>	=	1 <i>Anna</i> = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Pence.
16 <i>Annas</i>	=	1 <i>Rupee</i> = 2 Shillings.
16 <i>Rupees</i>	=	1 <i>Gold Mohur</i> = 1 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>

The relative value of the money of India and England fluctuates with the gold price of silver ; thus, a rupee has been worth 2*s.* 2*d.*, and for some years was 1*s.* 7*d.*, but in 1892-93 it fell below 1*s.* 3*d.* (see p. 150). The anna is equal to about 1*d.* at present.

The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 10,000,000 a 'crore' of rupees.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Maund</i> of Bengal of 40 <i>seers</i>	=	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay	=	28 lbs.
„ „ Madras	=	25 lbs.
„ <i>Candy</i> , of 20 <i>maunds</i>	=	24·3 bushels.
„ <i>Tola</i>	=	180 gr.
„ <i>Guz</i> of Bengal	=	36 inches.

An Act 'to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India' was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art. 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *seer*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme, = 2.205 lbs. avoirdupois. Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' 'Unless it be otherwise ordered, the subdivisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.'

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DEPENDENT STATES.

To some extent dependent on, or feudatory to, India, are the two border States of Balúchistán and Sikkim.

BALÚCHISTÁN.

A country in Southern Central Asia, lying approximately between lat. 25° and 32° N., and between long. 61° and 70° E.; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 450. Bounded on the N. by Afghánistán, on the E. by British India, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia. Includes (1) Independent Balúchistán; (2) Quetta and the Bolan, administered on the Khán's behalf by the British Government; (3) British Balúchistán; (4) certain Afghán and Balúch tribes on the Indian frontier.

The reigning chief is Mír Muhammad Khán, Khán of Khelát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, Mír Khudádád Khán in August, 1893.

KHÁNS OF KHELÁT SINCE 1700.

Abdullá Khán.
Muhabbat Khán.
Nasír Khán I., 1755-1795.
Máhmúd Khán.

Mehráb Khán, 1819-1840.
Sháh Nawáz Khán, abdicated.
Nasír Khán II., 1840-1857.
Khudádád Khán, 1857-1893.

Muhammad Khán, reigning.

The power of the Brahuí Kháns of Khelát was founded towards the end of the seventeenth century by a hill chief named Kumbar. Called in to protect the Hindu Rájá of Khelát against marauders from the east, Kumbar first expelled these invaders, and then overthrew the Hindu dynasty. His successors gradually made themselves supreme from Khelát to the Arabian Sea, and about 1740 Abdullá Khán, the fourth Brahuí Khán of Khelát, was acknowledged as chief of Balúchistán by Nádír Sháh. The districts of Quetta and Mastang were granted to Abdullá's son, Nasír Khán I., by Ahmad Sháh, the Durání King of Afghánistán. Nasír Khán's grandson, Mehraáb Khán, was killed in the storming of Khelát by a British force in 1839. His son, Nasír Khán II., was acknowledged by the British Government in 1841; and in 1854 a treaty was executed with him, under the terms of which he received a yearly subsidy of 50,000 rupees. Nasír Khán was succeeded by his brother, Khudádád Khán, with whom a fresh treaty was concluded in December, 1876, by which the subsidy was raised to 100,000 rupees a year. Khudádád Khán also made over the district of Quetta to be administered by British officers, at first receiving the surplus revenue, but since 1882 an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees. He also received 30,000 rupees per annum as compensation for his right to levy transit dues on merchandise in the Bolan Pass. In 1893, Khudádád Khán was found guilty of murdering his Minister and other subjects, and was permitted to abdicate. His son, Mír Muhammad Khán, has succeeded to all his rights and privileges.

The Khán of Khelát is at the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but his powers cannot be precisely defined. In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khán and minor chiefs.

The area of Balúchistán is about 130,000 square miles. This includes (1) the greater part of Balúchistán ruled by a confederation of chiefs under the suzerainty of the Khán of Khelát; (2) the districts of Quetta and the Bolan administered on the Khán's behalf by British officials; (3) the As-

signed Districts of Pishín, Shorarud, Kachh, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi, and Thal Chotiali, which formerly belonged to Afghánistán, and are now directly under British rule; (4) the Afghán tribes between the Amír's territory and India; and (5) the Balúch tribes, known as Marrís and Búgtís. Total population of Balúchistán (British and Independent), about 500,000. The nomad Balúchis are the most widely spread race, the Brahuís of the eastern plateau being the dominant race.

During the year 1888-89 the district of Khetran was brought under British control; and more recently British authority has been established in the country between the Zhob Valley and the Gumál Pass.

The principal towns are Khelát (the capital), Quetta, which is already much larger than Khelát, Mastang, Kozdár, Bela, Kej, Bágh, Gandáva, Dádar, Sonmiáni. The religion is Muhammadan. The only Hindus are shopkeepers and those who have come to Quetta for trade, labour, &c.

There is no standing army, with the exception of about 1,200 men kept up by the Khán; His Highness could perhaps assemble, at an emergency, 10,000 irregular tribal levies, indifferently armed. The fortifications recently erected by the Indian Government lie within the territory under British administration. The numerous forts scattered about independent Balúchistán could offer no resistance against artillery.

The Khán of Khelát's revenue consists of his subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year, his quit-rent of 25,000 rupees for the Quetta district, and a share in the agricultural produce taken from the inferior cultivators in Independent Balúchistán. The last source of revenue varies considerably. In a good year it might be worth 500,000 rupees.

The agricultural produce of Balúchistán is limited, owing to the scanty and uncertain rainfall; but most of the crops grown in India may be found in the country. Coal has also been found in several places. At Khost, on the Sind-Pishín Railway, it has been successfully worked for some years past. Balúchistán is an immense camel-grazing country. Steps have been taken to improve the breed of horses in Balúchistán by the importation of thoroughbreds, Norfolk trotters, and Arab stallions. Local manufactures are unimportant, being confined to a few matchlocks and other weapons. The nomad tribes make for themselves rough blankets and rugs. The chief exports are wood, hides, madder, dried fruit, bdellium, tobacco, and dates. The following table shows, as nearly as can be estimated, the imports and exports of Balúchistán from and to British India for the past two years. The trade over the Sind-Pishín Railway, very little of which goes beyond British territory, is excluded:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1892	1893	1892	1893
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Lus Bela . . .	23,643	27,809	43,785	40,513
Khelát . . .	10,654	20,481	43,784	57,123

The country through which the Bolan and Sind-Pishín Railways run is under British administration. Elsewhere camels serve as the chief means of transport. Surveys have recently been made for a line of railway from

Karachi to Quetta *viâ* Las Bela, Kharan, and Khelât. There is a line of telegraph to Quetta, and the submarine cable from Karáchi to the Persian Gulf touches at Gwadar.

See 'The Country of Baluchistan,' by A. W. Hughes, London, 1877. 'Travels in Baluchistan and Sinde,' by Sir H. Pottinger, London, 1816. 'Unexplored Baluchistan,' by E. A. Floyer, London, 1882. 'Wanderings in Baluchistan,' by General Sir C. MacGregor, London, 1882. The Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1891-92, Calcutta, 1892. 'Across the Border, or Pathan and Biloch,' by E. E. Oliver, London, 1891.

SIKKIM.

An Indian feudatory State in the Himálayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet proper, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbí, on the S. by the British district of Darjílíng, and on the W. by Nepál. Extreme length from N. to S., 70 miles; extreme breadth, 50 miles.

In March 1889 a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The treaty (ratified by Queen Victoria on August 17, 1890) also declares that the British Government has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of Sikkim.

A British officer has been appointed to advise the Maharájá and his council, and to reorganise the administration.

Estimated area, 2,600 square miles. Population, according to a census taken in 1891, 30,458. The people are known to their Gúrkha neighbours as Lepchas, but call themselves Rong.

Principal towns, Tumlong and Gamtak.

The religion is Buddhist.

The revenues of the Maharájá were formerly said to amount to Rx. 84 yearly over and above his subsidy. Since British intervention, there has been a considerable improvement, due chiefly to the increased assessment in tracts where surveys have been made. In the year 1890-91, the gross receipts were Rx. 3,205, the total expenditure Rx. 1,616. The revenue consists practically of an income tax, assessed and collected by twelve Kázis and other subordinate officials; the collectors, however, retaining most of the money themselves, and only handing over a portion to the Maharájá. The Kázis exercise a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction within their districts; important cases being referred to the Rájá and decided by his minister and the diwáns. The lamas pay no dues to the State.

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, millet, oranges, tea, and two or three kinds of cloth. There are valuable forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste. A few copper mines are worked.

The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim; but the through trade is, for the time being, practically extinguished, owing to the complications on the Tibetan frontier.

The following table gives the value of imports to and exports from British India for three years:—

	1891	1892	1893
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imports . . .	12,323	12,699	18,091
Exports . . .	15,058	22,016	24,360

The chiefs imports were cotton piece goods, tobacco, and rice; the chief exports food grains and vegetables.

See 'Report on a Visit to Sikkim in 1873,' by Sir John Edgar, Calcutta 1874; 'Report on Explorations in Sikkim, &c.,' by Lieut.-Col. Strahan, Dehra Dun, 1889.

Also attached to British India are the following island groups :

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The Andamans are a group consisting of the Great and Little Andamans on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, 600 miles from the Hugli mouth of the Ganges. The Great Andamans comprise three large islands, the North, Middle, and South, with several smaller ones; the group is about 156 miles long and 20 miles wide; area, 1,760 square miles. The most considerable of the Little Andamans are Interview, Outram, Henry Lawrence, and Rutland Islands. The aboriginal population, of diminutive size and low type, is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 10,000. The islands are mainly used as a convict settlement for India. At the end of 1892 the convict population was 11,356, of whom some 2,925 held tickets as self-supporters. There is a police force of 645 men. Port Blair, the principal harbour, is on the South Island of the Great Andamans. The population of Port Blair (1891) is 15,670. Other ports are Port Campbell on the west of South Andaman, and Port Cornwallis on the east coast of North Andaman. About 21,449 acres have been cleared for cultivation by the convicts, the produce mainly for local use. The whole group was formally annexed in 1858, and is placed under a 'Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,' appointed by the Indian Government.

The Nicobar Islands are a group to the south of the Andamans, 634 square miles. There are 8 large and 12 small islands. Great Nicobar is 30 miles long, 12 to 15 miles wide. There used to be a convict station at Nancowry or Camorta Island, but in 1888 the place was abandoned as a penal settlement. The number of aboriginal inhabitants is 6,915. The islands are said to yield annually 15,000,000 coco-nuts—one half exported; edible birds' nests, tortoise-shell, ambergris, trepang are also shipped.

See 'Report on the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for 1891-92,' Calcutta, 1892.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kánara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population (1891), 14,440, all Muhammadans. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

KAMARAN ISLAND.

Small island in the Red Sea, on the west coast of Arabia, 20 miles SSW. of Sohera, 15 miles long, 5 miles wide. There are 7 small villages occupied by fishermen. Affords good sheltered anchorage.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN.

LABUAN.

Governor.—Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G.

Acting Resident and Treasurer.—F. G. Callaghan.

Crown colony, placed, in 1889, under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

An island about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo, in the Malayan Archipelago. Area, 30½ square miles. Population (1891), 5,853 estimated, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders; 30 Europeans in 1891. Capital, Victoria, 1,500 inhabitants.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	3,832	4,272	4,701	8,977	6,311
Expenditure . .	3,923	3,828	5,364	7,368	4,876
Exports ¹ . . .	47,959	50,919	43,308	55,230	54,832
Imports . . .	74,574	74,443	70,064	75,629	86,782
Tonnage, entered and cleared .	74,930	126,745	114,750	124,134	115,455

¹ Exclusive of those in native vessels.

Sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, wax, &c., are imported from Borneo and other islands and exported to Singapore. In 1890, 9,665 tons of coal were exported. There is no trade with the United Kingdom.

Chief sources of revenue: Retail licences, also customs on spirits, wines, tobacco, &c. There is no public debt.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**Constitution and Government.**

The Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 and 30 Vict. c. 115. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements by letters patent dated February 1, 1886, and Christmas Island by letters patent dated January 8, 1889.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the general officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and the Colonial Engineer. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of ten official and seven unofficial members, five nominated by the Crown and two elected by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang.

Governor.—Lieut.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.; Colonial Secretary British Honduras, 1868; administered the Government, 1870–76; Receiver-General British Guiana, 1877; Colonial Secretary Natal, 1877; acted as Governor, 1881–82, 1885–86; Governor of Fiji, 1886; administered government of Natal and Zululand, 1889; Governor, 1889; and Governor Straits Settlements, 1893.

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers, and partly appointed by the Governor.

Area and Population.

Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 206 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it, which form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south-eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern extremity or entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from two to ten miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian, the whole containing an area of 270 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a small strip of the opposite mainland, has been acquired as British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter—and consists of a strip of territory about forty-two miles in length, and from eight to twenty-four and a half miles in breadth.

In addition, the Native States of Perak, Sélángor, Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the peninsula, are under British protection.

After the military occupation of Perak, those concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch were captured and punished. In Perak, Sélángor, and Sungei Ujong, including Jelebu, Residents were appointed in 1874, who are assisted by a staff of European officers; and it is their duty to aid the native rulers by advice, and to carry out executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the highest native authorities and the principal British officials. The Residents are directly under the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

In 1883 the relations of the colony were consolidated with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca. These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan. A State Council has been formed, and a Resident has been appointed. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situated on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. The Sultan of Johor in 1887 placed, in the spirit of former treaties, his foreign relations in the hands of this country, and agreed to receive a British Agent.

The areas of these States, in square miles, are :—Perak, 10,000; Sélángor, 3,000; Sungei Ujong, 660; Negri Sembilan, 2,000; Johor, 9,000; Pahang, 10,000. The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of these States. Gold is found in considerable abundance in some of them. The country, however, is otherwise rich, and offers great advantages for the cultivation of coffee and cinchona on its high land, and of paddy in the valleys.

The following figures give the numbers in the several Settlements, inclusive

of the military, at the census, 1881, and the general results of the census of April 6, 1891 :—

1881	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Totals
White :				
Males	2,207	565	31	2,803
Females	562	109	9	680
	2,769	674	40	3,483
Coloured :				
Males	103,216	123,640	52,028	278,884
Females	33,223	66,283	41,511	141,017
	136,439	189,923	93,539	419,901
Totals (1881)	139,208	190,597	93,579	423,384
Totals (1891)	184,554	235,618	92,170	512,342

Under the heading of Penang are included Penang Island, Province Wellesley, and the Dindings.

The following are the chief statistics of the census of 1891 :—

—	Malays	Chinese	Natives of India
Singapore	35,992	121,908	16,035
Penang, &c.	106,756	87,920	36,245
Malacca	70,325	18,161	1,647
Total	213,073	227,989	53,927

A census of the population of the native States was also taken in 1891, the totals being as follows : Perak, 214,254 ; Selángor, 81,592 ; Sungei Ujong, 23,602 ; Pahang, 57,462 ; Negri Sembilan, 41,617.

The births and deaths in 1892 were as follows :—

—	Singapore	Dindings	Penang	Province Wellesley	Malacca
Births	3,326	104	2,395	3,262	3,603
Deaths	5,621	79	4,241	3,331	2,761

In 1892, 139,174 Chinese immigrants landed in the colony, as against 144,066 in 1891. The total number of Indian immigrants in 1892 was 18,421, against 30,183 in 1891, and 9,937 in 1882. Of the total 1,628 were under indenture. The number returned to India in 1892 was 17,722.

Instruction.

Education, which is not compulsory in the colony, is partly supported by the Government.

The number of schools and scholars is as follows, 1892 :—

—	No. of Schools	Attendance
Government English schools	8	963
Grant-in-aid English schools	29	3,850
Government vernacular boys' & girls' schools .	155	6,497
Total	192	11,310

Justice and Crime.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, and which holds civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once or twice a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, police and marine magistrates' courts. The total convictions before the Supreme Court in 1892 was 239 ; before the other courts 30,863. The police force numbered over 2,000 of all ranks in 1892, of whom about 100 were Europeans. The number of criminal prisoners admitted to the gaol in 1892 was 4,510.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony for each of the last five years were as follows :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1888	3,858,108	3,569,507
1889	4,410,620	3,816,194
1890	4,269,125	3,757,693
1891	3,826,583	4,599,199
1892	3,652,877	4,265,783

The estimated revenue for 1893 was 3,635,780 dollars. The leading items of revenue in 1892 were—stamps, 281,989 dollars ; licences, 2,475,640 dollars ; land revenue, 246,325 dollars ; port and harbour dues, 122,512 dollars ; postage, 137,145 dollars ; and of expenditure—salaries, 1,402,164 dollars ; public works, 773,447 dollars ; education, 91,924 dollars ; police, 91,073 dollars ; marine department, 70,402 dollars ; transport, 74,872 dollars ; military expenditure, 837,967 dollars.

The revenue in 1892 was derived as follows :—Singapore, 2,054,373 dollars ; Penang, 1,303,997 dollars ; Malacca, 294,507 dollars.

The total assets of the colony, January 1, 1893, amounted to 2,509 716 dollars, and liabilities 783,078 dollars.

The revenue and expenditure of the native States virtually under the protection of the Straits Settlements are as follows for 1892 :—

—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
Perak	2,689,565	2,049,490
Selangor	2,135,448	2,044,115
Sungei Ujong	354,184	361,143
Negri Sembilan.	117,948	111,901
Pahang	49,480	206,780

Debt of Sungei Ujong, 234,970 dollars ; Negri Sembilan, 263,060 dollars ; Pahang, 785,340 dollars.

Defence.

The new harbour of Singapore, comprising the coal stores, wharves, and docks, is defended by several Forts armed with armour-piercing and medium guns, and by a system of submarine mines. The initial cost of the forts amounted to nearly 100,000*l.*, and was defrayed out of the revenues of the colony, the Imperial Government supplying the guns and ammunition only. The garrison comprises one battalion of infantry at war strength, two batteries of European artillery, half a company of fortress engineers, and a company of Malay submarine miners. A further augmentation of the garrison is under contemplation.

The colony also maintains an armed police force consisting of 35 officers and over 2,000 men, and a battery of volunteer artillery consisting of 103 officers and men. The latter during time of war would be placed under the orders of the officer commanding the troops and act as auxiliaries to the European artillery.

Production and Industry.

The only articles produced to any considerable extent in the Straits territory are gambier in Singapore ; pepper in Singapore and Province Wellesley ; tapioca, chiefly in Malacca and Province Wellesley ; rice in Malacca and Province Wellesley ; and sugar in Province Wellesley. The Perak Government has recently grown good tea as an experiment, and it is also grown in Johor. Perak produces tin and Pahang is rich in gold, tin, and galena.

Commerce.

The Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports and exports, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is to a large extent a transit trade. The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta percha, india-rubber, gambier, gum, copra, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports (exclusive of inter-Settlement trade) for five years :—

Years	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	From U.K.	From Colonies	From Elsewhere	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies	To Elsewhere	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1888	24,823,307	39,613,131	82,422,549	146,858,987	29,200,349	17,712,740	76,466,509	123,379,598
1889	25,131,807	42,073,566	78,933,347	146,138,720	27,263,964	15,499,527	80,668,239	123,431,730
1890	23,551,582	41,209,476	82,536,259	147,297,317	24,784,830	24,534,412	78,604,440	127,923,682
1891	21,501,712	41,020,305	73,864,200	135,886,217	24,504,509	17,765,629	83,585,634	125,805,772
1892	22,296,191	39,247,601	79,884,160	141,427,952	25,084,603	18,307,410	91,245,694	134,637,707

The tables of the values of the imports into, and exports from, the three Settlements during three years, give the following results :—

—	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1892	1891	1892	1891
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Singapore . . .	106,970,062	103,012,211	97,850,449	91,225,484
Penang . . .	41,421,576	40,341,677	43,674,818	41,436,222
Malacca . . .	1,682,285	1,510,638	1,486,700	1,621,439

The trade of the Native States (including inter-Settlement trade) was as follows in 1892 :—

—	Perak	Selangor	Sungei Ujong	Negri Sembilan	Pahang
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars
Imports	9,628,051	7,393,679	1,797,767	No	341,673
Exports	12,387,024	8,060,428	1,883,723	Returns	331,196

The following table shows the value of the most important imports and exports of the Straits Settlements in 1892 :—

—	Imports	—	Exports
	Dollars		Dollars
Rice	19,988,472	Tin	25,687,114
Cotton Piece Goods	8,356,972	Spices	9,124,627
Opium	7,925,780	Gambier	5,859,981
Fish	3,887,438	Gums	5,321,722
Coal	2,571,159	Tapioca	3,007,704
Tobacco	2,975,745	Rattans	3,251,575
Provisions	1,634,362		

Among the leading imports are cotton goods, opium, rice, tea, coffee, tobacco, hardware, copper, copra, gambier, pepper, gum, rattans, sago, cigars, tin, tapioca ; many of these, however, being largely re-exported.

The following table shows, according to the Board of Trade Returns, the value of the trade between the Straits Settlements and Great Britain for five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports into U.K. from the Straits.	£ 5,351,322	£ 5,417,034	£ 5,187,801	£ 5,356,865	£ 4,868,289
Exports of British produce to the Straits . . .	2,587,201	2,396,046	2,883,244	2,463,543	2,092,486

The principal imports into the United Kingdom are (1892) tin, 2,081,831*l.*; spices, 544,351*l.*; cutch and gambier, 371,582*l.*; gutta percha, 453,093*l.*; the principal exports from the United Kingdom, cottons 1,080,902*l.*; iron, 169,914*l.*; machinery, 54,206*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of vessels entered at the ports of the colony during 1892, exclusive of native craft, was 8,457, with a tonnage of 5,150,097 tons. The number of native craft was 14,537, with a tonnage of 446,515 tons. The number of vessels cleared at the ports of the colony was 8,408, with a tonnage of 5,050,338 tons, and the total number of native craft was 14,498, with a tonnage of 446,683 tons.

Communications.

There are no railways within the colony itself, but there are 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of tramway in the town of Singapore, constructed and worked by the Singapore Tramway Company. In Penang there are over 4 miles of tramway open, constructed and worked by a private firm. The motive power in both cases is steam. In Perak there is a railway from Port Weld to Taiping, 8 miles in length, from Taiping to Ulu Sápeting, 9 miles, and from Teluk Anson to Tapah 16 miles, with a branch line 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, connecting Lahat with the main line being constructed from Ipoh to Tapah. In Sélángor a railway, 22 miles long, connects the capital, Kwala Lumpor, with the port of Klang. Kwala Lumpor is also connected with Rawang, an important mining centre by a line 20 miles long, and with Pudok a mining village by a line 2 miles long. In Sungei Ujong a railway of 23 miles has been constructed from Port Dickson on the coast to the capital, Seremban. The following lines are under construction : in Perak, from Tapah to Ipoh, 34 miles; in Sélángor Rawang to Kwala Kubu, 18 miles. A line from Seremban in Sungei Ujong through the Negri Sembilan to Kwalla Semantan in Pahang, a distance of 85 miles, is projected.

In 1892, 2,385,280 letters and articles of all kinds were received at the Post Office, and 2,639,190 despatched.

Money and Credit.

There are three banks with establishments in the colony. The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1892, was 182,706·98 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By an Order of the Queen in Council dated October 21, 1890, the silver Mexican dollar was made the standard coin. The Hong Kong dollar, the

Japanese yen, and the American trade dollar are also legal tender if of a certain millesimal weight and fineness. Silver coins representing fractional parts of a dollar form legal tender of sums not exceeding two dollars, and copper coins, *i.e.* cents, half and quarter cents, for any sum not exceeding one dollar.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The measure in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in use.

COMMERCIAL WEIGHT.

16 Tahl=1 Kati	=	1½ lb. avoirdupois.
100 Kati=1 Picul	=	133½ lbs. „
40 Picul=1 Koyan	=	5,333½ „ „

The kati of 1½ lb. is known as the Chinese kati. Another weight, known as the Malay kati, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9·984 grains. This gives 142·628 lbs. as the weight of the picul, and 5,705·143 lbs. as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart.

The State of Johore (area 9,000 square miles, population 300,000), at the Southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, is, in its foreign relations, controlled by Great Britain, in virtue of a treaty of 1885. The Sultan is H. H. Abu Bakar, G.C.M.G., under whom the country is administered by small headmen. The revenue is chiefly from import and export duties. Imports are opium, spirits, tobacco, rice, hardware, Manchester goods, &c. Exports are gambier, pepper, sago, tea, coffee, gutta percha, &c. The population is chiefly Malay and Chinese. Chief Town, Johore Bahru, 15 miles N. of Singapore.

Keeling or Cocos Islands, group of about 20 small coral islands, about 700 miles S.W. of Sumatra, and 1,200 miles S.W. of Singapore. Population (1891), 554. The islands were formally annexed to England in 1857, and placed under the Governor of the Straits Settlements by Letters Patent in 1886. Large quantities of copra, coco-nuts, and oil are exported.

Christmas Island is 200 miles S.W. of Java, and 700 miles E. of Keeling Islands. It is 9 miles long and about the same wide. It was added to the colony by Letters Patent in January 1889, and a settlement from the Cocos Islands has since been made on it.

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AFRICA.

Amsterdam Island. See MAURITIUS.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

Ascension is a small island of volcanic origin, of 35 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 750 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and is used as a coaling, victualling, and store dépôt for Her Majesty's ships on the West Coast of Africa station. There is an excellent sanitarium up Green Mountain for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There is a farm of 8 acres under cultivation. The population, which consists entirely of officers, seamen and marines, with their wives and families, and about 50 Kroomen, numbers in all about 300. Garrison station, Georgetown, on northeast coast.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand. Imports from the United Kingdom into Ascension (1892), 3,504*l.*, mostly stores. The island is included in the Postal Union. *Captain in Charge*, Captain John G. Jones, R.N.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland forms an irregular oval on the north-east of the Cape Colony. The Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony form its boundaries. Its area is estimated at 10,293 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The country is really one continuous elevated plateau, though broken and rugged.

Basutoland was annexed to the Cape in August 1871; but it was placed directly under the authority of the Crown from March 13, 1884. The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into six districts, namely: Maseru, Leribe, Cornet Spruit, Berea, Mafeting, and Quthing. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

According to the census taken in 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives. As European settlement is prohibited, the white population will remain more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 862, of whom 99 are Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts, two mines being actively worked for local supply. Stock, &c. (1891): 81,194 horses, cattle 320,934, ploughs 10,434, waggons 808.

There are 133 schools (mostly missionary), with 7,192 scholars; grant in

aid, 3,708*l*. There are two small Government schools and some industrial schools.

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, saddlery, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries. Imports in 1892, according to Colonial or Orange Free State Returns, 94,338*l*. The exports consist chiefly of grain, cattle, and wool. The grain exports in 1892 are estimated at 90,000*l*. The commercial intercourse is almost exclusively with the Cape Colony and Orange Free State, and on July 1, 1891, Basutoland was admitted into Customs Union with these States.

The currency is exclusively British, but exchange is still largely conducted by barter. The revenue arises from the Cape contribution (18,000*l*.), the Post Office, native hut tax (at the rate of 10*s*. per annum), and the sale of licences.

—	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue. . .	30,102	37,210	39,606	41,784	40,753	41,045
Expenditure .	30,584	34,872	37,265	40,825	42,657	39,838

There is no public debt.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer. The roads in the country are now in good condition for any kind of transport.

The line of postal communication is through the Cape Colony and Orange Free State.

There is a telegraph office at Maseru in communication with the Cape Colony Telegraph system. In July, 1892, telegraphic communication was established between Maseru and Ladybrand, the Orange Free State bearing part of the cost.

Resident Commissioner.—Colonel Sir Marshal James Clarke (late R.A.), K.C.M.G. (1,500*l*.)

Acting Resident Commissioner.—G. Y. Lagden.

Reference.—Annual Colonial Report. London.

BECHUANALAND.

The Crown colony of Bechuanaland lies between the South African Republic on the east, Cape Colony on the south, the 20th meridian of east longitude on the west, the Molopo River on the north, while the protectorate extends over the Kalahari Desert to 21° E. long. and 22° S. lat. An Order in Council, July 4, 1890, places the parts of South Africa situate north of British Bechuanaland, west of the South African Republic and of Matabeleland, east of the German Protectorate, and south of the Zambezi under the jurisdiction of the Governor of British Bechuanaland. The total area is 170,000 square miles, of which 71,000 square miles form the Crown colony, and the population (1891) (British Bechuanaland only), was 60,376, of whom 5,254 were whites; the rest natives, of whom 47,650 lived in locations, and paid hut tax. The Crown colony was annexed, and the protectorate declared September 30, 1885. It is under direct Imperial jurisdiction, through the Governor of Cape Colony, who is also Governor of British Bechuanaland, where he is represented by an administrator. The country is stated to be well adapted for cattle and for maize; gold, lead, silver, and iron have been found. The climate is healthy. The country is generally from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level, though much of it suffers from want of water. The chief

industry is agriculture, the products being raised for local consumption. Tobacco is being cultivated; maize, wool, hides, cattle, and wood are exported. There is a well-trained force of Border police, numbering 450, of whom 350 patrol the protectorate.

—	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ¹	91,682	99,043	161,303	164,300	146,293
Expenditure	87,985	98,594	159,545	164,700	154,615

¹ Including Parliamentary Grant, 76,000*l.* in 1888-89; 89,542*l.* in 1889-90; 115,991*l.* in 1890-91; 120,000*l.* in 1891-92; 100,000*l.* in 1892-93.

A tax of 10*s.* per annum is levied on every native hut. The seat of administration is at Vryburg, in Stellaland, a settlement originally formed by the Boers on the border of the Transvaal. There are good roads and the railway from the Cape to Kimberley has been extended to Vryburg, and is being extended northwards to Mafeking. The postal service is incorporated with that of Cape Colony; there is a daily post to Cape Colony and a weekly post to Matabeleland. A telegraph extends to Mafeking, the chief emporium in the colony, from Cape Town, and has been continued northwards through the protectorate, as far as Fort Salisbury, in Mashonaland. The chiefs of the protectorate are Khama, at Palachwe, chief of the Bamangwato; Batwen, at Kanya, chief of the Bangwaketse; Lenchwe, at Mochudi, chief of the Bakhatla; Sebele, son of Sechele, at Molopolole, chief of the Bakwenas; Ikaneng, at Ramoutsa, chief of the Bamaliti (under Batwen), with whom is an assistant commissioner. There is also an Assistant Commissioner for the Northern Protectorate, who resides at Palachwe. There are resident magistrates at Vryburg, Mafeking, Taungs, Kuruman, and Gordonia.

Administrator, Deputy High Commissioner, and Chief Magistrate.—Sir Sidney G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G. (1,800*l.*)

Bechuanaland. Commission and Instructions to Major-General Sir Charles Warren, K.C.M.G., as Special Commissioner to Bechuanaland. London, 1884, and subsequent Blue Books.

Berbera. See under ADEN.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by Order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. c. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The Constitution formed under these various Acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office

holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 22 members elected for seven years, presided over ex officio by the Chief Justice ; and a House of Assembly of 76 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The colony is divided into seven electorate provinces each electing 3 members to the Legislative Council, there being an additional one for Griqualand West. By a law passed in 1882, speeches may be made both in English and in Dutch in the Cape Parliament. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are now qualified by occupation of house property of the value of 75*l.*, or receipt of a salary of 50*l.* The number of registered electors in 1892 was 90,679, under the registration provisions of Act No. 14 of 1887, which provides for proper and complete registration and for the exclusion of unqualified persons. All members of Parliament are entitled to one guinea a day for their services, and those residing more than 15 miles from Cape Town to an additional 15*s.* a day for a period not exceeding 90 days.

Governor.—Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ; Governor of Victoria, 1884–89. Appointed to the Cape, 1889.

The Governor is by virtue of his office commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as Governor, besides 3,000*l.* as ‘Her Majesty’s High Commissioner,’ and 1,000*l.* personal allowance from the Imperial funds.

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a Ministry of six members, as follows :—

Prime Minister.—Hon. Cecil Rhodes.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. P. H. Faure.

Treasurer.—Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General.—Hon. H. H. Juta, Q.C.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. John Laing.

Secretary for Agriculture.—Hon. John Frost, C.M.G.

The Prime Minister is unpaid ; each of the other Ministers receives a salary of 1,500*l.* a year.

In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is also generally Resident Magistrate. There is for each division a Council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the registered Parliamentary voters. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons ; they nominate Field Courts, return 3 members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties. There are 77 magisterial districts and 73 fiscal divisions in the Colony proper. There are 82 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 73 Village Management Boards.

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652. When it was taken by the English, in 1796, the colony had extended east to the Great Fish River. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of surrounding districts.

The colony is divided into 73 divisions, and its dependencies into 23 districts.

At the census of 1875 the colony, as then constituted, had an area of 191,416 square miles and a population of 720,984 (236,783 Europeans). According to the report of the census of April 5, 1891, the population on the same area is 956,485 (336,938 Europeans), showing an increase of 32·66 per cent. during the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2·04 per cent. of the whole population, and an increase in the European population of 42·30 per cent. in the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2·64 per cent.

The following table gives the area and population of the colony and dependencies according to the census of 1891:—

—	Area, Square Miles	Population in 1891			Per Square Mile
		European	Native and Coloured	Total	
Colony proper .	191,416	336,938	619,547	956,485	5·00
Griqualand West ¹	15,197	29,670	53,705	83,375	5·49
East Griqualand .	7,594	4,150	148,468	152,618	20·10
Tembuland .	4,122	5,179	175,236	180,415	43·77
Transkei .	2,552	1,019	152,544	153,563	60·16
Walfish Bay .	430	31	737	768	1·79
Total .	221,311	376,987	1,150,237	1,527,224	6·90

¹ Griqualand West is now incorporated in the Cape and constitutes 4 of the 70 divisions.

Pondoland, with a resident Commissioner appointed by the Cape, has an estimated population of 200,000.

Of the white population, 27,667 were born in England, 6,646 in Scotland, and 4,184 in Ireland, while 6,540 were German. Of the coloured population, 13,907 are Malays, and 247,806 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kafirs, and Bechuanas. Of the white 195,956 are males, and 181,031 females; and of the total population 767,327 are males and 759,897 females. The whites are distributed as follows:—

—	The Colony Proper	Griqualand West	Griqualand East	Tembuland	Transkei	Walfish Bay
Males .	174,032	16,264	2,384	2,670	592	14
Females .	162,906	13,406	1,766	2,509	427	17

The chief towns with their population in 1891 were:—The capital, Cape Town, 51,251 (with suburbs, 83,718); Kimberley, 28,718; Port Elizabeth, 23,266; Graham's Town 10,498; Beaconsfield 10,478; Paarl, 7,668; King William's Town, 7,226; East London, 6,924; Graaf-Reinet, 5,946; Worcester, 5,404; Uitenhage, 5,331; Cradock, 4,389.

There is no general system of registration of births and deaths in the colony. At the Colonial Office 6,416 marriages were registered in 1892. The amount of immigration into Cape Colony is small; from 1873 to 1884 the total number of immigrants sent by the emigration agent in England was 23,337; the greatest number being in the year 1882—4,645. In 1884 it was only 292. Government immigration was stopped in 1886. The number of adult arrivals by sea in 1889 was 12,329, and departures 7,482; in 1890, 13,085 and 9,047 respectively; in 1891, 11,599 and 8,415; and in 1892, 12,633 and 7,845.

According to the census of 1891, there were in the Colony 732,047 Protestants, comprising 306,320 of the Dutch Reformed Church, 139,058 of the Church of England, 37,102 Presbyterians, 69,692 Independents, 106,132 Wesleyans and 5,390 other Methodists, 20,278 Lutherans, 16,297 Moravians, 14,271 Rhenish Mission, 6,954 Baptists. The Catholics numbered 17,275; Mohammedans 15,099; Jews 3,009. The number described as 'of no religion' was 753,824, of whom 528,338 were Kafirs and Bechuanas, 165,389 Fingos, 22,545 Hottentot, and 36,998 of mixed race. There were in all 1882 places of worship. There is no State Church, but a certain sum is appropriated annually for 'religious worship' (7,375*l.* in 1892-1893) to the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches; in 1875 an Act was passed for the gradual withdrawal of this grant.

Education is not compulsory. Of the European population in 1891, 28·82 per cent. of the males and 28·02 per cent. of the females could neither read nor write. In 1891, according to the census results, there were in the colony 99,280 European children between the ages of 5 and 14. Of these 22,080 were taught in the government-aided schools, 17,697 in private schools, and 20,223 at home or in Sunday schools only. Between the same ages there were 316,152 native or non-European children of whom 34,133 were taught in government-aided schools, 4,561 in private schools, and 5,021 at home or in Sunday schools only. In the 1809 aided schools in 1892, the enrolment was 111,436, with a daily attendance averaging 61,771.

Cape Colony has a University, incorporated 1873, and granted a royal charter in 1877. It is an examining body, empowered to grant degrees, but with no attached teaching institutions. There are 5 colleges aided by Government grants under the Higher Education Act, each with full staff of professors and lecturers in the departments of classics, mathematics, and physical sciences. Number of students in 1891-92, 187 matriculation; 1 M.A., and 27 Law; 92 B.A., and intermediate; 17 for survey; total 237.

Government expenditure for 1891-92	£133,930
Local " " 1890-91	137,116

There were 81 public libraries in the colony in 1892, with an aggregate of 258,006 volumes. There are 78 newspapers and periodicals published in the colony.

Justice and Crime.

The highest Court of Judicature in the colony is the Supreme Court, which consists of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges. The judges of the Supreme Court hold sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts; the judges assigned to the Eastern Districts Court hold sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the Eastern Districts and the Transkeian Territories; and the judges assigned to the High Courts hold sessions at Kimberley. By Art. 3/90 the Supreme Court has been constituted a Court of Appeal under the Africa Order in Council of 1889.

There are numerous seats of magistracy and further periodical courts held by magistrates at outlying villages, as well as courts of special justices of the peace. Under certain conditions appeal may be made to the Queen in Council. The Roman-Dutch law forms the great bulk of the law of the colony, modified by colonial statute law.

In 1892 there were convicted before the special J. P. Courts, 1,820 prisoners; before Magistrates' Courts, 41,667; before the Supreme Courts, 677. The prisoners in gaol, December 31, 1892, were 2,274 males and 310 females. In 1892 the Cape Police Force numbered 935, the Municipal and ordinary Police Force, 954; and the Gaol Establishment, 362.

Pauperism.

In the various charitable institutions in the colony at the end of 1892, there were 2,777 inmates. In 1892, 668 persons received indoor relief, and an average of 309 monthly received outdoor relief.

Finance.

The income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, the latter including expenditure under Act of Parliament, were as follows during each of the last five years (ending June 30):—

REVENUE.

Year ended June 30.	Taxation	Services rendered	Colonial Estate	Fines, Stores issued, &c.	Loans	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	1,458,608	1,685,025	257,801	25,250	926	3,427,610
1889	1,595,458	1,885,493	311,329	43,884	502,000	4,338,114
1890	1,774,352	2,291,375	319,198	45,125	1,141,857	5,571,907
1891	1,654,583	2,098,351	348,113	42,829	1,413,143	5,557,019
1892	1,748,924	2,342,709	346,915	56,796	1,075,523	5,570,867

EXPENDITURE.

Year ended June 30.	Public Debt	Railways	Defence	Police and Gaols	Civil Esta- blishment	Under Act of Par- liament	Total, including other heads
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	1,088,630	716,310	138,904	187,731	122,881	36,969	3,260,759
1889	1,049,496	839,794	142,633	194,893	117,931	110,506	3,621,019
1890	1,063,280	1,018,065	142,774	217,509	128,624	821,324	5,327,496
1891	1,221,463	1,117,953	152,430	234,364	126,831	1,913,504	6,436,007
1892	1,221,464	1,219,655	150,681	239,354	131,975	2,387,471	6,371,220

The estimated expenditure (under votes) for 1893-94 is put down at 5,096,435*l*.

The colony had a public debt of 26,006,167*l*. on January 1, 1893, including 1,717,162*l*. raised for corporate bodies, harbour boards, but guaranteed in the general revenue. Nearly the whole of the loans have been spent in public works—seventeen millions sterling on railways alone. The total value of assessed property in the colony, excluding the 'Transkeian Territories,' in 1892 was returned at 36,813,622*l*. excluding Government property.

The total revenue of the Divisional Councils in 1892 was 144,286*l*., and expenditure 144,353*l*. The total Municipal revenue in 1892 was 490,375*l*., and expenditure, 468,892*l*. The total debt of the Divisional Councils, December 31, 1892, was 48,696*l*., and of the Municipalities 972,512*l*.

Defence.

The whole of the Cape Peninsula, in which is the great naval station of Simon's Bay, is fortified against foreign attack by a series of forts and batteries. Here is maintained a contingent of the imperial army, the imperial military expenditure in 1892 amounting to 137,737*l*.

For the defence of the colony a military force is maintained—the Cape Mounted Riflemen, 765 officers and men. By a law passed in 1878, every able-bodied man in the colony between 18 and 50 is subject to military service beyond as well as within the colonial limits. There was besides a body of 5,369 volunteers in 1892. Probable expenditure in 1892-93 on colonial defence, 137,660*l*. The Cape Police, which consists of 41 officers and 894 men, with 727 horses, is available for defence purposes in case of emergency. On the Cape and West African station, a squadron of 15 of Her Majesty's ships is maintained.

Production and Industry.

In 1892, 1,883 titles were issued, alienating 3,745,718 acres of land. Up to Dec. 31, 1892, the total area disposed of was 98,007,206 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 43,640,963 acres.

Regarding the area under cultivation there are no recent statistics. In 1875 the total was 580,000 acres of which 18,000 acres were under vines.

In the year ending March 31, 1893, the chief agricultural produce was:—wheat, 3,890,898 bushels; oats, 1,637,120 bushels; barley, 1,023,084 bushels; mealies, 2,733,759 bushels; Kafir corn, 1,117,984 bushels; rye, 547,088 bushels; oat-hay, 237,187,626 lbs.; tobacco, 4,400,630 lbs. There were in the colony 90,533,314 vine-stocks, yielding 6,156,943 gallons of wine, 1,550,360 gallons of brandy, and 2,095,515 lbs. of raisins. There were also fruit trees (peach, apricot, orange, lemon, &c.) to the number of 3,380,000. The chief pastoral products were:—wool, 52,693,091 lbs.; mohair, 6,585,292 lbs.; ostrich feathers, 225,723 lbs.; butter, 2,900,132 lbs.; cheese, 34,379 lbs. In 1893 there were in the colony 1,969,411 head of cattle, 360,458 horses, 89,880 mules and asses, 16,793,850 sheep, 5,617,411 Angora and other goats, and 232,243 ostriches.

The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy. In 1875 the total number of holdings was 16,166, comprising 83,900,000 acres; of these 10,766, comprising upwards of 60 million acres, were held on quit-rent.

At the census of 1891 there were 2,230 industrial establishments employing altogether 32,735 persons, having machinery and plant valued at 1,564,897*l*.

and annually producing articles worth 9,238,870*l*. Among these establishments were flour mills, breweries, tobacco factories, tanneries, and diamond, gold, copper, and coal mines.

Commerce.

Customs duties are levied at the Cape on a large proportion of imports, to the amount of about one-fifth of the total value.

The values of the total imports and exports, including specie, of Cape Colony and dependencies, in the last five years were as follows:—

Year	Imports	Imported Merchandise	Exports	Exports of Colonial Produce
	£	£	£	£
1888	7,013,855	5,458,774	8,964,449	8,732,601
1889	10,841,454	7,942,506	9,507,663	9,083,718
1890	10,106,466	8,470,550	9,970,370	9,653,982
1891	8,582,776	7,518,437	11,131,024	10,934,974
1892	9,571,670	8,691,017	12,206,493	11,774,556

The following table shows the value of the leading exports of Colonial produce in the last five years according to the official Cape Returns:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool . . .	2,181,510	2,251,375	2,196,040	2,264,498	2,029,093
Ostrich feathers	347,792	365,884	563,948	468,221	517,009
Hides (ox and cow) & skins (sheep & goat)	373,827	434,298	443,103	489,929	478,379
Copper ore . .	856,803	323,385	326,757	254,184	253,681
Hair (Angora).	305,362	351,544	337,239	355,426	373,810
Wine . . .	19,477	23,120	19,537	20,183	18,645
Grain, &c. . .	19,599	10,042	12,835	13,463	7,589
Diamonds . .	4,022,379	4,325,137	4,162,010	4,174,208	3,906,992

The total value of diamonds exported from 1867 to 1892 was 62,600,187*l*.

The principal imports are textile fabrics, dress, &c., 3,171,370*l*.; and food, drinks, &c., 1,819,994*l*. in 1892.

The trade of the Cape (excluding specie) was distributed as follows during the last four years:—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£
United King- { Imports from dom	7,098,463	7,825,266	7,020,493	7,691,195
{ Exports to .	8,702,681	9,348,861	10,579,417	11,474,561
British Pos- { Imports from sessions	442,659	636,430	641,599	683,277
{ Exports to .	87,062	82,767	113,715	89,510
Foreign { Imports from Countries	904,943	904,750	910,674	1,112,769
{ Exports to .	479,339	406,168	423,099	413,996

The value of the imports (of merchandise) and exports (colonial), excluding diamonds sent through by post office, at the leading ports has been as follows:—

—	Cape Town	Port Nolloth	Port Elizabeth	East London	Mossel Bay
	£	£	£	£	£
1890 { Imports .	2,738,566	15,565	3,995,858	1,502,046	150,909
Exports .	2,116,421	326,756	1,998,125	991,093	53,893
1891 { Imports .	2,699,983	38,824	3,318,593	1,231,314	168,450
Exports .	3,438,977	254,214	2,103,348	911,733	50,729
1892 { Imports .	2,835,458	27,781	4,077,068	1,546,172	146,418
Exports .	4,752,391	253,589	1,976,759	825,734	54,310

The value of the trade (excluding diamonds and specie) with the United Kingdom, during five years is returned by the Board of Trade as follows :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Colony .	4,552,533	5,155,680	4,970,572	5,071,000	4,595,324
Exports of British produce to Colony	3,889,820	5,888,145	6,290,963	5,677,459	6,016,456

In the last five years the imports of wool—sheep and goats'—into the United Kingdom from Cape Colony were as follows :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Quantities	69,696,717	78,737,162	72,832,937	81,669,265	72,049,724
	£	£	£	£	£
Value .	3,011,616	3,514,031	3,198,879	3,406,905	2,959,213

Among the minor imports into Great Britain from the colony in 1892 were copper ore, of the value of 272,331*l.*; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 284,295*l.*; and skins and hides, of the value of 785,420*l.* The exports of British produce to the colony comprised mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,094,398*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 594,562*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 757,955*l.*, and leather and saddlery, 470,261*l.*; machinery and mill work, 345,688*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered inwards in 1892 was 817, of 1,587,859 tons (577, of 1,430,262 tons British), and coastwise 1,350, of 2,598,042 tons; the number cleared outwards was 815, of 1,592,673 tons (586 of 1,438,975 tons British), and coastwise 1,360, of 2,605,155 tons. Belonging to the ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, on January 1, 1893, were 27 vessels of 3,855 tons

Internal Communications.

There are over 8,000 miles of road in the colony proper. There were lines of Government railway of a total length of 2,252 miles in the colony in Dec. 1892. In 1873 there were 63 miles; in 1880, 882 miles; 1883, 1,089 miles; 1884, 1,344 miles. There are also 192 miles of private railways in the colony, and 17½ of private tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Kimberley. The Government lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems—the Western, from Cape Town; the Midland, starting from Port Elizabeth; and the Eastern system, from East London. All the three systems are now connected. The Northern system extends through the Orange Free State into the South African Republic. The capital expended on Government railways to the end of 1892 has been 19,321,755*l.*, showing a cost per mile of 8,580*l.* The gross earnings in 1892 were 2,248,980*l.*, and expenses 1,370,904*l.* The number of passengers conveyed in 1892 was 4,771,635, and tonnage of goods, 713,521 (of 2,000 lbs.).

The number of postal receptacles in the colony at the end of 1892 was 863; the revenue in 1892 amounting to 252,199*l.*, and the expenditure on whole postal telegraph service to 282,273*l.* The total number of letters posted in 1892 was 13,456,160, newspapers 6,731,040, post cards 503,256, books and sample packets 1,219,800, parcels 335,062.

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 5,482 miles of line, with 310 offices, at the end of 1892. The number of messages sent was 1,424,361 in 1892. The telegraphs were constructed at the expense of the Government, 781 miles of line having been taken over from the company in 1873. The revenue in 1892 was 70,194*l.* (exclusive of 80,926*l.*, the value of Government messages), and expenditure 75,878*l.*

Banks.

The following are the statistics of the banks under trust laws in the colony:—

31st Dec.	Including Head Offices			Circulation. Colony only	Assets and Liabilities. Colony only
	Capital	Paid-up	Reserve		
	£	£	£	£	£
1888	6,001,640	1,710,051	640,939	662,107	10,558,736
1889	6,583,700	1,762,964	804,531	1,034,849	11,992,205
1890	5,780,610	1,558,612	850,489	740,210	9,221,661
1891	5,394,370	1,550,570	709,064	489,609	8,130,794
1892	5,373,090	1,555,960	725,000	589,853	10,705,593

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2·11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was in 1858 officially settled that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,033 British imperial feet.

Agent-General of Cape Colony in Great Britain.—Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed in 1882.

Secretary.—Spencer Brydges Todd, C.M.G.

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CENTRAL AFRICA (BRITISH).

THE boundaries of the British sphere of influence north of the Zambezi, called British Central Africa, are thus defined by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement:—

On the east by a line starting from the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa at the point of the parallel of the confluence of the Rivers Rovuma and M'Sinje, following the shore southwards as far as the parallel of latitude 13° 30' south, whence it runs in a south-easterly direction to the eastern shore of Lake Chiuta, which it follows; thence it runs in a direct line to the eastern shore

of Lake Kilwa or Shirwa, which it follows to its south-easternmost point; thence in a direct line to the easternmost affluent of the River Ruu, and thence follows that affluent, and subsequently the centre of the channel of the Ruu to its confluence with the River Shiré.

From the confluence of the Ruu and Shiré the boundary will follow the centre of the channel of the latter river to a point just below Chiwanga; thence it runs due westward until it reaches the watershed between the Zambezi and the Shiré, and follows the watershed between those rivers, and afterwards between the former river and Lake Nyasa, until it reaches parallel 14° of south latitude. From thence it runs in a south-westerly direction to the point where south latitude 15° meets the River Aroangwa or Loangwa, and follows the mid-channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi.

On the west by a line following the centre of the channel of the Upper Zambezi, starting from the Katima Rapids up to the point where it reaches the territory of the Barotse kingdom. That territory to remain within the British sphere; its limits to the westward, which will constitute the boundary between the British and Portuguese spheres of influence, to be decided by a joint Anglo-Portuguese Commission.

In the early part of 1891, Her Majesty's Government extended the field of operations of the Charter of the British South Africa Company, so as to include the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambezi, except Nyasaland, under which name are included certain districts in the Lake Nyasa region where British missionaries had been settled for over fifteen years and the African Lakes Company had been at work for the same period, and which in 1889 were declared to be within the British sphere of influence. On the 14th of May, 1891, these districts were proclaimed a protectorate of Great Britain under the name of the British Central Africa protectorate. The protectorate is administered under the Charter of the British South Africa Company by H.M. Commissioner, whose administrative authority practically extends over the whole sphere of influence beyond. The cost of administering the Protectorate is borne by the Imperial Government and the British South Africa Company. The contributions of the Company amounted in 1891 to £15,000, in 1892 to £10,000, in 1893 (including a special grant of £10,000) to £27,000. The Company is liable to contribute £5,000 a year additional when the Administration of the Barotse country is undertaken.

The total area of British Central Africa is officially stated to be about 500,000 square miles. The European population is 237, of whom 210 are British subjects. In the lower region a few Indian traders have begun to settle, while on or near Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika are about 26 Arabs, dwelling as chiefs, recognised by the British Government, or as merchants of good repute. The total native population is about 4,000,000. Large portions of territory are uninhabited owing to the former slave raids of the Arabs and black Portuguese. The Barotse country on the east side of the Upper Zambezi is thickly populated, but, with this exception, the native population is congregated chiefly in that portion of the territory which is more or less under British administration.

The chief town of British Central Africa is Blantyre, in the Shiré Highlands, with a population of about 35 Europeans and 4,000 natives. In the same region, or on the Shiré river, are Zomba (the seat of the Administration), Chiromo, Katunga, and other settlements; on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Port Maguire, Livingstonia; while other settlements have been, or are being, formed in the Tanganyika district, on Lake Moero, and on the Upper Luapula river near Bangweolo.

The Shiré Province, lying round the southern shores of Lake Nyasa and ex-

tending towards the Zambezi, is now governed very much after the manner of a Crown colony. It is divided into eight districts, in each of which are two or more officials of the British Central African Administration. There are nine post-offices and seven customs-houses. The province contains most of the European population of the Protectorate. Good roads are being made in all directions, and life and property are safe. Six missionary societies are at work. The climate, though not salubrious for European settlers in general, is healthier than the greater part of tropical Africa. Within the province coffee planting has been greatly extended within the last few years. On Lake Nyasa the chief trade is in ivory, probably one-fourth of the ivory exported from Africa being from the Nyasa district. Other articles of export are india-rubber, oil-seeds, rhinoceros horns, hippopotamus teeth, *Strophanthus* seed, bees'-wax and rice. Rice is grown to perfection, and the cultivation of wheat, recently introduced, promises to be successful. Oats and barley thrive on the uplands, where Merino sheep and Natal ponies seem also likely to prosper. The trade for the year ended October 1892 was: Imports, £42,000; exports, £37,000. The chief imports were cotton goods, machinery, provisions, hardware and agricultural implements.

The armed force necessary to maintain order and to check the slave trade consists of a corps of 200 Sikhs from the Indian Army, with from 200 to 300 black police, recruited by permission of the Portuguese Government from the vicinity of Mozambique. This force has English officers and Sikh non-commissioned officers. An armament of artillery, with mountain guns, has been supplied by the Imperial Government. There is also a naval force on the rivers Zambezi and Shiré and on Lake Nyasa, consisting of the five gunboats, *Herald*, *Mosquito*, *Dove*, *Adventure*, and *Pioneer*, with English officers and seamen. There are five naval stations at intervals from Chinde at the mouth of the Zambezi, to Port Maguire on the south coast of Lake Nyasa.

Communication with the coast is by H.M. gunboats and by the river steamers of the British Central African Administration, the African Lakes Company, Sharrer's Zambezi Traffic Company, and the African International Flotilla Company. These vessels meet at Chinde the ocean-going steamers of various British, German, and Portuguese Companies. Chinde is situated on the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and at this port the Portuguese Government has granted a small piece of land, called the "British Concession," where goods in transit for British Central Africa may be landed and re-shipped free of customs duty.

H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General.—H. H. Johnston, C.B., who is also Representative of the British South Africa Company.

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EAST AFRICA, BRITISH (I.B.E.A.).

The strip of the Zanzibar coast extending from the northern limit of German influence on the right bank of the Umbe to the Ozi River, including Kau and Kipini, was in 1888 ceded by the Sultan for fifty years to the Imperial British East Africa Company, the initials of which form the name *Ibea*, used

to designate the territory. By a second concession, granted in 1889, the Sultan ceded to the Company all his towns and possessions north of Kipini, all the islands on the coast and in Manda Bay, and the ports of Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Magadisho, Warsheik, and Maroti.

The Sultan (1891) granted all his territory from the Umbe to the Juba, including the port of Kismayu, to the British East Africa Company in perpetuity, for an annual payment of 80,000 dollars. The total length of coast subject to the Company is about 400 miles. In consequence of the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1891, the concession of the ports north of Kismayu was given up by the Company, Italy and the Sultan being left free to deal with each other in regard to them as they think fit.

By the Anglo-German Agreements of November 1, 1886, and July 1, 1890, the southern boundary of British East Africa extends in a north-west direction from the north bank of the mouth of the River Umbe, going round by the north of Kilimanjaro, to where the 1st parallel of N. latitude reaches Lake Victoria. Thence across the lake and westwards on the same parallel to the boundary of the Congo Free State. To the north, the British sphere is bounded by the River Juba; it ascends that river to 6° N. latitude, following that parallel as far as 35° E. longitude, this meridian forming the boundary between the British and Italian spheres of influence up to the Blue Nile, and is continuous with the sphere of Italian influence in Gallaland and Abyssinia as far as the confines of Egypt. To the west it is bounded by the Congo Free State viz. 30° E. longitude which forms the boundary up to the N. limit of that state (4° N. latitude). North of this parallel of latitude the British sphere has at present no western delimitation and debouches on the independent Mohammedan states of that region. British East Africa includes Witu and the territory formerly claimed by Germany on the coast to the north (ceded by Germany in 1890), and the islands of Patta and Manda. It includes Uganda, Usoga, Ünyoro, Ankori, Mpororo, Koki, part of Ruanda, the Equatorial Province (Emin Pasha's), part of Kordofan and Darfur, and a large part of Somaliland. The total area thus embraced probably extends to over 1,000,000 square miles. Treaties have been made with the native chiefs between the coast and the lake, and also with the King of Uganda and chiefs on the west side of the lake, to beyond the Semliki River, and quite recently with the Somali tribes occupying the interior between the Juba and Tana, whereby commercial access to the Galla country is for the first time opened.

The Company holds a royal charter, dated September 3, 1888. It had occupied the country as far as Uganda, and between that and Lake Albert Edward and the River Semliki. By arrangement with the Government the Company retired from Uganda at the end of March, 1893. A Government commission was appointed to inquire into "The best means of dealing with the country whether through Zanzibar or otherwise," and the Commissioner's report is now under consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The Company's capital is 2,000,000*l.* sterling, of which 1,000,000*l.* was offered to the public.

On July 31, 1893, the Company withdrew from the administration of Witu, of which (being a British Protectorate) they had assumed control as the responsible delegates of Her Majesty, distinct from their tenour of administration derived from the Sultan. Thereupon the Protectorate was temporarily placed under the administration of the Sultan, and under Mohammedan law.

The chief ports are Wanga, Mombasa, Malindi, Mambui, Lamu, and Kismayu.

The customs revenue realised in 1888 \$36,000; in 1889 it was \$56,000, a gain of over 50 per cent. In 1891 it amounted to 214,872 rupees; in 1892 239,812 rupees. In 1891 the imports were valued at 1,545,640 rupees; exports, 1,044,603 rupees; in 1892, imports, 2,083,209 rupees; exports, 1,030,173 rupees.

On June 30, 1892, the Sultan of Zanzibar withdrew his reserves under the Berlin Act, thereby placing all his dominions within the Free Zone. Zanzibar itself was declared a free port in February, 1892. At the mainland ports the 5 per cent. import duty is levied under the Brussels Act.

The principal exports are sesame seed, ivory, india-rubber, gum, copra, coir, orchella weed, hides, &c. The imports are Manchester goods, Bombay cloth, iron and copper wire, beads, &c. Trade is at present principally in the hands of East Indian merchants (Banians).

The fine harbour of Mombasa has been much improved by the construction of piers and jetties, beacons, and mooring buoys. A new town is being built at Mombasa, and the appearance of the place has been greatly improved.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has recently connected Mombasa by submarine cable with Zanzibar, and the East Africa Company has constructed a telegraph line connecting the Company's coast ports with Mombasa. This line is now completed to Lamu *via* Golbanti (Tana River) and Witu. A survey has been made for the construction of a line of railway over 657 miles long from the coast at Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza.

A good road has been constructed to connect Mombasa with Kibwezi (nearly 200 miles inland) where the East African Scottish Mission is working successfully towards the industrial education of the natives.

The country has been peaceably opened up by exploring caravans carrying trade goods. The most advanced permanent posts occupied by Europeans are situated at Machakos and Kikuyu, 250 to 300 miles inland, on a healthy salubrious plateau, at an elevation of 7,000 feet, Mengo, the capital of the kingdom of Uganda, and the line of forts established by Captain Lugard on the western frontier of Unyoro, from the Albert Nyanza to the Albert Edward Nyanza. The River Tana has been navigated by the Company's stern-wheel steamer 'Kenia' for a distance of 300 miles, as far as Baza, and the Juba, by the same steamer, as far as Bardera, about 400 miles from the mouth of the river.

The seat of government is at Mombasa. The acting administrator of the Government is J. R. W. Pigott, Esq.

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Gambia. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Gold Coast. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Lagos. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES

Matabeleland. See ZAMBEZIA, BRITISH

MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

The government of the British Colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles Islands, is vested in a Governor,

aided by an Executive Council, of which the officer in command of Her Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver-General, and the Auditor-General, and two elected members of the Council of Government are ex-officio members. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected, eight ex-officio, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the five Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General. The constitution was altered by letters patent dated September 16, 1885, which introduced an elective element into the Legislature. Under a moderate franchise ten members are now elected, one for each of the following districts :—Moka, Plaines Wilhems, Grand Port, Flacq, Savanne, Rivière Noire, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart ; and two for Port Louis.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary British Honduras, 1887; Colonial Secretary Mauritius, 1889; Governor of Mauritius 1893. The Governor has a salary of 50,000 rupees, and the Colonial Secretary 13,500 rupees per annum.

Area and Population.

The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, comprises an area of 705 English square miles.

The Seychelles group, Rodrigues, and the Chagos Islands are the principal dependencies of Mauritius. Total area of dependencies, 172 square miles. Mahé, the most important of the Seychelles group, is situated at a distance of 940 miles from Mauritius.

The following were the numbers of the population of Mauritius, according to the census taken in 1891 :—

—	Male	Female	Total
Total of resident population . .	206,038	164,550	370,588
Military in Port Louis and elsewhere .	721	—	721
Crews of mercantile shipping . .	344	2	346
Total of population . .	207,103	164,552	371,655

Over two-thirds of the population are Indian, and the remainder consists of natives of African race, Chinese, mixed races, and whites. No official figures exist as to the numerical proportions of these different groups of the general population, except as to the Chinese, the number of whom was estimated at 3,399 on January 1, 1893. The birth-rate of 1892 was 40·1 per 1,000, and death-rate 38·4. The total number of immigrants, including women and children who landed in the colony in 1891 was 991, and departures, 900. No immigrants landed in 1892, and the total number of departures was 1,354. The capital of the colony, Port Louis, had, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 60,955 in 1892.

According to the census of 1891 the returns as to the religions showed that there were then 209,079 Hindoos, 115,438 Roman Catholics, 34,763 Mahometans, and 7,307 Protestants. State aid is granted to both Churches, the Roman Catholics receiving 102,556 rupees in 1892, and the Protestants 41,038 rupees : the Indians are mostly Hindoos.

Primary education is conducted partly in government, and partly in State-aided schools, 168 in 1892. The total government expenditure on education in 1892, including the Royal College, was 457,040 rupees. In 1892 the

average number of pupils on the roll in primary schools was 16,457, and the average attendance 10,189. At the Royal College in 1892 the attendance was 201, and at the Royal College schools, 313.

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1892 was 17,441 and at the Supreme Court, 94.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony for five years were :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Revenue. .	8,574,058	8,744,802	7,774,774	7,595,651	7,473,029
Expenditure .	7,771,579	8,558,332	7,705,311	8,192,265	8,024,484

The principal sources of revenue were :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Customs dues . .	2,558,677	2,412,876	2,670,420	2,424,425	2,611,280
Licences and permits	1,869,415	2,140,176	2,142,917	2,268,143	2,453,423
Railway traffic .	1,533,770	1,801,213	1,575,888	1,597,321	1,490,642

The whole debenture debt of the colony in 1892 was :—Government Debenture Debt, 771,449*l.* ; Poor Law Commission, 3,500*l.*

The municipal debt of Port Louis was 156,860*l.*

Defence.

The harbour of Port Louis is defended by Fort Adelaide and Fort George. The troops in the colony at the beginning of 1893 numbered 834 (40 officers and 794 men). The total military expenditure for 1892 was 58,219*l.*, of which about one-third was paid by the colony.

Commerce.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony (exclusive of specie and bullion) was as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
1888	15,341,202	22,291,978
1889	15,612,056	32,806,315
1890	16,375,377	26,962,930
1891	16,433,133	23,705,288
1892	15,746,116	18,093,181

The exports from the colony comprise, as staple article, unrefined sugar 15,346,233 rupees in 1892, and, besides, rum, 303,642 rupees ; vanilla, 174,074 rupees ; aloe fibre, 309,653 rupees ; coco-nut oil, 215,900 rupees. A large

portion of the trade is with the British colonies of South Africa, Australia, and India.

The commercial intercourse of Mauritius with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for each of the last five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mauritius into U. K.	275,546	421,537	264,900	268,066	230,127
Exports of British Produce to Mauritius.	253,928	300,698	320,326	256,595	270,087

The staple article of import from Mauritius into the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value being 294,311*l.* in 1889 ; 157,687*l.* in 1890 ; 135,845*l.* in 1891 ; 150,214*l.* in 1892. The other imports comprise drugs of the value of 29,340*l.* ; hemp and other fibres, 18,865*l.* ; caoutchouc, 3,885*l.* The British exports to Mauritius in 1892 consisted principally of cotton goods, value 65,362*l.* ; coal, 20,957*l.* ; machinery, 10,561*l.* ; iron, 49,902*l.* ; manure, 13,986*l.* ; apparel and haberdashery, 8,910*l.* ; beer and ale, 7,194*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping in 1893 consisted of 62 sailing vessels of 4,601 tons (net), and 4 steamers of 131 tons ; total, 66 vessels of 4,732 tons.

The number of vessels entered in 1892 was 242 of 110,528 tons, and cleared 240 of 105,714 tons.

The colony has two lines of railways with two branches, of a total length of 92 miles, the revenue from which in 1892 was 1,490,642 rupees, and expenditure 984,025 rupees.

There exists a complete system of telegraphs throughout the island of Mauritius. The number of letters, postcards, and newspapers which passed through the post office in 1892 was 2,675,693.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the Indian rupee, with its subdivisions. All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system decreed by the Government of India in 1871 came into force in Mauritius on May 1, 1878.

Dependencies.

SEYCHELLES.—Population, according to Census of 1891, 16,440 (8,302 males, 8,138 females). Revenue 1892, 195,510 rupees ; expenditure, 222,253 rupees ; imports, 610,325 rupees ; exports, 798,698 rupees. Principal exports : coco-nut oil, soap, vanilla, tortoise-shell. Ships entered 1891, 79, including 19 men-of-war. There are 26 Government schools, with 1,844 pupils. Grants in aid 8,000 rupees. *Administrator* : T. Biseley Griffith, C.M.G.

RODRIGUES (under a Magistrate).—18 miles long, 7 broad. Population, (census 1891) 2,068 (1,154 males, 914 females) ; revenue, 1892, 7,002 rupees ; expenditure, 25,541 rupees ; imports (1892), 54,517 rupees ; exports, 93,050 rupees.

Other dependencies are the St. Brandon or Cargados Islands, between 16° 50' and 16° 20' S. lat., and 56° 26' and 59° 41' E. long., mostly sand-banks; the Oil Islands, including the Chagos Islands, the Trois Frères, or Eagle Islands, and the Cosmoledo Islands, between 6° 40' and 9° 40' S. lat., and 72° 22' and 47° 48' E. long. There are besides the detached islands of Assumption, Aldabra, Glorioso, St. Paul, and Amsterdam, none of them permanently uninhabited.

Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos group, in 7° S. lat., 72°-73° E. long., is 12½ miles long, 6¼ miles wide, with 700 inhabitants, a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 50,000 gallons of coco-nut oil exported annually.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

The colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British Crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1882 by a Governor. A charter of constitution was granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879.

By the Constitution Act (Law No. 14, 1893), which came into force July 20, 1893, the legislative authority resides in the Queen, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. Her Majesty is represented by the Governor, whose assent (revocable within two years, in manner prescribed) is required to all bills before they become law. The Governor appoints the ministers, and with their advice, the members of the Legislative Council.¹ He issues writs for general election of members of the Legislative Assembly, fixes the place and time of the sessions of the legislative bodies, and may prorogue or dissolve the Assembly. He may also, by message, transmit the draft of any bill to be introduced in either house. The Legislative Council consists of eleven members, each of whom must be at least

¹ The first Legislative Council was nominated solely by the Governor.

thirty years of age, must have resided ten years in the colony, and must be registered proprietor of real property of the net value of 500*l*. Members hold their seats for ten years, provision being made for the withdrawal of five at the end of the first five years. The President is appointed by the Governor. The Legislative Assembly consists of thirty-seven members chosen by the electors. Each Legislative Assembly continues for four years, unless sooner dissolved. It meets annually or oftener, appoints its Speaker, and adopts (with the approval of the Governor) its own standing rules and orders. Money bills must originate in the Assembly, and the Legislative Council may accept or reject but not alter them. No money bill, however, for any purpose not first recommended to the Assembly by message of the Governor can be passed in the session in which it is proposed. No person can be a member of the Assembly who is not a duly qualified and registered elector. Members receive an allowance of 1*l*. a day during the session.

Electors are qualified by the possession of immovable property of the value of 50*l*., by payment of rent for such property of the annual value of 10*l*., or (having resided three years in the colony) by having an income of 96*l*. per annum, inclusive of allowances. Electors (1892), 9,077.

The executive authority resides in a body of not more than six ministers, each of whom must be, or must within four months become, a member of one of the legislative bodies. Each may sit or speak in either house, but may vote only in that of which he is a member.

Governor of Natal.—The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. ; Private Secretary to Sir H. Robinson in Fiji, 1874 ; Private Secretary for New South Wales affairs, 1875 ; Colonial Secretary of Barbados, 1877 ; Secretary to the Government of Malta, 1883 ; Lieut.-Governor, 1884 ; Governor of Windward Islands, 1889. Appointed to Natal, 1893. He is also Governor of Zululand.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l*. per annum.

The first Ministry under the new Constitution was formed October 10, 1893, as follows :—

Premier and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Harry Escombe.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. G. M. Sutton.

Minister of Native Affairs.—Hon. F. R. Moor.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. T. K. Murray.

Area and Population.

The colony has an estimated area of about 20,460 square miles, with a seaboard of about 200 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown. The colony is divided into 19 Magisterial Districts.

The European population has more than doubled since 1879. The returns of the total population (1879 and 1891) were :—

—	1891	1879
Europeans . . .	46,788	22,654
Indians . . .	41,142	16,999
Kaffirs . . .	455,983	319,934
Grand total . .	543,913	361,587

Population of the borough of Durban, July 31, 1891, 25,512; and of Pietermaritzburg, July 31, 1891, 17,500.

Between the years 1878 and 1891, 7,197 persons were introduced into the colony by assisted emigration; of these 581 were sent out during the latter year.

Both "Free" and "Assisted" passages are granted by the Government through its "Land and Immigration Board," the former to domestic servants and farmers taking up selected lands, and the latter to artisans and others nominated by resident employers.

Instruction.

There are 13 Government primary, 2 Government high schools, 45 Government-aided schools, 68 Government-aided farmhouse centres, and a considerable number of private schools in the colony. The aggregate number of pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 6,399 (1892-93); the average daily attendance 86 per cent. of the number on the registers. At the high schools there is an average daily attendance of 125 pupils. About 2,200 children attend private unaided schools, and it is estimated that only 200 white children are receiving no education. About 96 per cent. of the whole number of white children in the colony are being educated, the number of those receiving gratuitous education (1892-93) being 537. The direct Government expenditure on schools for (1892-93) 37,217*l*. Fees paid by pupils in Government schools (1891-92) 4,741*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*. Six bursaries of the annual value of 20*l*. each, tenable for three years, are established by the Government, and one exhibition of the annual value of £150, tenable for 4 years, at a University of the United Kingdom.

There are 74 schools for natives, with a total attendance of 4,050, which received in 1891 grants in aid; and 24 schools for the children of Indians, with a total attendance of 1,402 in 1891, and for which a grant of 1,700*l*. was voted.

Finance.

The general revenue and expenditure of the colony, exclusive of loan funds, in the last three years ended June 30, were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1889-90	1,507,788	1,444,964
1890-91	1,318,769	1,393,896
1891-92	1,392,455	1,280,964

Railway receipts and ordinary expenditure are included in the foregoing statement.

The following are the principal items of ordinary revenue for the year ended June 30, 1892:—Railways, 665,335*l*.; customs, 301,180*l*.; excise, 20,306*l*.; land sales, 46,498*l*.; mails, 48,465*l*.; telegraphs, 14,945*l*.; stamps and licences, 24,011*l*.; native hut tax, 80,377*l*.

The principal items of expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1892, were: Railways, 489,253*l*.; education, 37,217*l*.; public works, 83,977*l*.; defence, 69,688*l*. Total loan expenditure, 744,337*l*.

The Public Debt on December 31, 1892, was 7,170,354*l*.

Defence.

There is a body of mounted police numbering 209, and of volunteers 1,835, including a volunteer naval defence corps of 92-men. The cost of the mounted

police force for the year ended June 30, 1892, was 38,664*l.*, and the colony contributed 22,915*l.* to the expense of the volunteers during the same period.

Industry.

Of the total area of the colony 2,250,000 acres have been set apart for Native occupation, 8,250,000 acres have been acquired by grant from the Crown by Europeans, 750,000 acres have been sold on deferred payments, 700,000 acres are held on lease for grazing purposes, and about 1,000,000 acres remain unalienated from the Crown. Of the total area in 1892 102,678 were under cultivation by Europeans, the leading crop for export being sugar (produce, 1892, 26,111 tons), though large quantities of maize, wheat, oats, and other cereal and green crops are grown. Tea-planting has been recently introduced, 1,368 acres being under tea in 1892, the yield for the year ended 30th June, 1892, being about 341,380 lbs. Estimated total number of acres under cultivation by Natives, 294,339.

Of live stock owned by Europeans in 1892 there were 177,009 horned cattle, 66,758 angora goats, 930,418 sheep, and 26,362 horses; and in possession of the Native population in 1892, there were 517,338 horned cattle, 287,890 goats, 20,969 sheep, not wool-bearing, and 35,715 horses.

The coal-fields of the Colony, which are of large extent, are now in direct communication with the seaport of Durban. The output for the year 1892 was 117,611 tons. The advantages accruing to the Colony from the permanent establishment of this industry will be considerable, but they depend in great measure on the establishment of an export trade. Some attempts have been made to utilise the rich beds of iron ore which have been found in many parts of the Colony.

Commerce.

The total value of imports and exports by sea has been as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1850	111,015	17,109
1860	354,987	139,698
1870	429,527	382,779
1880	2,336,584	890,874
1888	2,890,468	1,417,871
1889	4,527,015	1,656,318
1890	4,417,085	1,379,657
1891	3,535,831	1,371,240
1892	3,165,249	1,480,606

About 78 per cent. of the imports are from, and 75 per cent. of the exports to Great Britain. Amongst the imports in 1892 were:—Apparel and slops, 329,888*l.*; haberdashery, 269,701*l.*; flour and grain, 158,933*l.*; woollens, 98,990*l.*; cottons, 103,051*l.*; machinery, 95,027*l.*; iron and iron goods, 135,886*l.*; leather goods and saddlery, 154,206*l.*; ale and beer, 41,994*l.*; wines and spirits, 107,587*l.*

The chief exports were:—Angora hair, 480,464 lbs.; hides and skins, 168,997 in number; unrefined sugar, 194,427 cwt.; coal, 59,979 tons; wool, 20,887,888 lbs.; maize, 1,809 cwt.; spirits and rum, 120,420 gallons; gold in dust or bars, 333,117*l.*; bark to the value of 7,170*l.* The value of Colonial produce exported was 876,219*l.*

The following is the value of the imports into Great Britain from Natal, and the exports from Great Britain of domestic produce and manufactures to Natal for six years, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Natal	902,183	1,087,128	962,170	1,125,040	1,183,428	867,954
Exports of British produce to Natal	1,590,436	2,024,303	3,054,636	2,837,201	2,280,419	1,913,028

The wool imports into Great Britain from Natal amounted in 1892 to the value of 692,384*l.*; hides, 27,582*l.*; raw sugar, 40,307*l.* in 1885, 32,370*l.* in 1889, 7,189*l.* in 1890, 2,271*l.* in 1891, 62,148*l.* in 1892; cotton, 26,147*l.* in 1890, 5,890*l.* in 1891, 50*l.* in 1892. Much of the wool and other articles are from the neighbouring Dutch Republics, which also take one-third of the merchandise imported into Natal.

The chief articles exported from Great Britain to Natal in 1892 were apparel and haberdashery, 397,107*l.*; cottons, 127,674*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 252,846*l.*; leather and saddlery, 151,074*l.*; machinery, 81,245*l.*; woollens, 90,696*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 35,871*l.*; spirits, 32,846*l.*; beer and ale, 24,810*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1893 the registered shipping of the colony consisted of 12 sailing vessels of 624 tons, and 12 steamers of 2,587 tons; total, 24 vessels of 3,211 tons.

In 1892, 542 vessels of 582,759 tons entered, and 550 vessels of 581,121 tons cleared. Of the former 49 of 48,446 tons were from the United Kingdom direct; 257 of 379,137 tons from Cape Colony, including 150 of 307,482 tons from the United Kingdom. Of the vessels cleared, 27 of 29,843 tons cleared for the United Kingdom, and 200 of 277,240 tons for Cape Colony.

There are 399 miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government with the exception of the Dundee Branch (7½ miles in length) which was constructed by the Dundee (Natal) Coal Company, but is worked by the Natal Government and will ultimately be absorbed into the Natal Government Railway System. The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (the capital of the Colony, 73 miles inland), and from thence to Charlestown, on the border of the South African Republic, 306 miles distant from the Port. There are branch lines as follows:—one extending northwards from Durban to Verulam, 19½ miles; another from South Coast Junction to Isipingo, 6½ miles; and the last but longest from the main line at the 190¼ mile post to Harrismith (Orange Free State) with a mileage of 59½ miles, 23½ of which run through the Orange Free State. The total cost of construction of the railways was, up to the end of the year 1892, 5,820,419*l.* The receipts in 1892 were 532,788*l.*, and the expenditure 365,704*l.* The net receipts for the year were equal to 2*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* per cent. upon the capital expended upon open lines.

Agent-General in London.—Walter Peace, C.M.G.

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NIGER TERRITORIES.

These are governed by the Royal Niger Company, under a charter issued on July 10, 1886. Its nominal capital of 1,000,000*l.* is fully subscribed, and it has powers to increase indefinitely. Its foundation dates from 1882, when it was formed under the name of The National African Company, Limited, with the object of obtaining these regions for Great Britain. This was effected in 1884, 1885, and 1886 by means of about 300 treaties with native States and tribes, including the territories of Sokoto and Borgu.

According to the Anglo-French Agreement of August 5, 1890, the limit between the British and French spheres on the Niger is a line from Say, on the Niger, to Barraua on Lake Chad, 'drawn in such a manner as to comprise in the sphere of the Niger Company all that fairly belongs to the Kingdom of Sokoto, the line to be determined by Commissioners to be appointed,' and by the Anglo-German agreement of July and August 1886, the limit between the British and German spheres of influence is a line drawn from the point on the Cross River, "about 9° 8' of longitude east of Greenwich, marked 'Rapids' on the English admiralty chart," to such a point on the river Benue to the east of Yola, as may be found on examination to be practically suited for the demarcation of a boundary. By a further agreement signed at Berlin on November 15, 1893, this point has been fixed three miles below the centre of the main mouth of the river Faro—or about 30 miles east of Yola—and from that point a further line of demarcation has been drawn to a point on the southern shore of Lake Chad, "situated 35 minutes east of the meridian of the centre of the town of Kuka," the capital of Borgu. This Anglo-German agreement and the Anglo-French agreement of 1890 thus secure to British influence the important kingdom of Borgu. Total area of Niger Territories and the regions secured to the Company's influence by the above international agreements is estimated at 500,000 square miles; population variously estimated from 20,000,000 to 35,000,000.

At present the Fulah empire of Sokoto (attached by treaty to the Royal Niger Company) is the largest, the most populous, and extensive in the whole of the Sudan. The king of Gando, in the middle Niger Valley, as well as all the other Fulah chiefs, recognise the suzerainty of the Emperor of Sokoto. The reigning sovereign has irrevocably conferred on the Royal Niger Company full sovereign power throughout a large part of his dominions, and complete jurisdiction, civil, criminal, and fiscal, over non-natives throughout the remainder.

Sokoto and Gando together cover an area of 219,500 square miles, with a population of 15,000,000. The empire, which is conterminous on the east with Bornu, on the west with the Borgu and Mossi countries, and stretches from the Sahara southwards to the unexplored regions beyond Adamawa, is especially rich in agricultural resources, exporting considerable quantities of rice (the chief cereal) and other grains, besides onions of excellent flavour, the fruit of the butter tree, the parched seeds of the doria, dates, and honey. Cotton is largely grown, and manufactured into a durable material, coloured with indigo and other natives dyes. Much leather ware (shoes, sandals, pouches, harness) is also exported in exchange for salt from the Sahara and European goods.

The Sultan of Sokoto exercises direct jurisdiction over only a comparatively small portion of his dominions, most of which are ruled by vassal kings and chiefs enjoying royal prerogatives, but attached to the central government by payment of annual tribute, and the residence of officials from Sokoto, who exercise much influence on the administration, and furnish frequent reports to the Sultan. The right of the latter to depose a disobedient vassal and appoint a successor is fully recognised, and has been more than once exercised of late years. The Niger Company has forestalled any questions as to title or sovereignty by making alternative treaties with these vassal kings. Wurno is the present capital of the empire, on the river Gandi, population 15,000. There are a great many other large centres of population and busy market towns, such as Gando, capital of the Kingdom of Gando; Yola, capital of Adamawa, population 12,000; Kano, 35,000; Bida, 90,000; Gerki, 15,000; Kebbi, 22,000; Yakoba, 50,000; Tessawa, 12,000; Katsena, 7,500; Gurin, 12,000; Duku, 15,000; Illorin, 50,000. Islam is the religion of the dominant class, but paganism still prevails largely throughout the empire.

BORGU, which is attached to the Company by treaty similar to that with Sokoto, occupies a considerable portion of the right bank of the middle Niger to the south of Gandu and north of Illorin, two of the provinces of the Sokoto empire. Borgu, which is also known under the name of Bussang, extends westward to the meridian of Greenwich, and thus forms the northern boundary of Dahomey. Its military power must be considerable, as it has throughout this century successfully resisted the attacks of the Fulah empire. No trustworthy statistics of this country are available. Both its government and people are Pagan.

The present capital of the Niger Territories is at Asaba, where the chief justice of the supreme court resides, and where are also the central prison, civil and military hospitals, and other public buildings. The headquarters of the company's military force are at Lokoja. The other principal settlements are at Akassa (port of entry), Abo, Abutshi, Atani, Bakundi, Donga, Egga, Ganagana (port of entry), Ibi, Idah, Leaba, Loko, Odeni, and Yola, the last being only about 200 miles from Lake Chad. The trade in these inland territories is as yet in its infancy, the exports having been 230,000*l.* in 1888, 260,000*l.* in 1889, 285,000*l.* in 1890, 335,000*l.* in 1891, and 342,000*l.* in 1892. The principal exports are gums, hides, india-rubber, ivory, kernels, palm oil, and vegetable butter, but a great variety of minor products are also exported. Considerable plantations of coffee and cocoa have been started, and a botanic garden created. The imports are very varied, the principal items being cottons, silks, woollens, earthenware, hardware, beads, tobacco, and salt. Heavy duties have been imposed by the company on spirits and gunpowder the trade in both of which has greatly diminished in consequence since the charter. The importation of spirits into regions north of latitude 7° N. (stated to form nineteen-twentieths of the Territories) is now prohibited. Tobacco and salt are also taxed. All other imports are free. The revenue is principally raised by export duties.

The government is conducted by the Council in London, of which the president is Lord Aberdare, the vice-president, Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G.

Nyasaland. See ZAMBEZIA, BRITISH.

OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE.

This important region occupies the whole of the coast line between Lagos and Cameroons, excepting that between the Forcados and Brass Rivers, which falls within the Niger Territories. Fully nineteen-twentieths of the extensive trade are in the hands of British merchants, who have been established there for a great number of years. The following are the provisional limits towards the interior: North-westward, the boundary of Lagos Colony and Yoruba; northward, a line starting about 50 miles north of the Warri Creek and running towards Yoruba so as to leave the entire Benin Region to this protectorate, and another line starting midway between the Nun and Brass mouths of the Niger, passing through the town of Idu on the Aegeuni River, and thence north-eastward to the German boundary of Cameroons, leaving the Cross River within the protectorate. The district was placed under British protectorate by treaties made in 1884. The Protectorate was formally inaugurated August 1, 1891, the government being intrusted to an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General, with administrative and judicial powers, and the power of imposing taxation. Since then consular administration has been established and consular courts constituted. The fiscal arrangements under European officers have yielded sufficient revenue for the costs of administration. Four military posts are about to be established in the interior. No trustworthy estimate can be formed of the population.

The total value of the imports for the year 1892 was £720,014, and exports £875,504. The customs duties collected amounted to 83,556*l*. Much of the trade is with Hamburg, Rotterdam, and other Continental ports. The chief products exported are palm oil, palm kernels, india-rubber, ivory, ebony, camwood, indigo, gums, barwood, hides, and a little cacao; and the imports consist of cloth, calico, hardware, spirits, tobacco, gunpowder, guns, rice, bread, salt, pickled meat, matchets, soap, pottery, and fancy articles. The leading trade stations in the Oil Rivers District are Old Calabar (Duke Town and Creek Town), Qua Eboe, Opobo (town) and Azumewi, Ohumbela, Ogogo, Esséne, &c. (interior Opobo); New Calabar—including Degama, Bakana, Buguma, Okrika, &c.—Bonny, Brass, Warri, Benin. At the ports of the Protectorate in the year 1891–92, there entered 341 vessels of 402,455 tons (105 of 123,788 tons British) and cleared 330 of 388,655 tons (93 of 111,775 tons British).

The majority of the merchants trading in the Oil Rivers amalgamated in 1889 into the African Association, Limited, of Liverpool, with a nominal capital of 2,000,000*l*., with power to increase as far as 5,000,000*l*. The subscribed capital is stated as 425,000*l*.

Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General for the Oil Rivers Protectorate.—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.M.G.

Under the Commissioner are six Vice-Consuls, stationed on the several rivers.

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Pondoland. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SOUTH AFRICA (BRITISH).

UNDER the unofficial title of British Zambezia is often included the whole of the region lying between the north and west of the South African Republic and the 22nd degree of south latitude and the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and having as its eastern and western boundaries the Portuguese and German spheres. The River Zambezi divides it into two portions, which may be described as Southern Zambezia and Northern Zambezia (see Central Africa, British) respectively.

Of Southern Zambezia the precise western boundary is thus defined in the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890:—

“In South-West Africa, the sphere in which the exercise of influence is reserved to Germany is bounded—(1) To the south by a line commencing at the mouth of the Orange River, and ascending the north bank of that river to the point of its intersection by the 20th degree of east longitude. (2) To the east by a line commencing at the above-named point, and following the 20th degree of east longitude to the point of its intersection by the 22nd parallel of south latitude. It runs eastward along that parallel to the point of its intersection by the 21st degree of east longitude; thence it follows that degree northward to the point of its intersection by the 18th parallel of south latitude; it runs eastward along that parallel till it reaches the River Chobe, and descends the centre of the main channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi, where it terminates.”

Its eastern boundary is defined in the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of the 11th of June, 1891, as follows:—

“By a line which, starting from a point opposite the mouth of the River Aroangwa or Loangwa, runs directly southwards as far as the 16th parallel of south latitude, follows that parallel to its intersection with the 31st degree of longitude east of Greenwich, thence running eastward direct to the point where the River Mazoe is intersected by the 33rd degree of longitude east of Greenwich; it follows that degree southward to its intersection by the 18° 30' parallel of south latitude; thence it follows the upper part of the eastern slope of the Manica plateau southwards to the centre of the main channel of the Sabi, follows that channel to its confluence with the Lunte, whence it strikes direct to the north-eastern point of the frontier of the South African Republic, and follows the eastern frontier of the Republic, and the frontier of Swaziland, to the River Maputo.

“It is understood that, in tracing the frontier along the slope of the plateau, no territory west of longitude 32° 30' east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the Portuguese sphere, and no territory east of longitude 33° east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the British sphere. The line shall, however, if necessary, be deflected so as to leave Mutassa in the British sphere, and Massi-kessi in the Portuguese sphere.”

In 1888 the portion of the Southern region included in Matabeleland and Mashonaland was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and on the 29th of October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to

encourage emigration and colonization, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop and work mineral and other concessions.

The most important part of this territory is Matabeleland and Mashonaland, rich in gold reefs and other minerals, the Mashona plateaus being well adapted for culture and European settlement. Area of Matabeleland and dependencies about 125,000 square miles. The population of Matabeleland proper is estimated at 200,000; there was an army of 15,000, divided into regiments or kraals, and presided over by Indunas.

The British South Africa Company is further empowered by its Charter to take over the administration of other districts in Africa, subject to the approval of the Government; including the region to the north and west of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which embraces Khama's territory and the region between that and the German boundary. The country, though desert in parts, is well adapted both for cultivation and agriculture, being situated principally on the high, healthy plateau of Central South Africa.

Since the grant of the Royal Charter the British South Africa Company has extended the Cape Government railway system from Kimberley to Vryburg, a distance of 126 miles, and this section has since been taken over from the Company by the Cape Government. An English company has recently been formed by the Chartered Company to extend the line of railway northwards from Vryburg. The construction of the first section, a distance of 100 miles, is proceeding rapidly, the earthworks for half the distance being in hand in October, 1893. The cost of this section is estimated at £300,000. An English company has been formed by the Chartered Company to construct the railway provided for in the Anglo-Portuguese agreement, between Beira, on the East Coast, and Mashonaland. The first section of 75 miles was opened for traffic on October 7, 1893, and a good wagon-road leads from the present terminus to Salisbury. The British South Africa Company has extended the telegraph system from Mafeking to Fort Salisbury in Mashonaland, over 800 miles, and 12 telegraph stations have been opened. Material for a further 400 miles to carry the line across the Zambesi to Zomba, the headquarters of the Administration in Nyasaland, is already on the spot. From Zomba the telegraph line will be carried *via* Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika to Uganda.

The consent of Lo Bengula having been obtained, an expedition was despatched to Mount Hampden (31° 20' E. long., 17° 40' S. lat.). By the pioneers a road of 400 miles was constructed, drifts and bridges over rivers and boggy places were formed, and forts erected at Tuli, Victoria, Charter, and Salisbury. In September, 1890, this force was disbanded and allowed to peg off auriferous claims. Since July, 1891, six distinct goldfields have been opened up; over 25,000 mining claims have been registered, the holders of over 4,000 of which have partially tested their reefs by shafts and cross-cuts; and 400 miles of gold-bearing formation have been located. Other minerals have been discovered, and several claims have been marked out on reefs showing silver, copper, blende, tin, antimony, arsenic, and lead; while deposits of nitrate of potassium, plumbago, and coal have been discovered.

Townships at Fort Salisbury, Victoria, Hartley Hill, and Umtali have been surveyed and marked out. Farms of a total area of 2,000,000 acres have been located, nearly one-half having been properly surveyed in addition. Large bodies of experienced farmers have moved into the country, and other "treks" are preparing to come in next year.

At Salisbury there are a branch of the Standard Bank, several churches, hotels, and hospitals; a sanitary board has been established, and good government throughout the country provided for. A weekly postal and passenger service covers the distance between Salisbury and Tuli in 4½ days, placing Salisbury within 5 weeks of London. The capital of the Company was

£1,000,000, nearly the whole of which was represented by cash subscriptions. A resolution to increase the capital to £2,000,000 by issuing fully paid-up shares—viz. 925,000 to the United Concessions Company and 75,000 to the Exploring Company in satisfaction of the rights of those companies to the moiety of the net receipts from the operations of the British South Africa Company—was agreed to November 20, and confirmed December 4, 1893. Revenue now accrues from mining, trading, and professional licenses, stand holdings, and postal and telegraph services.

Care was taken from the first to avoid collisions with the Matabele, but their repeated raids on the Mashonas who are under the Company's protection culminated July 18, 1893, in a raid such as could not be overlooked. While efforts were made to obtain a peaceful solution of the difficulty, preparation for any further hostilities which might be forced on the Company was not neglected, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner authorised the Company's Administrator, Dr. Jameson, to take all necessary steps to provide for the safety of the settlers. In the beginning of October the Matabele attacked the Company's Police Force near Victoria, and the Bechuanaland Border Police; and on October 6 the Company's force of about 620 men advanced westwards from Charter and Victoria, while other forces, consisting of the Bechuanaland Border Police (Imperial), Company's Police, and natives under Khama, advanced from the south towards Buluwayo. After a difficult march and several battles, the power of Lo Bengula was broken, and he fled with the remainder of his troops. On November 2 the Company's forces entered Buluwayo without opposition.

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ST. HELENA.

Governor.—Wm. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G. (500*l.*), assisted by a council of five.

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is about 800 miles from Ascension Island, the nearest land, and 1,200 from the west coast of Africa. Its importance as a port of call was greatly lessened by the opening of the overland route to India, and also by the Suez Canal. Area, 47 square miles. Population in 1891, 4,116, inclusive of 179 garrison and 60 shipping. Births, 1891, 111; deaths, 56; marriages, 23. Emigrants about 200 annually to the Cape and United States. Four Episcopal, 3 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 11 schools, with 822 pupils; 4 of the schools receiving a Government grant of 354*l.* in 1891.

The following tables give statistics for St. Helena:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	11,540	8,509	8,729	6,874	7,691
Expenditure .	10,448	8,979	9,032	8,288	7,445
Exports ¹ .	1,026	5,643	1,905	3,126	7,863
Imports .	37,606	28,963	31,958	27,382	30,386

¹ Including specie: 5,250*l.* in 1889; 1,580*l.* in 1890; 2,195*l.* in 1891; 6,721*l.* in 1892.

Savings-bank deposits 10,125*l*. Total estimated value of island wealth, 200,000*l*. Public debt, Nil. The exports to Great Britain in 1892 were 7,863*l*. ; imports from Great Britain, 19,010*l*. There is a whale-fishery under American management, the results varying from 13,000*l*. to 30,000*l*. yearly. The total and British tonnage entered and cleared :—

Tonnage	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Total . . .	127,163	94,668	79,366	65,636	74,161
British . . .	114,469	83,097	66,272	61,865	68,972

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1891 : 21,110 letters, 5,620 books and papers, 887 parcels. There are 13 miles of telegraph wire.

St. Helena is largely used as a recruiting station for the West African Squadron. Battery of Royal Artillery, 1 company of infantry ; 4 heavy guns on height over port.

Brooke's History of St. Helena.

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By D. Morris.

St. Paul and Amsterdam. See MAURITIUS.

Sierra Leone. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Socotra. See ADEN.

Somali Coast. See ADEN.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

A small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S. America, in 37° 6' S. lat. 12° 1' W. lon. Until the death of Napoleon I. they were occupied by a garrison. Besides Tristan d'Acunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. The population consists mainly of the families of shipwrecked sailors and wives from St. Helena, and numbered about 50 in 1892. There are 400 head of cattle and about the same number of sheep on the island, and both beef and mutton are excellent. Beans, potatoes, and apples are grown. The only dwellings are a few cottages on one side of the mountain.

WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

These are four in number, all Crown colonies : GOLD COAST, LAGOS, GAMBIA, and SIERRA LEONE.

The **Gold Coast** stretches for 350 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between 5° W. long., and 2° E. long. Governor, Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G. (4,500*l*.). There are an Executive and Legislative Council, both nominated, with two unofficial members in latter. Area estimated at 15,000 square miles, including protectorate, 46,600. Estimated population, 1,473,882 ; of whom about 150 are Europeans. Chief towns : Accra, 16,267 ; Elmina, 10,530 ; Cape Coast Castle, 11,614 ; Kwitta, Saltpond, and Winneba. Government elementary schools at Accra and Cape Coast, but education mainly in the hands of the various religious bodies, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and German Missions ; 7,572 scholars ; Government contributed 2,167*l*. in 1892. Staple products and exports, palm oil, palm kernels, and india-rubber ; the export of valuable native woods is increasing. Gold found in many parts and now being worked. Telegraphs (1892) 271 miles, including three miles of cable.

Lagos, an island on the Slave Coast to the east of the Gold Coast, the protectorate extending along the coast between 2° and 6° E. long., and for some distance inland. *Governor*, Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, K.C.M.G. (2,250*l.*). Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. Area, including protectorate, 1,071 square miles; estimated population, 100,000, including about 150 whites. Including Yoruba, area 20,070 square miles; population, 3,000,000; Christians, 6,000; Mohammedans, 12,000; the rest Pagans. 34 schools; 2,500 pupils; exclusive of Mohammedan schools. Principal products and exports: palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal, and cotton. Chief imports: spirits, tobacco, cotton goods, hardware. Trade mainly with Great Britain, Brazil, and Germany.

Gambia, at the mouth of the river Gambia, formerly formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December 1888 was erected into an independent colony. *Administrator*, R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (1,300*l.*). Executive and Legislative Council nominated. 2,700 square miles, population, 50,000. Area of settlement proper, 69 square miles; population (1891), 14,266, including 62 whites, 5,300 Mohammedans, 2,385 Christians (Protestants and Roman Catholics); 12 schools, with 861 pupils enrolled; Government grant, proportionate to results (1892, 325*l.*). Births (1892), 391; deaths, 638; but the registration of births is very imperfect. In 1892 140 prisoners were committed, of whom 107 were sent to punishment. Chief town, Bathurst, on the island of St. Mary, 6,000 inhabitants. Chief products and exports: ground nuts, hides, bees-wax, rice, cotton, corn, india-rubber.

Sierra Leone includes the island of Sherbro, and much adjoining territory. *Governor*, Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*); assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. It extends from the Scarcies River to the north, to the border of Liberia in the south, 180 miles. Area, 15,000 square miles; population, 180,000. Sierra Leone proper 4,000 square miles; population (census, 1891), 74,835, of whom 224 are whites. Protestants, 40,790; Catholics, 571; Mohammedans, 7,396; the rest Pagans. In 1892, 85 elementary and 6 high schools, with 10,500 pupils; Government grant in aid, 711*l.* Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham. Chief town, Freetown, 30,033 inhabitants—headquarters of H.M.'s forces in West Africa, 800 men of the West India Regiment, besides engineers and artillery. Armed constabulary force of 500 men chiefly for frontier defence. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second-class Imperial coaling station, with an excellent harbour fortified with several batteries of heavy guns. There is a supreme court, and police and petty debt courts in each district; offences in 1892, 1,695. Chief products and exports: palm oil and kernels, benni seed, ground nuts, kola nuts, india-rubber, copal, hides. Many skilled workers in gold and silver. Trade considerably diminished owing to activity of the French in their neighbouring colonies. Government savings banks with 26,817*l.* deposited in 1892. There are good roads, and much traffic on the many lagoons and canals. The following are the statistics of the four colonies:—

Revenue	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	57,058	57,633	56,341	78,625	68,421
Gold Coast	97,807	111,388	156,449	186,021	183,074
Sierra Leone	63,035	70,836	73,708	89,869	86,866
Gambia	20,986	26,281	30,573	31,038	30,977
Total	238,886	266,138	317,071	385,553	369,338

Leading item of revenue (1892) : Customs, Lagos, 58,476*l.* ; Gold Coast, 161,771*l.* ; Sierra Leone, 69,410*l.* ; Gambia, 26,691*l.*

Expenditure	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	60,840	57,488	63,701	66,388	86,513
Gold Coast	133,468	125,003	117,899	133,407	158,104
Sierra Leone	63,288	66,771	63,056	77,965	83,852
Gambia	21,359	21,566	22,758	27,697	28,740
Total	278,955	270,828	267,414	305,457	357,209

The public debt of Sierra Leone (1892), consists of a loan of 50,000*l.* payable 1896-98, but the assets of the Colony at the end of 1892 showed a surplus of 1,160*l.* The others have no public debt.

Exports	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	508,238	457,649	595,193	717,643	577,083
Gold Coast	381,619	415,926	601,348	684,305	665,064
Sierra Leone	339,043	319,719	349,319	477,656	420,451
Gambia	118,188	167,599	163,374	180,051	172,197
Total	1,347,088	1,360,893	1,709,234	2,059,655	1,834,795

Chief exports (1892) from Lagos : palm kernels, 260,109*l.* ; palm-oil, 137,743*l.* Gold Coast : india-rubber, 166,660*l.* ; palm oil, 178,954*l.* ; palm kernels, 103,295*l.* ; gold dust, 98,806*l.* Sierra Leone (1891) : palm kernels, 157,457*l.* ; rubber, 77,383*l.* ; and kola nuts, 43,004*l.* Gambia : ground nuts (1892), 150,206*l.* ; rubber, 2,920*l.*

Imports	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	442,063	464,260	500,827	650,192	522,041
Gold Coast	432,112	440,868	562,103	665,781	597,095
Sierra Leone	250,147	277,781	389,908	453,378	413,117
Gambia	103,067	140,818	149,548	172,118	169,973
Total	1,227,389	1,323,727	1,602,385	1,941,469	1,702,226

The chief imports (1892) of Lagos were : cotton goods, 166,376*l.* ; spirits, 88,440*l.* ; tobacco, 194,488*l.* Gold Coast : cotton goods, 181,774*l.* Sierra Leone : cotton goods, 132,177*l.* ; spirits, 30,859*l.* ; tobacco, and haberdashery. Gambia : cotton goods, 40,248*l.* ; spirits, 20,518*l.* ; tobacco, hardware. According to the Board of Trade returns, the total imports into the United Kingdom in 1892 from the West African colonies amounted to 1,518,742*l.* ; and the exports of British produce and manufactures to these colonies amounted to 887,182*l.*

Tonnage of all the vessels entered and cleared at the West African Colonies, and of British vessels entered and cleared, for five years :—

—		1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Total Tonnage	Lagos . .	525,857	505,517	555,862	597,645	679,354
	Gold Coast . .	560,025	569,046	643,015	777,169	826,910
	Sierra Leone . .	517,681	589,171	679,509	842,523	800,695
	Gambia . .	193,511	198,911	221,686	229,958	217,424
	Total . .	1,797,074	1,862,645	2,100,072	2,447,295	2,524,382
British Tonnage	Lagos . .	372,774	368,632	385,746	442,646	506,392
	Gold Coast . .	420,186	430,278	455,158	546,104	525,842
	Sierra Leone . .	450,380	496,899	543,910	634,551	589,671
	Gambia . .	119,133	128,014	149,968	150,342	151,672
	Total . .	1,362,473	1,423,823	1,534,782	1,773,643	1,773,577

The currency, weights, and measures are the same as those used in Great Britain.

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ZANZIBAR.

Sultan and Government.

THE Sultan, or more correctly, the Seyyid, Hamed bin Thwain bin Saïd, about 38 years of age, nephew of the late Sultans Ali, Khalifa and Burghash, succeeded to the Sultanate on the death of Seyyid Ali on March 5, 1893. He was one of several claimants, and was selected by the British Government as being the most fitting.

Zanzibar dominions were gradually acquired by the Imams of Muscat at various dates between the years 1698 and 1807, partly by conquest from the Portuguese and partly from native chiefs. They were held as an appanage of Muscat until the death of Seyyid Saïd, when, on a dispute as to the succession arising between Seyyid Thwain, of Muscat, father of the present Sultan of Zanzibar, and Seyyid Majid, of Zanzibar (both being sons of Seyyid Saïd), the dominions in Africa were made independent of the present State, and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration of Lord Canning (dated 1861), then Governor-General of India. Besides the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and smaller islands, the Sultan's authority nominally extended along the coasts of the mainland, from Warsheikh, in 3° N. lat., to Tunghi Bay, in 10° 42' S. lat. Until 1886 (see *British East Africa*, p. 178; and *German East Africa*, p. 568) the Sultan's dominions were of indefinite extent inland, his influence, however, extending but a little way from the coast, except along a few trade routes. In 1886 the Sultan's dominions were delimited. Zanzibar was recognised as holding a

continuous strip of coast, ten miles in depth, reaching from Cape Delgado to Kipini on the Ozi River. England and Germany agreed to confine their action in the parts not recognised as belonging to Zanzibar as follows :—Germany was to have as a sphere of influence the country stretching inland from the river Rovuma northwards to the Umba River ; England's sphere of influence extending northward from the Umba. Northwards of Kipini the Sultan of Zanzibar retained several stations where he had hitherto kept garrisons, viz., Lamu, Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Mogadisho, Warsheikh. Of these, however, the last four were ceded to Italy on August 26, 1892, and the Italian Government took over their administration on September 26, 1893. The German East African Association, in virtue of a concession signed in May 1888, acquired the right to administer the Mrima or mainland (including the customs of the Sultan's ports) from the Rovuma to the Umba River on the north. The Imperial British East Africa Company acquired the right to administer the coast from the Umba to Kipini for fifty years, on condition of an annual payment to the Sultan ; and in 1889 further acquired the ports and islands (including Lamu, Manda, and Patta) mentioned above to the north of the Tana. A further settlement of all territorial questions was entered into by England and Germany in the summer of 1890, confirming the general lines of the above agreement, but conferring on England the protectorate of Zanzibar, including the island of Pemba, and abandoning to British influence the territory from the Umba north to the Juba River, including the territory of Witu. The territory between the Tana and Juba rivers, the administration of which had been entrusted to the British East Africa Company, was evacuated by them on July 31, 1893, and the administration handed over to the Sultan of Zanzibar. Germany acquired all the Sultan's rights over the portion of the mainland under German protection for the sum of 4,000,000 marks.

In October 1891, a regular Government was formed, of which General Mathews is President. Henceforth all accounts will be kept in English and Arabic, and will be always open to the inspection of the British Consul-General, and no new undertakings or additional expenditure will be incurred without his consent. On February 1, 1892, Zanzibar was declared a free port, but the importation of spirits, arms, powder, and mineral oils remains subject to regulation. On June 29, 1892, a Chamber of Commerce was constituted, its members being chosen to represent as far as possible the different communities trading in Zanzibar.

Area and Population.

The island of Zanzibar has an area of 625 square miles, and Pemba 360 square miles. The population of the island is estimated at 150,000, and that of the island of Pemba 50,000. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. There are about 50 Englishmen, 50 Germans, a few Americans, Frenchmen, Greeks, and Roumanians. There are also about 7,000 British Indian subjects. The town of Zanzibar has a population estimated at 30,000.

Religion.

Mohammedanism is the religion of the country, most of the natives of the coast and islands being Sunnis of the Shafi school, though many are heathen ; while the Sultan and his relatives are schismatics of the Ibadhi sect. There are Christian missions (Church of England, Wesleyan, Independent, and Roman Catholic) on the island and far into the mainland.

There is a French hospital at Zanzibar, attended by French sisters of mercy, and a hospital at the Universities Mission. Sir Thasia Jopan's hospital for Indians is being completed.

Justice.

Justice among the Sultan's subjects is administered by various 'Kazis,'

with an appeal to H. H. ; among Europeans by their consuls in all cases in which they are the accused or defendants. By a declaration signed December 16, 1892, the Sultan has delegated to the British Agent and Consul-General his right to try all cases in which a British subject is plaintiff or accuser, and the defendant or accused is a Zanzibar subject or the subject of a non-Christian state without a treaty. Most of the civil cases are brought into the English Consular Court, from which there is an appeal to the Bombay High Court. To it also pertains admiralty jurisdiction with reference to the slave trade, and it is a naval prize court, by virtue of the Zanzibar (Prize) Order in Council, 1888.

Finance.

The revenue of the Sultan was mainly derived from customs dues and taxes on produce, chiefly cloves. Under the new arrangement with England the Sultan's privy purse, which will be kept separate from the general revenue of the country, has been fixed at about two lakhs of rupees annually, and the remainder of the revenue will be devoted to the charges for police, harbour improvements, and public works. The Sultan has also a considerable private income. All the public expenditure must receive the sanction of the Sultan, and the British Agent and Consul-General.

Army.

There is a regular army of about 1,000 men, including police, under the command of General Hatch.

Commerce.

In 1891 the imports were estimated at 1,205,691*l.*, and exports at 1,384,233*l.* In 1892 the imports amounted to 1,185,330*l.*, and were distributed as follows :—From foreign countries, 726,169*l.*; German coast, 233,883*l.*; Sultan's dominions, 184,035*l.*; Imperial British East Africa Company's territory, 41,243*l.* Among European countries Great Britain is first with 95,214*l.* The exports in 1892 amounted to 908,035*l.*, the chief articles exported being ivory, 148,108*l.*; cloves, 118,432*l.*; copra, 60,476*l.*; rubber, 29,010; gums, 19,597*l.*; hides, 16,182*l.*; chillies, 8,422*l.* In the year 1892 149 vessels (other than coasting vessels) entered the port of Zanzibar. These included 44 vessels of 48,677 tons British, 38 of 58,510 tons German, 27 of 54,963 tons Portuguese, 25 of 38,737 tons French.

There is a special coinage issued under the Sultan's authority, of which the Maria Theresa dollar is the unit; but the British Indian rupee is the coin now universally current, though in all business transactions the dollar is the standard of value. The dollar has a fixed value of 2 rupees 2 annas, and the rupee is worth 47 cents.

British Agent and Consul-General.—

Consul and Judge.—E. J. L. Berkeley.

Consul and Judge.—Walter B. Cracknall.

Vice-Consul.—R. T. Simons.

Assistant Judge and Vice-Consul.—H. W. de Sausmarez.

Vice-Consul for Mombasa.—V. K. Kestell Cornish.

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ZULULAND.

A BRITISH protectorate administered by the Governor of Natal, who is also Governor of Zululand. It lies to the north of Natal, from which it is divided by the river Tugela. It goes down to the Indian Ocean, and includes St. Lucia Bay. It comprises the territory formerly known as the Zulu Reserve, and almost two-thirds of the territory restored to Cetewayo and Usibebu in 1883. It was formally declared British territory in May 1887. Area, probably a little over 8,900 square miles; population, 1892, about 160,000 natives and 700 whites. The territory is administered by a Resident Commissioner residing at Eshowe, under the Governor, but native law exists as between natives. There are 8 magisterial districts, 23 mission stations, 18 native schools. There is a police force of 250 non-commissioned officers and men, under a European commandant and five sub-inspectors. A hut tax of 14s. per annum is levied on the natives. Agriculture and cattle-raising are carried on by the natives. The grain products are consumed in the territory, and there are no exports. When money is scarce, cattle and grain are bartered by the natives for food and cotton goods, hardware, &c. Gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, iron, asbestos, coal are found, but none of them except gold has been worked. A telegraph line joins Eshowe to Natal, and there is a daily post. There is a main road through the territory, with branch roads. Revenue (1891), 40,080*l.*, (1892), 42,432*l.*; expenditure (1891), 36,118*l.*, (1892), 33,953*l.*

Governor.—Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.

Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate.—Sir Marshall Clarke, K.C.M.G.

AMERICA.

Antigua. See WEST INDIES.

Bahamas. See under WEST INDIES.

Barbados. See under WEST INDIES.

BERMUDAS.

Governor.—Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Casey Lyons, C.B. (2,946*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members, also appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly of 36 members; 1,167 electors.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (18 to 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for their climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans.

Area, 20 square miles (12,000 acres, 4,000 under cultivation). Population in 1892, 15,290 (including 5,803 whites); 10,627 belong to Church of England. In 1892 621 births (93 illegitimate), 111 marriages, 400 deaths. Education: 47 schools, with 1,400 pupils, 23 of the schools receiving Government grants, 1,650*l.* annually. In 1892 189 persons summarily convicted, and 14 sentenced by superior court.

Chief town Hamilton, 1,296 population.

Average strength of Imperial forces, 2,913.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	29,372	29,938	32,394	33,531	33,955
Expenditure .	30,147	30,089	30,270	32,029	31,643

For 1893-94 the estimated revenue is 33,256*l.*, and expenditure 33,212*l.* Chief source of revenue: customs, 27,650*l.* in 1893-94. Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, ecclesiastical, education. Contribution by Home Government, 2,200*l.* Public debt (1892), 9,100*l.*

Savings bank deposits, 17,263*l.*

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports .	99,650	64,976	137,526	129,803	115,455
Imports .	299,990	272,603	308,016	325,976	329,283

Imports from Great Britain, according to the Colonial Blue Book, in 1892, 88,056*l.*, and exports to the same, 2,473*l.*

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to those two countries. In 1892 onions exported, 45,906*l.*; lily bulbs, 15,286*l.*; potatoes, 26,715*l.*

In 1892 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 348,576, of which 325,276 were British. There are 32 miles of telegraph wire, and 15 of cable; in 1892 the number of messages sent was 17,489. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 200 subscribers and upwards of

300 miles of wire in line. A telegraph cable connecting the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, was successfully laid in July 1890.

The currency, weights, and measures are British.

CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

As originally constituted the Dominion of Canada was composed of the Provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as ‘The British North America Act 1867,’ which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be ‘similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;’ that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the ‘Senate’ and the ‘House of Commons.’ Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion; Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision, being still a self-governing Crown colony. In 1869 the extensive region known as the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson’s Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation of 15th July, 1870. On 20th July, 1871, the province of British Columbia, and on the 1st July, 1873, the province of Prince Edward Island, respectively entered the confederation.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the Constitution, there are now 81 senators—namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 2 from the Territories. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and reside in and be possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, in the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 20,000, the arrangement being that the province of Quebec shall always have 65 members, and the

other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. At present on the basis of the census returns for Manitoba of 1886, for the North-West Territories of 1885, and for the rest of the Dominion of 1881, the House of Commons consists of 215 members—namely, 92 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 5 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Prince Edward Island, and 4 for the North-West Territories. On the basis, however, of the census of the Dominion taken in April 1891, and in accordance with a redistribution bill passed during the last session of Parliament, the House of Commons will, after the next General Election, consist of 213 members—92 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 20 for Nova Scotia, 14 for New Brunswick, 7 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, 5 for Prince Edward Island, and 4 for the North-West Territories. The ratio of members to population will then be 1 in 22,688.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, with a uniform franchise for the whole Dominions except in the North-West Territories, where every male resident, for 12 months, 21 years of age, and not an alien or Indian, is entitled to vote. In the rest of the Dominion, a vote is given to every male subject of the full age of 21 years, being the owner, tenant, or occupier of real property of the actual value in cities of 300 dollars, in towns of 200 dollars, and elsewhere of 150 dollars; or of the yearly value, wherever situate, of not less than 2 dollars per month, 6 dollars per quarter, 12 dollars half-yearly, or 20 dollars per annum; or is resident in any electoral district with an income from earnings or investments of not less than 300 dollars per annum; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify both father and such son; or is a fisherman, and owner of real property, which, with boats, nets, and fishing tackle, amounts to 150 dollars actual value. The qualifications for voting at provincial elections vary in the several provinces. Voting is by ballot, except in the territories.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

Governor-General.—The Right Honourable the *Earl of Aber-*

deen, born 1847; succeeded to the title 1870; H.M. High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1881-86; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, February to August, 1886. Appointed Governor-General of Canada, 1893; assumed office, September, 1893.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of 13 heads of departments.

Queen's Privy Council.—The present Council, consists of the following members:—

1. Premier and Minister of Justice.—Right Hon. Sir J. S. D. *Thompson*, K.C.M.G., Q.C.; born 1845; called to the Bar, 1865; Q.C., 1879; Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, 1878; Premier of Nova Scotia, 1882; Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, 1882-1885; Premier of Canada, 1892.

2. Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Hon. Mackenzie *Bowell*.

3. Minister of Finance.—Hon. G. E. *Foster*.

4. Postmaster-General.—Hon. Sir A. P. *Caron*, K.C.M.G.

5. Secretary of State.—Hon. John *Costigan*.

6. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. Sir C. H. *Tupper*, K.C.M.G.

7. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. John G. *Haggart*.

8. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Joseph A. *Ouimet*; Speaker, 1887-1891.

9. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. J. C. *Patterson*.

10. Minister of the Interior.—Hon. T. M. *Daly*, Q.C.

11. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. A. R. *Angers*.

12. President of the Council.—Hon. W. B. *Ives*.

Without Portfolio } Hon. Frank S. *Smith*.
 } Hon. Sir J. *Carling*, K.C.M.G.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the action and policy of the central administration. The Lieutenant-Governors are appointed by the Governor-General. Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. The members of the Legislative Council of Prince

Edward Island number 13, Nova Scotia 21, Quebec 24. (The Provincial Legislature of Prince Edward Island has passed an act abolishing the Legislative Council, not yet assented to ; and the Nova Scotia Government has promised a bill to that effect at the next session.) The membership of the Legislative Assemblies are—Prince Edward Island 30, Nova Scotia 38, New Brunswick 41, Quebec 73, Ontario 91, Manitoba 40, British Columbia, 33 ; and the North-West Territories, 26. The North-West Territories are presided over by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly, consisting of 26 elected members. The Advisory Council (or Executive) consists of the Lieutenant-Governor and 4 members elected by the Assembly.

Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000 ; it has increased as follows :—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1825	581,920	1871	3,635,024
1851	1,842,265	1881	4,324,810
1861	3,090,561	1891	4,833,239

The following are the areas of the provinces with the population at the censuses of 1881 and 1891 :—

Province	Square Miles	Total Population, 1881	Total Population, 1891	Density per sq. mile 1891	Increase per cent. 1871-81	Increase per cent. 1881-91
Prince Edward Island .	2,000	108,891	109,078	54	15·8	0·17
Nova Scotia	20,550	440,572	450,396	22	13·6	2·22
New Brunswick . . .	28,100	321,233	321,263	11	12·4	0·00
Quebec	227,500	1,359,027	1,488,535	6·5	14·0	9·53
Ontario	219,650	1,923,228	2,114,321	10	18·6	9·93
Manitoba	64,066	65,954	152,506	2·4	247·2	144·95
British Columbia . .	382,300	49,459	98,173	0·3	36·4	98·49
Territories and Arctic Islands	2,371,481	56,446	98,967	0·04	—	75·83
Total	3,315,647	4,324,810	4,833,239	1·5	18·97	11·74

To the above area should be added 140,736 square miles for lakes, rivers, &c., giving a total area of 3,456,383 square miles.

In 1891 there were 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females.

A portion of the North-Western Territories was in 1882 divided into four districts—Assiniboia, 89,535 square miles ; Saskatchewan, 107,092 sq. m. ; Alberta, 106,100 sq. m. ; and Athabasca, 104,500 sq. m. By the census of the first three districts taken in 1891, there was found to be a total population of 66,799.

The district of Keewatin, between Manitoba and Ontario, and stretching north to Hudson's Bay, was created in 1876 out of the Territories, and erected into a separate government under the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba ; a portion of Manitoba was added in October 1883, and it has now an area of about 282,000 square miles.

Eighty-six per cent. of the population of the Dominion consisted, at the census of 1891, of natives of British North America. These numbered 4,185,877, of whom 1,708,702 were natives of Ontario ; 1,406,514 of Quebec ; 423,890 of Nova Scotia ; 299,154 of New Brunswick ; 108,017 of Manitoba ; 56,851

of British Columbia; 102,652 natives of Prince Edward Island; and 80,097 of the Territories. Of those born out of the country, the most numerous, at the census of 1891, were 475,456 natives of the United Kingdom; 13,776 were born in other parts of the Empire, making 490,232 British born—80,915 were born in the United States, 27,752 in Germany, 9,222 in Russia, 7,827 in Scandinavia, 5,381 in France, 2,964 in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, 9,129 in China, and 13,940 in other countries. English-speaking persons numbered 3,428,265, and French-speaking, 1,404,974. According to an official report for 1892, there were 109,205 Indians in Canada at that date.

The census population of the principal cities of the Dominion was as follows in 1891:—

Ontario	{	Toronto	181,220	Quebec . . . {	Montreal	216,650
		Hamilton	48,980		Quebec	63,090
		Ottawa	44,150		Nova Scotia .	Halifax 38,556
		London	31,980		New Brunswick	St. John 39,179
				Manitoba . .	Winnipeg	25,642
British Columbia		{	Victoria	16,841		
			Vancouver	13,685		

There are no vital statistics for the Dominion as a whole, mortuary statistics being collected at only a few places; it is therefore impossible to say what is the rate of natural increase of the population. The death rate per 1,000 was as follows in 1891 in the towns named:—Montreal, 28·11; Toronto, 15·61; Quebec, 41·11; Hamilton, 16·23; Halifax, 20·51; Ottawa, 21·35; St. John, N.B., 19·75; Winnipeg, 14·66; Victoria, B.C., 19·35.

Immigration into Canada during 1892 was generally satisfactory, although checked somewhat in the autumn by the outbreak of cholera in Europe. As it has been found impossible to collect reliable figures of emigration, the system has been discontinued, and no returns are published. A tax of 50 dollars a head is levied on all Chinamen landing at Vancouver, but the number of Chinese immigrants is largely on the increase.

Religion.

There is no State Church in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by twenty bishops, with about 1,000 clergy; the Roman Catholic Church by one cardinal, six archbishops, twenty-three bishops, and about 1,500 clergy; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with about 1,000 ministers—formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly as in the Scotch Church, with 2,358 churches and stations. The Methodists have 1,700 and the Baptists about 500 ministers. All these bodies have one or more divinity schools. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 6, 1891:—

Roman Catholics . . .	1,992,017	Congregationalists . .	28,157
Presbyterians . . .	755,326	Miscellaneous creeds .	108,013
Anglicans . . .	646,059	No creed stated . . .	¹ 89,355
Methodists . . .	847,765		
Baptists . . .	302,565	Total . .	4,833,239
Lutherans . . .	63,982		

¹ Including Pagans

The following shows the numbers of the leading denominations in the several provinces according to the census of 1891:—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist
Ontario	358,300	385,999	453,147	654,033	104,838
Quebec	1,291,709	75,472	52,673	39,519	7,991
Nova Scotia	122,452	64,410	108,952	54,195	83,108
New Brunswick	115,961	43,095	40,639	35,504	79,634
Manitoba	20,571	30,852	39,001	28,437	16,107
British Columbia	20,367	23,619	15,284	14,298	3,090
Prince Edward Island	47,837	6,646	33,072	13,596	6,261
The Territories	13,008	14,166	12,507	7,980	1,546

Instruction.

Except in British Columbia, all the provinces of the Dominion have one or more universities, and several colleges which prepare for university degrees. There are in all about 16 degree-granting bodies in the Dominion, with about 24 colleges, including denominational, medical, and other special institutions. From special official statistics of these institutions it may be estimated that they are attended by about 9,000 students, and their total annual expenditure is upwards of 700,000 dollars, while the estimated value of their endowments, building land, &c., is over 12,000,000 dollars.

The following table gives some information respecting the public, high, and superior schools in the Dominion and the pupils attending them and the amounts both of Government grants and of total expenditure for education :—

Provinces	Year Ended	Number of Pupils	Average Attendance	Number of Teachers	Expenditure	Percentage of Attendance
					Dollars	
Ontario	Dec. 31, 1890	517,319	251,307	8,632	4,295,678	51.0
Quebec	June 30, 1892	269,589	—	9,297	—	—
Nova Scotia	Oct. 31, 1891	87,567	47,875	2,354	691,316	59.0
New Brunswick	Dec. 31, 1891	60,476	34,394	1,696	419,547	53.8
Manitoba	Dec. 31, 1891	24,983	12,433	866	490,033	50.0
British Columbia	June 30, 1891	9,260	4,680	185	171,311	55.4
P. E. Island	June 30, 1891	22,330	12,034	531	146,883	57.7
The Territories	June 30, 1891	5,949	3,539	248	129,042	60.6
Total	—	997,473	366,262	23,809	6,343,610	55.4

The total number of public schools was 15,793, and of high and superior schools 1,011. If the number of those attending the universities and private schools were added to the above figures, the total number of pupils would be considerably over one million. The expenditure for the year on public and high schools, including Government grants, was over 10,000,000 dollars. The supervision of education is under the control of the Governments of the several provinces, and the systems in use vary somewhat, but are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by Government grants and local taxation. In British Columbia and the North-West Territories the schools are supported wholly by Government. Education is more or less compulsory in all the provinces, except New Brunswick, but the law is

not very strictly enforced. In Ontario, Quebec, and the North-West Territories there are separate schools for Roman Catholics ; in the other provinces the schools are unsectarian. Separate schools in Manitoba were abolished by a Provincial Act passed in 1890.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil, and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is also an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the Imperial "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." There is a Superior Court in each province ; county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces ; all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

In 1892, 5,924 persons were charged with indictable offences ; of these 4,030 were convicted, 5 being sentenced to death, 360 sent to the penitentiary, and the rest sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ; and 30,967 were summarily convicted, 27,150 with the option of a fine.

Finance.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings—namely, first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure ; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure ; and thirdly, 'Open Accounts.' The headings 'Loans' and 'Redemption' include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of 'Open Accounts' are included investments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

The revenue and expenditure, Consolidated Fund, for five years have been :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495
1889	38,782,870	36,917,835
1890	39,879,925	35,994,031
1891	38,579,311	36,343,568
1892	36,921,872	36,765,894

The total actual receipts and expenditure, under these three divisions, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1892 :—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars		Dollars
Consolidated Fund	36,921,872	Consolidated Fund	36,765,894
Loans	22,875,634	Redemption	21,239,984
Open Accounts	6,793,552	Open Accounts	8,585,180
Total	66,591,058	Total	66,591,058

The actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure comprised

under the division called Consolidated Fund were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1892 :—

CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1891-92.

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	20,501,059	Interest on Public Debt	9,763,978
Excise	7,945,098	Charges of Management, and Premium, Discount, and Exchange	183,938
Lands	365,157	Sinking Fund	2,027,861
Public Works	3,575,168	Subsidies to Provinces	3,935,914
Post Office	2,652,746	Legislation and Civil Government	2,872,732
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (including Seizures)	110,546	Public Works	1,847,584
Militia	21,693	Penitentiaries	344,529
Weights and Measures	38,297	Administration of Justice	750,723
Premium, Discount, and Exchange	141,080	Geological Survey and Observatories	129,135
Interest on Investments	1,086,420	Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	70,555
Fisheries	62,786	Ocean and River Steam Service (including Mail Subsidies, &c.)	450,392
Penitentiaries	9,156	Militia and Defence	1,266,308
Superannuation	63,863	Mounted Police N.W.T. . . .	701,932
Dominion Steamers and Lighthouse and Coast Service	8,253	Superannuation and Pensions	346,137
Mariners' Fund	45,382	Lighthouses and Coast Service	503,639
Harbour Police	8,715	Fisheries	384,611
Steamboat Inspection	21,170	Indians (Leg. Grants)	894,265
Various	365,283	Immigration and Quarantine	257,688
Total	36,921,872	Charges on Revenue	9,426,067
		Experimental Farm	81,000
		Miscellaneous	526,906
		Total	36,765,894

It will be seen that more than half the revenue is derived from Customs duties, the tariffs on imports extending to a great many articles, and in many cases being very high.

The estimated expenditure for 1892 was placed at 36,650,000 dollars, and the revenue at 36,655,000 dollars; while the actual figures were: Revenue, 36,921,872 dollars; and expenditure, 36,765,894 dollars, showing a surplus of 155,978 dollars.

The revenue for the financial year ended 30th June, 1893, is expected to amount to 37,000,000 dollars, and the expenditure to 36,500,000 dollars. The estimated figures for 1893-94 are about the same.

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1892 :—

	Dollars
Without Interest	18,220,323
At 3 per cent. „	35,599,199
„ 3½ „ „	66,050,115
„ 4 „ „	150,037,660
„ 5 „ „	25,011,634
„ 6 „ „	2,090,944
At varying rates	2,323,399

Total Debt 295,333,274

There are assets which make the net debt 241,131,434 dollars. A 3 per cent. loan for £2,250,000 (10,950,000 dollars) was floated in London in June, 1892. The minimum was £91, and the average price realised was £92 0s. 10½d. The following shows the gross and net debts in the years specified:—

	Gross Dollars	Net Dollars
1887	273,187,626	227,314,775
1888	284,513,842	234,531,358
1889	287,722,063	237,530,042
1890	286,112,295	237,533,212
1891	289,899,229	237,787,540
1892	295,333,274	241,131,434

The total burden of the debt, after deducting assets, is 10*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.* per head, and of the annual charge for interest 7*s.* 3½*d.* The total exports per head in 1891 amounted to 4*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, and the proceeds of less than three years' exports would pay off the debt. The expenditure on canals and railways alone by the Government amounted to over 31 millions sterling up to 1892. At the census of 1891 it was found that the value of the capital invested in manufacturing industries of various kinds was 72 millions sterling, and the annual value of the products 97 millions.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBTS, 1890.

Province	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	3,153,015	3,299,683	15,564,447
Quebec	3,750,813	4,095,520	1,358,118
Nova Scotia	661,541	692,539	1,894,092
New Brunswick	613,262	678,267	697,815
Manitoba	590,484	1,032,104	620,844
British Columbia	959,248	304,486	185,000
Prince Edward Island	274,047		

Defence.

The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence form a barrier between Central Canada and the United States, but the eastern provinces and Western Canada have neither natural barriers nor fortifications. With the exception of Halifax, and a small fort at St. John, New Brunswick, there are practically no fortifications in Canada. Arrangements, however, are now being made between the Imperial and Canadian Governments for the erection of fortifications at Esquimaux on the Pacific coast, which will be garrisoned by Imperial troops.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in the year 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an ‘Imperial Station’—

Canada has a large militia force. By the terms of the Act passed in March 1868 the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who may be called out to serve in four classes—namely first class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the land and marine militia. The active militia consists of those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or of men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. The active militia serve for three years. The city corps are trained for 12 days annually at their headquarters, and the rural corps for the same period biennially in camps of exercise in their respective districts. Efforts are being made to induce the Government to have the whole force drilled annually. The reserve militia consists of the whole of the men between the ages of 18 and 60 not serving in the active militia of the time being, with certain exemptions. The number of men to be drilled annually is limited to 45,000, and the period of drill to 16 days every year. The establishment of the active militia for the year 1893-4 amounted to 33,960 officers and men, comprising 9 regiments, 1 squadron, 3 troops of cavalry; 1 brigade, 15 batteries of field artillery; 5 battalions, 9 companies of garrison artillery; 2 companies of engineers; and 92 battalions, 6 companies of infantry. The permanent corps, combined with which are schools of instruction, consist of the Royal Canadian Dragoons (2 troops), Royal Canadian Artillery (3 batteries), and the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry (4 companies). The establishment is 1,010 of all ranks. There is also a Royal Military College at Kingston, founded in 1875, since which time 85 cadets have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. The officer commanding the militia is appointed for five years, and during appointment holds the rank of major-gen. in the militia; he must be on the active service list of the Imperial army, and of not lower rank than colonel in the same. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, as follows—viz. Ontario into four, Quebec three, Nova Scotia one, New Brunswick one, Manitoba, the Territories, and Keewatin one, Prince Edward Island one, and British Columbia one, each district being commanded by a Deputy Adjutant-General, whose appointment is permanent. A small-arms ammunition factory is in operation in Quebec. There is at present no active marine militia, the naval defences of the country being the care of the Imperial authorities. According to the Navy List twelve ships are on the North America and West India Stations, besides eight others on the Pacific Station.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Of the total area of Canada in 1881, 45,358,141 acres (about a fiftieth of the whole area) was occupied. The occupied land is being rapidly increased. In 1892, 774,400 acres of Dominion lands were disposed of as homesteads, and 62,828 acres were sold—837,228 acres altogether. Of the various holdings in 1881, the bulk, 258,915, were between 50 and 200 acres. Of the occupied lands in 1881, 21,199,181 acres were returned as improved, of which 15,112,284 acres were under crops, 6,385,562 under pasture. There are no complete annual agricultural returns for the whole of Canada. It is estimated that the total wheat crop of Canada in 1891 was about 60,721,193 bushels, and in 1892 about 48,182,295 bushels. In 1889 the total wheat crop of Manitoba was, owing to the dry season, not much over 7 million bushels, in 1890 it was more than double, viz. 14,665,769, and in 1891, 23,191,599 bushels, and in 1892, 14,453,835 bushels. The only complete agricultural returns are from Ontario, and the average produce per acre for the last eleven years is: fall wheat 20·1 bushels, spring wheat 15·4, barley 26·0, oats 35·1, rye 16·2, peas 20·8, potatoes 118. Cheese is becoming a more and

more important farm produce, the export being over 300 per cent. more in 1892 than in 1874. Great Britain now imports more cheese from Canada than from any other country. There is a central experimental farm near Ottawa, and other experimental farms in several of the provinces. In 1892 there were 142 ranches in the N.-W. Territories, and over 375,000 head of live stock, as compared with 18,763 head in 1881.

The timber wealth of Canada is very large, and timbering one of its most important industries. According to Government returns the production in 1891 amounted to 1,242,444,761 feet B.M., and 4,942,462 cubic feet of timber, without taking any account of boom timber, ties, telegraph poles, cordwood, shingles, &c., &c. The dues on the above quantity amounted to over 1,500,000 dollars. The actual production was of course much larger, as only the quantity is given on which dues were paid.

Fisheries.—The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1887 was 18,836,105 dollars; in 1888, 17,418,510 dollars; in 1889, 17,655,256 dollars; in 1890, 17,714,902 dollars; and in 1891, 18,978,078 dollars, and in 1892, 18,941,171 dollars, of which last amount 9,675,398 dollars worth was exported. The values of the principal catches in 1891 were: cod, 4,050,468 dollars; salmon, 2,242,845 dollars; herring, 2,035,620 dollars; lobsters, 1,991,830 dollars, and mackerel, 1,347,000 dollars. The value of the total yield in 1892 was divided among the several provinces as follows:—Nova Scotia, 6,340,724 dollars; New Brunswick, 3,203,922 dollars; Quebec, 2,236,732 dollars; Prince Edward Island, 1,179,857 dollars; British Columbia, 2,849,484 dollars; Ontario, 2,042,198 dollars, and Manitoba and the North-West Territories, 1,088,254 dollars.

Mining.—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, and part of the N.-W. Territories, are the chief mining districts of Canada. The total value of the mineral produce of Canada in 1890 was 19,332,000 dollars, and in 1891, 20,369,000 dollars, and in 1892, 19,500,000 dollars. The principal product is coal, of which 3,117,661 tons, valued at 6,496,110 dollars, were raised in 1890, 3,400,479 tons, valued at 7,792,175 dollars, in 1891, and 3,300,897 tons, valued at 7,182,000 dollars, in 1892. Among the other minerals produced in 1892 were gold, 900,483 dollars; pig iron, 637,421 dollars; petroleum, 982,489 dollars; asbestos, 388,462 dollars; copper, 821,590 dollars; silver, 264,510 dollars. It is estimated that the coal-bearing area of the N.-W. Territories extends over 65,000 square miles. The discovery of an apparently inexhaustible supply of nickel at Sudbury, Ontario, is likely to add very largely to the mineral wealth of Canada; over 1,000,000 dollars' worth of nickel matte was exported in 1890, and 2,700,000 dollars worth in 1891, while 3,513,340 dollars' worth was produced in 1892.

Commerce.

The following statement gives the total value of exports and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the years named :—

Year ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1879	71,491,225	81,964,427	80,341,608
1888	90,203,000	110,894,630	102,847,100
1889	89,189,167	115,224,931	109,673,447
1890	96,749,149	121,858,241	112,765,584
1891	98,417,296	119,967,638	113,345,124
1892	113,963,375	127,406,068	116,978,943

The following table shows the share of the leading countries in the commerce of Canada in the last two years in thousands of dollars :—

Exports to	1891	1892	Imports entered for Consumption	1891	1892
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
Great Britain . . .	49,281	64,906	United States . . .	53,686	53,137
United States . . .	41,139	38,988	Great Britain . . .	42,048	41,348
West Indies . . .	3,123	3,546	Germany . . .	3 804	5,583
Newfoundland . . .	1,468	1,750	France . . .	2,312	2,402
South America . . .	1,063	—	China & Japan . . .	2,123	3,016
No other country over a million			West Indies . . .	3,238	4,089
			Newfoundland . . .	751	753
			Other countries each under a million		

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1892 :—

Imports, 1892, for Home Consumption	Dollars	Exports of Canadian produce, 1892	Dollars
Wool, manufactures of	10,341,309	Lumber and other forest products . . .	5,288,087
Iron, steel, and manufactures of . . .	12,626,422	Cheese	11,652,412
Coal and Coke . . .	9,973,836	Horned cattle . . .	7,748,949
Bread-stuffs . . .	1,822,692	Horses	1,354,027
Cotton, and manufactures of . . .	3,992,440	Sheep	1,385,146
Tea and coffee . . .	4,303,943	Eggs	1,089,798
Sugar of all kinds . . .	9,082,523	Other animal products	5,364,518
Cotton wool and waste	3,673,933	Wheat and wheat flour	8,732,264
Drugs and chemicals . .	3,107,991	Barley	2,613,363
Silk, and manufactures of . . .	2,456,109	Other agricultural products	10,767,657
Provisions	1,006,257	Codfish	3,180,726
Wool, raw	1,694,702	Fish of other kinds ¹ . .	6,494,672
Hides, raw	1,794,932	Coal	3,195,467
Leather, and manufactures of . . .	1,091,213	Gold-bearing quartz and nuggets, &c. . . .	316,177
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . .	1,716,873	Other mineral articles	2,393,984
Wood, and manufactures of . . .	2,130,403	Wood, and manufactures of ² . . .	18,080,080
Animals, living	618,276	Iron, steel, and manufactures of . . .	146,826
Flax, hemp, and manufactures of . . .	1,546,051	Leather, and manufactures of . . .	1,128,847
Spirits and wines . . .	1,483,955	All other articles . . .	8,405,913
Coin and bullion . . .	1,818,530	Foreign produce . . .	14,624,462
All other articles . . .	40,696,553		
Total	116,978,943	Total	113,963,375

¹ Including fish-oils, furs and skins of fish, and other products of the fisheries.

² Some lumber, shingles, &c., included.

Of the total value of imports in 1892, 81,190,844 dollars were subject to duty, leaving 46 millions free of duty. The total duty levied amounted to 20,550,474 dollars.

The following table shows the progress of the leading classes of domestic exports, in thousands of dollars:—

—	1870	1880	1889	1890	1891	1892
Produce of the Mines .	2,487	2,877	4,419	4,855	5,784	5,905
„ „ Fisheries	3,608	6,579	7,212	8,462	9,715	9,675
„ „ Forest .	5,766	3,945	5,189	6,380	9,434	5,288
Animals & their produce	12,138	17,607	23,895	25,107	25,968	28,594
Agricultural produce .	13,676	22,294	13,414	11,908	13,667	22,113
Manufactures .	18,327	16,197	22,292	25,541	25,145	24,035
Miscellaneous . .	1,096	640	784	82	45	71

The share of the leading ports in the trade of 1892 was as follows in dollars:—

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Victoria B.C.
Imports .	49,666,238	20,996,391	7,522,797	2,974,173	3,403,157	1,942,051	3,639,483
Exports .	42,918,109	3,549,035	6,782,421	4,955,563	3,464,424	3,741,201	3,027,428

The following figures give the value of exports of Canadian produce to Great Britain, according to Canadian returns, in 1879 and in the last five years ended 30th June. (Conversions made at 4·86 $\frac{2}{3}$.)

1879 .	£6,039,744.	1890 .	£8,527,222
1888 .	6,914,031.	1891 .	8,885,709
1889 .	6,884,441	1892 .	11,290,900.

Canadian returns of imports from Great Britain do not distinguish between British and foreign produce.

The chief exports of domestic produce from Canada to Great Britain in the last four years were:—

Articles	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£
Wheat	90,383	78,060	199,137	1,176,679
Wheat Flour	79,803	79,584	175,050	228,158
Pease	224,194	264,256	305,208	497,689
Wood, and Manufactures of	2,128,051	2,950,822	2,359,905	2,049,104
Cheese	1,822,850	1,921,178	1,948,227	2,382,265
Cattle	1,025,786	1,349,037	1,731,245	1,537,318
Sheep	62,262	99,924	70,768	59,208
Fish	227,083	520,460	464,550	410,254
Apples	262,516	171,687	253,818	288,807
Bacon and Hams . .	77,822	129,167	128,630	234,863
Skins and Furs . .	312,849	273,220	229,308	194,802
Leather, and manufac- tures of	133,778	145,337	172,394	196,338

The chief imports into Canada from Great Britain were :—

Articles	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of . . .	1,687,463	1,810,662	1,844,605	1,647,692
Woollens	1,651,814	1,714,842	1,575,765	1,932,230
Cottons	690,958	603,603	636,084	623,886
Silk, and manufactures of	561,350	421,549	418,803	512,644
Wearing apparel, all kinds	531,629	593,746	350,368	257,661
Fancy goods	266,748	253,584	202,216	211,178
Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of .	289,550	281,492	280,700	303,826

The following table exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, in 1879, and in each of the last five years.

—	1879	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Canada . . .	9,834,236	8,915,498	11,785,838	12,020,162	12,103,493	14,052,010
Exports of British produce to Canada .	5,926,908	7,188,877	7,702,898	6,827,023	6,820,990	6,869,808

The chief imports into Great Britain from Canada were :—

Articles	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	434,656	467,868	463,080	1,432,427	1,443,938
„ flour	452,252	622,191	523,108	618,591	701,585
Maize	350,286	668,165	513,287	310,637	206,280
Pease	157,940	187,778	265,069	342,399	351,795
Wood & timber	3,074,605	4,447,354	3,806,261	2,719,937	3,745,526
Cheese	1,526,884	1,564,904	1,914,232	1,991,597	2,493,625
Oxen	1,076,623	1,464,073	1,892,298	1,770,630	1,576,949
Fish	249,169	243,251	432,649	446,137	396,255
Apples	258,921	200,942	210,634	308,341	371,117
Bacon & Hams	371,108	631,671	770,012	480,411	734,330
Skins & Furs . . .	218,423	329,360	363,150	422,321	366,203

The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Canada were :—

Articles	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron, wrought & unwrought	1,451,614	1,547,104	1,552,359	1,365,548	1,161,706
Woollens	1,412,329	1,579,522	1,211,138	1,317,655	1,418,153
Cottons	720,121	809,424	644,765	690,903	715,092
Apparel, &c. . . .	649,526	685,058	623,135	660,814	660,576

Shipping and Navigation.

According to the Board of Trade's Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom, the registered shipping of Canada (including inland navigation) on December 31, 1892, consisted of 6,880 vessels, with a total tonnage of 937,088. At the end of the year 1891, according to Canadian statistics, there belonged to the Dominion 7,015 registered vessels of 1,005,475 tons; of these 1,433 of 221,679 tons were steamers.

During the year 1892 there were 255 new vessels, of 28,773 tons, built in the Dominion, valued at 1,294,785 dollars. Canada holds the fourth (or, including the licensed and enrolled vessels of the United States the fifth) place in the registered tonnage of the world, and outside of the United Kingdom has a larger shipping trade than any other British possession. The number of sea-going vessels that entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1892 was 30,961 of 10,752,974 tons, of which 3,402 of 3,586,335 tons were British, and 13,720 of 2,085,187 were Canadian. The total number of vessels, both sea-going and inland, that arrived and departed at Canadian ports in 1892 was 65,343 of 18,692,455 tons. The tonnage of vessels employed in the coasting trade, which arrived at and departed from Canadian ports in 1892, amounted to 25,109,929 tons.

Internal Communications.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length. In 1891 a steamer sailed from Duluth with a cargo of 95,000 bushels of wheat, and delivered the same at Liverpool without breaking bulk. Up to 1892 59 million dollars had been spent on canals for construction alone. In 1891 22,848 vessels, of 3,973,570 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 146,336 passengers and 2,902,526 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, and coal.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 14,870 miles completed at the end of June 1892, being an increase of 237 miles over that of 1891. The number of miles in operation was 14,588. A considerable extent of railway is in course of construction, and concessions have been granted by Government for upwards of 4,000 miles more. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,906 miles in length. By means of this railway and a line of Pacific steamers subsidised by the Imperial and Dominion Governments, Montreal and Yokohama have been brought within 14 days of one another, and the journey from Liverpool to Yokohama is accomplished in less than 21 days. An experimental service has also been established between Australia and British Columbia, the first steamer, the *Miowera*, having arrived at Vancouver from Sydney, N.S.W. on June 8, 1893, with mails, passengers, and freight. It is probable that this line will be subsidised by both the Australian and Dominion Governments.

The traffic on Canadian railways in the last two years was:—

Yrs.	Miles	Passengers No.	Freight Tons	Receipts Dollars	Expenses Dollars	Net profits Dollars	Capital paid up Dollars
1891	14,009	13,222,568	21,753,021	48,192,099	34,960,449	13,231,660	816,647,758
1892	14,588	13,533,414	22,189,923	51,685,768	36,488,228	15,197,540	844,991,750

In 1892, of the capital paid up, 171,211,820 dollars represented Government aid.

On June 30, 1892, there were 8,288 post-offices in the Dominion. During the year ended on the foregoing date the number of letters sent through the post-office was 102,850,000, of postcards 20,815,000, of newspapers, books, &c., 34,044,000 and of parcels 345,600. Newspapers sent from the office of publication are carried free. Their number in 1892 was estimated at upwards of 64,000,000. The letters and postcards posted amounted to 20.99 per head, and the other articles to 20.57 per head. Revenue, 3,542,611 dollars; expenditure, 4,205,985 dollars. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion. The number of money order offices in Canada in 1892 was 1,120, and of orders issued 919,996, their value having been 12,825,701 dollars. Since confederation in 1867 the number of offices has doubled and the number of orders sent is more than eight times as many.

There were 31,841 miles (2,699 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1892, and 68,903 miles of wire, with 2,685 offices, and the number of messages sent, as nearly as could be ascertained, 4,614,944. There were in 1892, 32,214 miles of telephone wire, with 492 offices, and 26,651 sets of instruments.

Money and Credit.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points in all chartered and incorporated banks. In making payments every bank is compelled if required to pay a certain proportion in Dominion Government notes, and must hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion Government notes. In 1892 there were 39 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with numerous branches all over the Dominion. The following are some particulars of the Dominion banks, the number in 1868 being 27, or 12 less than in 1892 :—

Year ended June 30	Capital Paid up	Notes in Circulation	Total on Deposit	Liabilities	Assets	Percentage of Liabili- ties to Assets
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1868	30,289,048	8,307,079	32,808,103	43,722,647	77,872,257	56.15
1878	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	95,641,008	175,473,086	54.50
1887	60,815,356	30,438,152	114,483,190	149,413,632	229,241,464	65.18
1888	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	166,344,852	244,975,223	67.90
1889	60,236,451	31,209,972	136,293,978	175,062,257	255,765,631	68.44
1890	59,569,765	32,059,178	136,187,515	174,501,422	254,628,694	68.53
1891	60,742,366	31,379,886	149,431,573	188,337,504	269,491,153	69.88
1892	61,512,630	32,614,699	171,157,053	209,362,011	292,054,017	71.68

Post-office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1867; there are also Government savings-banks, under the management of the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1892 there were 642 offices of the former and 39 of the latter.

In 1892 the post-office savings-banks had 111,805 depositors and 22,298,401 dollars on deposit. The following is a statement of the transactions of the post-office and Government savings-banks for 1890 and 1891 in dollars:—

Year	Balances, July 1	Cash Deposited	Withdrawals	Balances, June 30
1891	41,012,465	11,096,601	12,709,040	39,400,026
1892	39,400,026	11,531,926	11,402,404	39,529,548

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada are—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4s.

The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents; the crown piece, one dollar and twenty cents; the half-crown piece, sixty cents; the florin, forty-eight cents; the shilling, twenty-four cents; the sixpence, twelve cents.

The coins in circulation in Canada are all struck in England. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but the English sovereign and the United States gold eagle of 10 dollars, with its multiples and halves, are legal. Notes are issued exclusively by the Government for 4, 2, and 1 dollar, 50 and 25 cents; no bank being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon, and the Imperial bushel.

By Act 42 Vict. cap. 16, the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.

Secretary.—Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G.

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FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor.—Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., appointed March, 1891. Salary 1,200*l.* per annum.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 3,000 square miles ; West Falkland, 2,300 square miles ; about 100 small islands, 1,200 square miles : total, 6,500 square miles ; besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles. Population : (census 1891) 1,789 ; males 1,086, females 703, foreigners 123. No religious census taken. Chief town, Stanley, 694 inhabitants.

Education : 2 Government schools, with 143 on the roll, in 1892 ; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 51 on the roll ; 1 private school with 23 on the roll.

The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

No naval or military forces.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	8,951	8,628	9,492	11,551	11,485
Expenditure . .	8,818	9,720	9,389	13,302	10,948
Imports . .	54,008	55,716	67,182	67,877	70,138
Exports . .	88,743	116,102	115,865	130,752	126,312

Chief sources of revenue (1892) : Customs, 2,945*l.*, and rents of crown lands (1891), 3,232*l.* Chief branches of expenditure (1891) : Official salaries, 3,890*l.* ; mails, 2,112*l.* ; public works, 3,078*l.* Contribution by Home Government, *nil.*

Leading exports (1891) : Wool, 103,318*l.* ; frozen mutton, 9,138*l.* ; live sheep to S. America, 1,893*l.* ; hides and skins, 7,616*l.* ; tallow, 5,600*l.*

Chief imports : Provisions, wearing apparel, timber and building materials, machinery and ironmongery.

—	1891		1892	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom . .	63,128	128,859	62,555	121,305
Chile	—	} 1,893	—	—
Uruguay	4,699		—	—
Other Countries . .	—	—	—	—

Chief industry, sheep-farming ; 2,325,154 acres pasturage. Horses 3,824, cattle 6,321, sheep 667,344, pigs 54.

In 1892 29 vessels of 16,197 tons arrived in the colony. In 1892 24,940*l.* had been deposited in the Savings Bank by 196 depositors.

About 1,200 letters and postcards pass through Post Office monthly 848 lbs. of newspapers received monthly.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Same as in Great Britain.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE ON THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Annual Report for the Colony.

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Falkner (Thomas), Description of Patagonia and adjoining parts of South America. 4. Hereford, 1774.

Pernett (A. J.), Journal historique d'un Voyage fait aux Isles Malouines, 1763-64. 2 vols. 8. Berlin, 1769. [English Translation. 4. London, 1771].

GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*).

Lieutenant-Governor.—(Vacant.)

Includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers. Extends from 8° 40' N. latitude to 6° 45' N. latitude, and from 56° 15' to 61° 50' W. longitude. For legislative purposes the Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy of seven official and eight elective members (the latter elected by the registered voters) and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 2,375 registered electors. The Roman-Dutch Law is in force in civil cases, modified by orders in Council; the criminal law is based on that of Great Britain.

Area, 109,000 square miles. Population (1892), 278,295. At the census of 1891, there were 2,533 born in Europe; 99,615 Africans; 105,465 East Indians, mainly coolies; 3,714 Chinese. Births (1892) 7,795; deaths 11,070. Capital, Georgetown, 53,176 (1891). Living on sugar estates 90,492; in villages and settlements 125,757. Of the total in 1891, 125,757 were agricultural labourers. Immigrants from India (1892), 5,241; return emigrants, 2,014. 187 schools received Government grant (17,895*l.* in 1892), with 25,734 pupils.

Paupers (1891) receiving out-door relief, 2,367. In 1892-3 there were 12,462 summary convictions; 306 before the superior courts.

—	1888	1888-89 15 months	1889-90	1890-91	1891-2	1892-3
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	461,941	580,762	522,767	560,201	563,763	573,463
Expenditure .	490,556	605,535	508,108	531,099	543,186	542,470

For 1893-94 estimated revenue 580,417*l.*, expenditure 569,667*l.* Chief items of revenue (1892-93): customs, 345,988*l.*; licences, 105,693*l.*; dues, 10,430*l.* Expenditure on establishment, 180,476*l.*; public works, 51,398*l.* Public debt (1892-93) 812,155*l.* Two banks, with note circulation of 135,793*l.* in 1891. Savings banks, 17,709 depositors (Dec. 31, 1892), credited with 266,057*l.*

Under cultivation (1891), 79,278 acres; sugar, 76,974 acres; 79 sugar estates in cultivation. British Guiana is rich in gold. In 1886, when mining commenced, the return was 23,342*l.*; in 1887, 44,427*l.*; in 1888, 55,566*l.*; in 1889, 109,234*l.*; in 1890, 234,324*l.*; in 1891, 375,289*l.*; in 1892-93, 492,938*l.* There are about 10,000 labourers employed in the gold-fields of the colony.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892-3
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports .	2,024,733	2,310,141	2,161,791	2,532,554	2,433,213
Imports .	1,586,055	1,803,776	1,887,118	1,707,770	1,780,319

The chief exports in 1892-93: Sugar, 1,569,973*l.*; rum, 202,294*l.*; molasses, 30,641*l.*; timber, 21,832*l.*; gold, 133,147 oz., valued at 492,938*l.*

Chief imports: Flour, 165,590*l.*; rice, 153,693*l.*; pork, 49,872*l.*; butter, 23,888*l.*; lumber, 33,894*l.*; oils, 29,623*l.*; and fish, 75,952*l.*

Exports to Great Britain in 1892-93, 1,270,793*l.* (sugar, 538,673*l.*); British colonies, 92,088*l.*; foreign countries, 1,070,332*l.* Imports from Great Britain, 949,051*l.*; British colonies, 307,138*l.*; foreign countries, 524,130*l.*

In 1892-93 the total tonnage entered and cleared was 652,684.

Railways, 23 miles; 450 miles river navigation; good roads. There are 62 post-offices, of which 38 are telegraph offices, 30 money order offices, and 12 savings banks. There are about 360 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in George Town and New Amsterdam of 28 miles, with 368 subscribers.

Currency: British gold and silver coin with a small circulation of 'guilders,' 'half-guilders,' and 'bits,' local coins.

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir C. Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G. (12,000 dollars), assisted by a Legislative Council, consisting of three official and five unofficial members.

A Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area, 7,562 square miles. Population (1891), 31,471, viz. 16,268 males and 15,203 females. Births (1891), 1,372; deaths, 1,242; marriages, 379. Schools (1892), 40 children enrolled, 3,050; Government grant, 13,093 dollars.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue .	311,719	347,839	332,136	357,634	338,659
Expenditure .	297,935	325,877	344,452	348,283	373,719
Exports .	1,526,115	2,155,559	1,866,099	1,909,930	1,741,235
Imports .	1,479,048	1,863,327	1,829,480	1,853,365	1,757,038

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (191,164 in 1892); excise, licenses, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt (55,750 dollars, and 9,000*l.* in 1892).

Savings banks at Belize with five branches—deposits, 47,292 dollars at December 31, 1892.

Chief exports, mahogany (5,294,133 cubic feet in 1892), logwood, fruit (chiefly to New Orleans), sugar. The transit trade somewhat increases the traffic of the ports, especially in india-rubber, sarsaparilla, coffee, &c. Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are coffee, bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle. Exports to United Kingdom in 1892, 795,811 dollars; imports from the United Kingdom, 682,174 dollars.

In 1892, tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 285,324, of which 92,513 was British.

Currency, chiefly Central American silver dollars. The dollar is rated annually by the Treasury; for 1893 the rate was fixed at 2*s.* 9*d.* sterling.

Jamaica. See WEST INDIES.

Leeward Islands. See WEST INDIES.

Montserrat. See WEST INDIES.

Nevis. See WEST INDIES.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Governor.—Sir J. Terence N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. ; salary 2,500*l*.

Newfoundland is an island at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N., 52° 35' and 59° 25' W. ; and Labrador, its dependency, is the most easterly part of the continent of North America.

The coast of Newfoundland is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered. Area, 42,200 square miles. Population in 1891 : island, including Labrador, 202,040, of whom 195,472 were natives of Newfoundland and 143 Indians. Of the total population 54,755 were engaged in the fisheries, 1,547 were farmers, 2,682 mechanics, 1,258 miners. Capital, St. John's, with suburbs, 29,007 inhabitants ; other towns being Harbour Grace, 6,466 ; Carbonear, 4,127 ; Twillingate, 3,585 ; Bonavista, 3,551. The birth rate in 1891 was 33, and the death rate 22 per 1,000.

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 7 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 15 members), and a House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives. Members of the Legislative Council receive 120 dollars per session ; members of the Legislative Assembly receive 200 or 300 dollars per session, according as they are resident or not in St. John's. For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 18 districts or constituencies, 7 of which elect 3 members, 4 return 2 members, and 7 return 1 each. Of the population, 69,824 belong to the Church of England, 72,696 are Roman Catholics, 53,276 Methodists, 1,449 Presbyterians, 4,795 other denominations. The total number of aided schools in 1891 was 547, with 32,339 pupils ; Government grant 129,200 dollars.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue (incl. loans) .	1,427,115	2,102,993	1,831,336	1,973,275 ¹	1,883,790 ²
Expenditure „ .	1,906,815	2,208,736	1,993,288	1,831,432	1,668,120

¹ Including 196,856 dollars purchase of work done on Hale's Bay Railway from Government by contractors. ² No loan.

Of the Revenue for 1892, no less than 1,731,893 dollars is from Customs. The public debt was 6,393,367 dollars in 1892, against 4,133,202 in 1889, and 1,258,710 dollars in 1875.

The total exports and imports of Newfoundland for five years³ are as follows :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Exports . .	5,397,408	6,860,515	6,122,985	6,099,686	7,437,158
Imports . .	5,176,730	7,813,845	6,607,065	6,368,855	6,869,458

³ Statistics of exports and imports for 1892 are not available, the consolidating books of the Custom House Statistical Department having been destroyed in the fire of July that year

There are five leading classes of exports, of the following values in 1891 :—

	Dollars		Dollars
Fish (chiefly cod)	5,322,980	Sealskins	364,854
Cod and seal oil	653,228	Copper ore and iron	
Preserved lobsters	429,681	pyrites	624,750

The leading imports, with their value (1891), are :—

	Dollars		Dollars
Flour	1,465,412	Leather and leatherware	211,781
Woollens, cottons, canvas, &c.	1,115,740	Salt beef	167,652
Pork, hams and bacon	286,689	Sugars	88,120
Butter and oleomargarine	217,650	Live stock	128,631
Molasses	351,582	Wines and spirits	101,039
Salt	175,520	Cordage, fishing tackle, &c.	199,523
Tea	143,161	Iron and machinery	182,283
Coal	243,316	Hardware and cutlery	246,885
		Fruit and confectionery	133,192

The exports are chiefly to Great Britain, 1,966,581 dollars (in 1891); British West Indies, 377,301 dollars; Canada, 794,844 dollars; Portugal, 1,051,839 dollars; Brazil, 1,102,995 dollars; Spain, 718,591 dollars; United States, 580,577 dollars, and Italy, 450,047 dollars. The imports are chiefly from Great Britain, 2,341,706 dollars; Canada and British Colonies, 2,830,441 dollars; United States, 1,526,674 dollars, and Spain, 104,708. Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1891, 656,310, of which 624,194 was British. The total number of vessels registered at St. John's on December 31, 1891, was 2,222, of 94,583 tons. Fishing is the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fish caught being over one million sterling annually.

The following table shows the increase in farm-stock since 1869 according to the latest return :—

—	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
1869 .	3,764	14,726	23,044	21,555
1891 .	6,138	23,822	60,840	32,011

Formerly the agricultural products were comparatively unimportant, farming being mainly adopted as an auxiliary to the fisheries, but recent legislation has encouraged wider attention to cultivation. In 1891 there were 64,494 acres of cultivated land. The chief products are potatoes, turnips, and other root crops, hay, barley, oats. Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established.

In 1887, 86 miles of railway had been laid down between St. John's and Harbour Grace, and 25 miles in 1888, a branch line to Placentia. The line of railway to Exploits has been completed, a distance of 200 miles, and work has been commenced on the western extension, which will cross the island to Port-aux-Basques, a distance of about 300 miles. This will be completed in three years. Total mileage open in the colony 311 miles.

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Hatton (J.) and *Harvey* (M.), *Newfoundland: Its History and Present Condition*, &c. London, 1888.
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St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

The British West Indian possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately, while the statistical results are exhibited in general tables for convenience of comparison. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

BAHAMAS.

Governor.—Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. (2,000*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification.

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S.E. coast of Florida.

Area, 5,450 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence (containing capital Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Great Bahama, St. Salvador, Long Island, Mayaguana, Eleuthera, Great Inagua, Andros Island. Total population (1881), 43,521 (11,000 whites); in 1891, 47,565. Births (1892), 1,889; deaths, 1,229. Population of Nassau, 11,000. There are (1892) 39 Government schools with 5,318 pupils on the rolls, and average attendance of 3,249, and 10 aided schools with attendance of 425 pupils; Government grant, 4,800*l.*; 35 Church of England schools with 1,659 enrolled pupils; 45 private schools with 1,559 enrolled pupils. In 1892, 1,414 persons were convicted summarily, and 25 in superior courts. Sponge-fishing produced 65,554*l.* in 1892; shells, pearls, and ambergris were also obtained. Fruit culture is on the increase; in 1892 pineapples were exported, valued at 56,000*l.*, besides preserved pineapples. The orange crop (1891) was valued at 2,283*l.* Fibre cultivation is rapidly spreading. In January 1893, over 20,000 acres had been planted out with sisal plants. In 1891, 42,994 lbs. of cotton were exported, valued at 734*l.* The total land granted in the colony amounts to 331,216 acres.

A joint stock bank came into operation on June 1, 1889. The Post Office Savings Bank receipts in 1891 amounted to 2,622*l.*; and in that year, 132,156 letters and 90,987 papers passed through the Post Office.

BARBADOS.

Lies on the E. of the Windward Islands.

Governor.—Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G. (3,000*l.* and 600*l.* table allowance), with Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 9 Members, and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people; in 1891, there were 2,164 registered electors.

Area, 166 square miles; population (1891), 182,306. Capital, Bridgetown, the principal town; population, 21,000; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1892), 6,993; deaths, 3,729. Church of England, 156,539; Wesleyans, 14,485; Moravians, 6,801; Roman Catholics, 816; Jews, 21, according to the census of 1891. The legislature grants to the Church of England, 10,493*l.*; Wesleyan, 700*l.*; Moravian, 400*l.*; Roman Catholic, 50*l.*—per annum, 11,643*l.* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1892, there were 202 primary schools, and 11,765 pupils in average attendance; Government grant 9,340*l.*; 4 second-grade schools, 220 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 139 and 40 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 148 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 21 students. Two monthly, one fortnightly, one weekly, five bi-weekly, and one daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court ; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months ; 7 police magistrates. In 1892, 9,193 summary convictions, 98 in superior courts ; 380 prisoners in gaol. In 1892, 39,917*l.* was spent in poor-relief, &c. Police, 316 officers and men.

Barbados is the headquarters for European troops in the West Indies. The garrison consists of 40 officers and 818 non-commissioned officers and men.

The area of the colony in acres is about 106,470, of which about 100,000 are under cultivation. The staple produce of the island is sugar. About 30,000 acres are annually planted with the sugar-cane, which yielded in 1871, 53,800 tons ; 1881, 52,236 tons ; and 1891, 50,547 hhds ; in 1892, 59,249 hhds. In the fishing industry, 370 boats employed, and about 900 persons. Value of fish caught annually, 17,000*l.* There are 466 sugar works, 23 rum distilleries.

The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of 600,000*l.* On January 1, 1892, its liabilities were : Circulation, 1,922,667 dollars ; various, 17,742,106 dollars ; total, 19,664,773 dollars. Its assets were : Specie, 2,138,004 dollars ; various, 21,278,054 dollars ; total, 23,416,058 dollars. Government Savings Bank (December 31, 1892), 10,446 depositors, and deposits 133,712*l.*

In 1892 the registered shipping consisted of 49 sailing vessels and 1 steamer of a total tonnage of 7,046 tons net. There are 482 miles of roads in the island ; railway 24 miles. The colony pays an annual subsidy to company of 6,000*l.* Revenue (1892), 10,300*l.* ; expenditure, 11,042*l.* There are 35 miles of line for telephonic communication in the island to the several police stations.

Grenada. See WINDWARD ISLANDS.

JAMAICA.

Largest of the British West India Islands, 100 miles west of Hayti and 90 miles south of Cuba.

Governor.—Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. (6,000*l.*), assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Assembly, partly elected and partly nominated. There are boards elected in each parish (14) for administration of local affairs.

Attached to it are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,200 square miles ; Turks and Caicos Islands, 224 square miles. Total, 4,424 square miles. Population (Census, 1891) : Jamaica, 639,491 (males, 305,948 ; females, 333,543) ; white, 14,692 ; coloured or half-breed, 121,955 ; black, 488,624 ; East Indian, 10,116 ; Chinese, 481 ; not stated, 3,623. The estimated population of Jamaica on March 31, 1892, is 649,524. Capital, Kingston, 46,542. Other towns—Spanish Town, 5,019 ; Montego Bay, 4,803 ; Savanna-la-Mar, 2,952 ; Falmouth, 2,517. Births (1891-92), 24,744 ; deaths, 14,711 ; marriages, 3,405. Total East India immigrants in colony in 1891, 10,116, of whom 7,223 were under indentures. Immigration suspended in 1886 and resumed in 1891. Emigration (1891) of Jamaica—natives, 549, while 1,389 returned.

There is no Established Church. Belonging to Church of England (1892), 40,395 ; Church of Scotland, 1,500 members ; Roman Catholics, 9,292 members ; Methodists, 22,999 members ; Baptists, 34,961 members ; Presbyterian Church, 9,914 members ; members of other Christian Churches, 16,000, besides their families and adherents.

In 1892 there were 877 Government schools, 164,552 children of school age (5-15) ; 83,731 were enrolled ; the average attendance was 45,927. Government grant, 30,736*l.* There is a Government training college for female teachers in which there are 22 females ; and 45 male students are also being trained at a local Educational Institution in Kingston at Government expense. High school near to Kingston with 51 pupils in 1892. There are besides a number of free schools, denominational high schools and industrial schools.

There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1891), 11,112; before superior courts, 3,863. Prisoners in gaol end of 1892, 940. There are 735 police officers and men, 27 water policeman, and 1,512 members of rural police.

Total number of acres under cultivation and care in 1891, 640,249, showing increase of 12,214 acres compared with previous year. Under sugar-cane, 32,487 acres; coffee, 22,476; bananas, 9,959; cocoanuts, 7,816; corn, 581; cacao, 1,231; ground provisions, 85,842; Guinea grass, 124,586; common pasture, 325,787; common pasture and pimento, 45,832.

The holdings are classified as follows (1891):—Less than 5 acres, 95,942; 5–10, 8,603; 10–20, 4,718; 20–50, 2,694; 50–100, 879; 100–200, 563; 200–500, 642; 500–800, 282; 800–1,000, 148; 1,000–1,500, 208; above 1,500, 265.

On December 31, 1890, the Colonial Bank had a circulation of 444,483*l.*; other liabilities, 4,420,932*l.* Total liabilities, 4,824,010*l.*; assets, 4,865,415*l.*

On March 31, 1892, there were 22,824 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the deposits amounting to 428,348*l.* The legal coinage is that of Great Britain; but various American coins are also current. Notes of the Colonial Bank are current; its average total circulation in 1891, was 166,355*l.*

The strength of the West India Regiments in Jamaica is 1,638 officers and men; there is besides a Volunteer Militia, numbering 465 on December 31, 1892. There are fortifications and batteries at Port Royal, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery, Fort Clarence, Fort Augusta, Rock Fort, Salt Pond's Hill. There are 12 ships of the Royal Navy on the North American and West India stations.

In 1893 the registered shipping of Jamaica consisted of 401 sailing vessels of 112,496 tons and 341 steamers of 480,611 tons; total, 942 vessels of 593,107 tons.

Jamaica has 89 miles of railway open (receipts, in year ended March 31 1892, 71,486*l.*; expenses, 59,963*l.*; passengers carried, 314,945); 695 miles of telegraph; messages (to March 31, 1892), 102,925; receipts, 5,768*l.*; expenses, 6,382*l.* Letters passed through the Post Office in the year 1891–92, 2,760,617 and 10,928 parcels.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of five members appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays; area 169 miles. Only six inhabited; the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad, the town having 1,883 inhabitants. Population, 1891, 4,745 (males, 2,211; females, 2,534).

Education free; Government grant 525*l.*; 7 elementary schools, average attendance, 303. Public library and reading-room at Grand Turk; a weekly newspaper.

Only important industry, salt raking. About two million bushels are raked annually and exported to the United States, Canada, and to Newfoundland. There is also a small sponge fishery. 46 vessels registered, of 6,080 tons.

Commissioner.—E. J. Cameron (salary 500*l.*); residence, Grand Turk.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, attached to Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brae. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad; total population 4,322 (males, 1,904; females, 2,418). Good pasturage. Coco-nuts and turtle exported. Affairs managed by a body styled the 'Justices and Vestry,' comprised of magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and elected vestrymen.

The MORANT CAYS and PEDRO CAYS are also attached to Jamaica.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Comprise Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts-Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, and lie to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G. (3,000*l.*). *Colonial Secretary.*—Frederick Evans, C.M.G. (800*l.*)

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. There is one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 10 nominated and 10 elective members. Of latter, 4 chosen by the elective members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 4 by the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts-Nevis. The Federal Legislative Council meets once a year.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands:—

	Area : Square miles	Population 1881	Population 1891
Antigua	108	} 34,964	36,819
Barbuda and Redonda	62		
Virgin Islands	58	5,287	4,639
Dominica	291	28,211	26,841
St. Kitts	65	29,137	30,876
Nevis	50	11,864	13,087
Anguilla	35	3,219	3,699
Montserrat	32	10,083	11,762
Total	701	122,765	127,723

In 1891, 5,070 white, 23,320 coloured, and 99,333 black. In 1881 33,000 were Anglicans, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 30,000 Wesleyans, and 17,000 Moravians, Education is denominational. In 1892, 131 aided schools, with 21,500 pupils; Government grant, 6,020*l.* Also private schools. Grants of 200*l.* per annum are made to two schools in Antigua, and grammar schools in St. Kitts and in Dominica have recently been established. A technical school has been opened in Montserrat. There is a training school for boys and one for girls in Antigua, and one for boys in Dominica. Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. Fruit-growing is increasing in some of the islands.

ANTIGUA. Islands of Barbuda and Redonda are dependencies, with an area of 62 square miles, situated 61° 45' W. long., 17° 6' N. lat., 54 miles in circumference, with an area of 108 square miles. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. Chief town, St. John, 10,000. Chief products sugar and pineapples. 15,000 tons of sugar, valued at 199,719*l.*, exported in 1892. In Government savings banks 1,635 depositors, 39,123*l.* deposits. There is steam communication direct with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable.

MONTSEERRAT. Nominated Legislative Council. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,400. Chief products sugar, and lime juice from fruit of lime trees; 1,000 acres under lime trees.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS have one Executive Council nominated,

and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 nominated unofficial members. Capital of St. Kitts, Basseterre, 7,000 ; of Nevis, Charlestown, 1,600. Chief produce sugar and rum. Produce of Anguilla, cattle, pines, garden stock, and salt.

VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of all the group not occupied by Denmark, except Crab Island, which is Spanish. Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Chief town, Roadtown in Tortola Island, 400. Mostly peasant proprietors ; sugar and cotton cultivated in small patches.

DOMINICA. Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 7 nominated and 7 elected members. Chief product sugar, with fruit, cocoa, and timber.

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Virgin group, but unattached administratively to any group. Phosphate of lime is shipped, and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse

TRINIDAD

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively.

Governor.—Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*), with Executive Council of 4 official members and a Legislative Council of 9 official and 11 unofficial members, all nominated. Tobago has a subordinate commissioner, with a Financial Board of not less than 3 nominated members.

Area : Trinidad, 1,754 square miles ; Tobago 114. **Population :** Trinidad (1891) 200,028 ; Tobago (1891) 18,353. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 34,037. Births (1892) 7,251, deaths 5,365, marriages, 885. Education : 169 schools, 18,247 pupils, Government grant 25,372*l.* There are many private schools, and a Queen's Royal College, with 74 students, and an attached Roman Catholic College with 150 students. Of the total area 1,120,000 acres, about 194,000 acres are cultivated. Under sugar-cane, 58,500 acres ; cacao and coffee, 94,625 ; ground provisions, 13,000 ; coco-nuts, 14,000 ; pasture, 10,000. There is a large pitch lake in the island, which is leased to an American Company, and from which 112,224 tons of asphalt were exported in 1892. The revenue derived from the lake in 1892 was 37,346*l.* Railway 54½ miles ; receipts (1892), 51,841*l.* 137½ miles of Government telegraph. There is a Colonial Bank with note circulation of 135,000*l.*, Government savings-bank, depositors (1892), 7,784 ; deposits (Dec. 31). 160,767*l.* Volunteer corps 600. Police force 531.

TOBAGO was annexed to Trinidad, Jan. 1, 1889. In 1892 there were 395 summary convictions, and 6 before the Supreme Courts. The culture of cotton and tobacco has been introduced.

Virgin Islands. See **LEEWARD ISLANDS.**

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada), and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*—resident at St. George's, Grenada). Each island has its own institutions ; there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff ; there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for other common purposes. Legal currency, British sterling, doubloons, and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank issues 5-dollar notes to the extent of 9,800*l.* in St. Lucia, 11,700*l.* in Grenada, 8,000*l.* in St. Vincent.

GRENADA. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official members nominated by the Governor, and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each town has an elective Board for local affairs. Area 133 square miles ; population (1892) 55,333 (including 2,118 coolies) ; births, 2,465 ;

deaths, 1,194 ; marriages, 357. There are (1892) 32 Government and Government-aided elementary schools, with 6,247 pupils ; Government grant (1892) 4,202*l.*; and a grammar school with 43 pupils ; Government grant, 583*l.* In 1892 there were 1,235 summary convictions, and 31 in superior courts. There were (1892) 20,418 acres under cultivation : sugar-cane, 911 acres ; cocoa, 11,115 acres ; cotton, 1,812 acres ; spices, 1,343 acres ; coffee 58 acres. Culture of sugar-cane is decreasing, of cocoa and cotton increasing. In 1892, 904 depositors in savings-banks ; balance (Dec. 31) 6,886*l.*

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou ; area, 6,913 acres ; population, 6,000.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, Colonel J. H. Sandwith, C.B., with Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 nominated unofficial members. Area, 132 square miles ; population (1891), 41,054 ; white, 2,445 ; coloured, 554 ; black, 31,005. Capital, Kingstown, 4,547 population. Education : 45 schools ; Government grant, 1,817*l.* Sugar, rum, cocoa, spices, and arrowroot are produced ; good timber from the forests. Most of the cultivated land belongs to three firms. About 13,000 acres (one-sixth of area) under cultivation. Letters passed through the Post Office in 1892, 113,094.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, Brigade-Surgeon V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Area, 243 square miles ; population (1892), 43,310. Chief town, Castries, 6,688. Births (1892), 1,760 ; deaths, 1,158. Education (1892) : 33 schools (12 Protestant, 21 Roman Catholic), 2,359 pupils ; Government grant, 2,612*l.* In 1892 there were 1,143 summary convictions, and 8 at superior courts. Sugar, cocoa, rum, and logwood are chief products. Savings-banks (end of 1892), 905 depositors, 6,955*l.* deposits. Letters and postcards despatched, 48,471 ; books and papers, 5,629.

Statistics of West Indies.

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas . . .	54,826	52,813	59,704	48,688	55,804	63,222
Barbados . . .	186,179	163,905	162,663	181,635	176,800	199,130
Jamaica ¹ . . .	788,888	778,615	718,332	666,415	781,883	734,524
Turks Island . .	8,901	7,354	7,836	8,263	7,995	7,596
Windward Islands :—						
St. Lucia . . .	50,232	49,326	48,297	45,430	53,906	54,934
St. Vincent . .	27,047	27,649	29,125	25,941	28,517	28,906
Grenada . . .	49,267	54,018	55,820	53,356	56,450	59,260
Leeward Islands :—						
Virgin Islands .	1,762	1,512	1,365	1,981	2,219	1,959
{ St. Christopher	42,957	38,209	47,231	43,092	45,221	46,506
{ Nevis . . .						
{ Anguilla . . .						
Antigua . . .	46,334	43,506	52,551	50,142	47,309	50,373
Montserrat . .	6,732	6,526	7,609	6,728	7,303	7,832
Dominica . . .	21,574	21,533	22,716	23,607	24,937	25,075
Trinidad . . .	468,559	488,219	520,231	475,244	490,422	497,396
Tobago . . .	8,656	8,730	7,459	9,253	8,783	9,010
Total . . .	1,761,913	1,741,915	1,735,939	1,639,775	1,787,549	1,785,723

¹ For years ended March 31.

Customs revenue (1892):—Bahamas, 59,704*l.*; Barbados, 92,340*l.*; Jamaica, 319,810*l.*; Turks Island, 3,039*l.*; St. Lucia, 21,577*l.*; St. Vincent, 15,267*l.*; Grenada, 23,684*l.*; Virgin Islands, 481*l.*; St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 23,967*l.*; Antigua, 28,697*l.*; Montserrat, 3,127*l.*; Dominica, 8,397*l.*; Trinidad, 265,642*l.*; Tobago, 2,653.

The chief branches of expenditure are:—Jamaica: public works, 129,301*l.* (of which 114,814*l.* was from loans); salaries, 10,906*l.*; police, 40,375*l.*; Bahamas (1891): public works, 7,706*l.*; salaries, 14,731*l.*; police, 6,250*l.*; Barbados (1891): salaries, 78,249*l.*; St. Lucia (1892): public works, 7,370*l.*; salaries, 17,893*l.*; Grenada: public works, 21,314*l.*; Leeward Islands: public works (exclusive of loan expenditure), 12,605*l.*; hospitals, &c., 28,399*l.*; education, 10,442*l.*

In 1893 the Public Debt of Jamaica was 1,520,088*l.* (823,695*l.* for railways); of Bahamas, 110,526*l.*; of Barbados, 30,100*l.*; Bermuda, 8,600*l.*; of Trinidad, 608,820*l.*; of St. Vincent, 15,250*l.*; of Grenada, 96,575*l.*; of Tobago, 5,000*l.*; of Montserrat, 8,300*l.*; of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 34,000*l.*; St. Lucia, 147,850*l.*; Antigua, 37,371*l.*; Dominica, 40,900*l.*

	Exports ¹			Imports ¹		
	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas . . .	168,121	128,010	145,136	222,512	190,670	46,709
Barbados . . .	1,204,389	814,254	926,572	1,193,723	1,067,617	469,317
Jamaica ² . . .	1,902,814	1,722,096	1,759,806	2,188,937	1,759,890	1,001,228
Turks Islands . .	42,651	26,567	27,336	42,108	26,892	4,169
Windward Islands:—						
St. Lucia . . .	197,452	181,503	179,056	206,693	222,178	103,859
St. Vincent . .	104,744	98,673	117,572	97,808	97,839	49,313
Grenada . . .	266,302	236,643	264,681	170,874	176,929	79,015
Leeward Islands:—						
Virgin Islands .	5,050	4,633	3,301	4,144	4,446	582
(St. Christopher	225,233	187,455	229,182	181,546	161,105	87,790
Nevis . . .						
Antigua . . .	218,223	157,463	244,741	184,591	167,110	93,346
Montserrat . .	22,755	24,339	31,614	24,096	25,846	10,228
Dominica . . .	41,009	38,910	46,165	57,382	60,780	30,012
Trinidad . . .	2,179,432	2,058,761	2,258,063	2,248,893	2,096,797	759,539
Tobago . . .	19,371	24,241	13,744	23,403	23,945	9,697
Total value . .	6,597,547	5,703,548	6,246,969	6,846,710	6,082,044	2,744,804

¹ Including bullion and specie.

² For year ended March 31.

Trinidad alone, in 1892, exported sugar valued at 675,842*l.*; cocoa, 761,164*l.*; molasses, 57,599*l.* Jamaica exported sugar, 241,683*l.*; rum, 255,737*l.*; coffee, 336,839*l.*; fruit, 262,745*l.* Barbados: sugar, 605,640*l.*; molasses, 135,487*l.*; flour, 22,688*l.*; salt fish, 22,487*l.* St. Vincent: sugar, 33,451*l.* Grenada: cocoa, 226,107*l.*; spice, 15,650*l.* St. Lucia: sugar, 90,870*l.*; cocoa, 23,470*l.*; logwood, 3,711*l.* Leeward Islands: sugar, 427,594*l.*; molasses, 49,147*l.*; limes, &c., 16,130*l.*; rum, 8,129*l.*

In 1892, Jamaica imported cotton goods worth 262,294*l.*; fish (salted), 130,975*l.*; flour (wheat), 177,225*l.*; rice, 69,811*l.* Trinidad imported flour, 140,088*l.*; rice, 140,432*l.*; cotton and other cloths, 318,379*l.*; meat (pickled, &c.), 59,283*l.* Barbados: linens and cottons, 128,679*l.*; flour, 92,838*l.*; rice, 70,424*l.* St. Lucia (1891): cottons, 27,129*l.*; fish (salted), 7,876*l.*;

flour, 13,787*l.*; haberdashery, 10,193*l.*; machinery, 8,381*l.*; coals, 19,749*l.*; St. Vincent (1891): flour, 10,006*l.*; fish, 6,501*l.*; meat, 3,635*l.* Leeward Islands: textiles, 69,248*l.*; haberdashery, 29,810*l.*; flour, 55,064*l.*; dried fish, 27,522*l.*

Total imports into Great Britain from the British West Indies in 1892, according to Board of Trade returns, 1,945,373*l.* (sugar, 780,415*l.* in 1889; 420,658*l.* in 1890; 312,053*l.* in 1891; 544,818*l.* in 1892; rum, 226,781*l.*; cocoa, 501,804*l.*; and dyes, 189,081*l.*).

Exports from Great Britain to West Indies in 1892, 2,184,349*l.* (cotton, 554,747*l.*; apparel, 244,734*l.*; leather and saddlery, 135,292*l.*; iron, 131,493*l.*; manure, 105,881*l.*; machinery, 79,706*l.*).

The total tonnage entered and cleared in 1892 was as follows:—

Bahamas	334,079	Grenada	325,252	Dominica	389,915
Barbados	1,247,259	Virgin Islands	21,751	Trinidad	1,201,791
Jamaica	1,285,493	St. Kitts and		Tobago	53,035
Turks Island	224,281	Nevis	470,358		
St. Lucia	788,430	Antigua	491,473	Total	7,518,200
St. Vincent	266,256	Montserrat	418,827		

Of the total tonnage returned 6,001,294 was British.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

FIJI was ceded to the Queen by the chiefs and people of Fiji, and the British flag hoisted by Sir Hercules Robinson, on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Receiver-General. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises six official members, and six unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The official members are the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, the Commissioner of Lands, and the chief medical officer.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

The Governor also exercises the functions of Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. He has a salary of 2,000*l.* per annum, paid from colonial funds, and 300*l.* from Imperial funds.

There is no military establishment in the colony, but there is a force of armed native constabulary numbering 100.

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 16 provinces, in 12 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui of his province, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the customs and the system of administration by which the people governed themselves prior to the establishment amongst them of a European form of government. In three of the provinces there are resident European officers as commissioners. About 160 native chiefs of inferior degree are employed by the Crown in subordinate administrative capacities, and receive salaries from the Government. There are also 33 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 13 European magistrates in the administration of justice. A European commissioner resides in Rotumah.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of islands lying between 15° and 20° south latitude, and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The islands exceed 200 in number, about 80 of which are inhabited. The largest is Viti Levu, with an area of about 4,250 square miles (about the same size as Jamaica); the next largest is Vanua Levu, with an area of about 2,600 square miles. The total area of the group is about 7,740 square miles. The island of Rotumah, lying between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° of east longitude, was added to the colony of Fiji by authority of Letters Patent in December 1880.

At the census of April 5, 1891, the population of the colony numbered 121,180.

The estimated population on December 31, 1892, was as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Europeans . . .	1,488	793	2,281
Half-castes . . .	544	558	1,102
Indians . . .	6,113	2,990	9,103
Polynesians . . .	2,075	377	2,452
Rotumans . . .	1,047	1,160	2,207
Fijians . . .	56,725	51,020	107,745
Others . . .	247	305	552
	<hr/> 68,239	<hr/> 57,203	<hr/> 125,442

Among Europeans in 1892 the births were 65 and deaths 22 ; Fijians in 1892, births 3,996, deaths 5,222 ; indentured Indians in 1892, births 223, deaths 246 (registered). Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu ; European population, 850.

Religion.

The number of persons attending worship in the native churches of the Wesleyan Mission in 1892 was 99,835 ; attending the churches of the Roman Catholic Mission, 10,205. The Wesleyan Mission establishment comprises 11 European missionaries, 70 native ministers, 52 catechists, 1,126 teachers, and 2,081 local preachers, 3,405 class leaders, with 979 churches, and 334 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 23 European ministers and 180 native teachers, 20 European sisters, 3 European brothers, with 78 churches and chapels, and 1 European and 3 native training institutions.

Instruction.

Two public schools receive State aid to the extent of about 500*l.* a year, one in Suva and one in Levuka. The number of scholars attending these two schools in 1892 was 146. The education of the native Fijians is almost entirely conducted by the Wesleyan Mission, in whose 1,951 schools 38,307 children were taught in 1892. 144 schools are also conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission, the number of day-scholars being in 1892 1950. The Roman Catholic Mission also maintain 3 schools for Europeans, at which 135 children received instruction during 1892. These mission schools receive no State aid, but an industrial and technical school is carried on by the Government, in which 63 native youths are being trained in elementary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in boat-building, house-building, and cattle-tending.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (exclusive of that on account of Polynesian and Indian immigration) since annexation :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1875	16,433	41,522	1888	65,019	58,993
1880	80,678	91,102	1889	63,722	57,710
1885	76,669	92,299	1890	66,817	60,826
1886	64,574	78,133	1891	71,250	67,820
1887	64,916	73,151	1892	71,553	67,652

Estimated revenue, 1893, 72,406*l.* ; expenditure, 70,447*l.*

The principal sources of revenue in 1892 were :—Customs, 32,425*l.* ; wharfage and shipping dues, 3,239*l.* ; general licenses and internal revenue, 6,600*l.* ; native taxes (this is paid in native produce prepared by the natives, and sold by the Government on their behalf by annual contract), 18,256*l.* ; postal dues and stamps, 1,860*l.* The expenditure on personal emoluments was 33,488*l.* ; on other charges, 34,163*l.* ; total, 67,651*l.*

The public debt of the colony consists of loans amounting to 129,000*l.* ; and advances from the Imperial Government of 114,235*l.*, making a total indebtedness of 243,235*l.*

Production and Industry.

There are 11 sugar mills in the Colony, with an aggregate nominal daily output of 136 tons of dried sugar, 2 tea factories, with an aggregate nominal daily output of 600 pounds of dried tea, 2 desiccated coconut factories, and 10 boat-building yards. The rainfall at Suva for the year 1892 was 105·61 inches. The mean minimum temperature for the year was 72° Fahr.; the mean maximum 83° Fahr. The absolute minimum temperature was 63° Fahr. in June and September; the absolute maximum 94° Fahr. in February.

In 1890 there was under cultivation by European settlers:—Bananas, 2,285 acres; cotton, 30 acres; coconuts, 19,620 acres; maize, 380 acres; sugar-cane, 11,699 acres; yams, &c., 965 acres; tobacco, 67 acres; peanuts, 306 acres; tea, 456 acres.

There were in the colony, at the end of 1892, 1,202 horses and mules; 9,462 cattle; 6,050 sheep; and 3,855 Angora goats.

Commerce.

The value of the total foreign trade during five years was as follows:—

Year	Total Foreign Trade	Imports	Exports
£	£	£	£
1888	560,200	183,222	376,978
1889	553,674	189,393	364,281
1890	571,290	206,757	364,533
1891	727,383	253,049	474,334
1892	688,376	253,586	434,791

The total amount of imports from and exports to British possessions and other countries respectively, for each year, has been:—

Year	From British Possessions	From other Countries	To British Possessions	To other Countries
£	£	£	£	£
1888	174,244	8,977	341,446	35,531
1889	186,419	2,974	335,857	28,424
1890	194,173	12,585	332,322	32,210
1891	232,758	20,291	420,783	53,551
1892	247,735	5,851	388,176	46,615

The principal imports during 1892 were—hardware, 12,978*l.*; drapery, 48,022*l.*; meats, 11,844*l.*; rice, 10,403*l.*; breadstuffs and biscuits, 18,046*l.*; bags and sugar mats, 6,180*l.*; coal, 18,449*l.*; timber, 8,594*l.*; manure, 10,600*l.*; galvanized iron goods, 5,911*l.*; live stock, 8,115*l.*; machinery, 8,251*l.* Of these items, meats, breadstuffs, coal, manure, live stock and machinery are free of import duties.

The principal exports in 1892 were—sugar, 18,883 tons, valued at 302,133*l.*; copra, 5,937 tons, valued at 49,723*l.*; green fruit (consisting principally of bananas), 62,442*l.*; desiccated coconut, 57 tons, valued at 3,190*l.*; pea-nuts, 379 tons, valued at 7,074*l.*; and cotton, 33 tons 11 cwt., valued at 1,878*l.*

The direct trade between Great Britain and Fiji is small. According to the Board of Trade returns the imports into the United Kingdom from Fiji in 1890 amounted to 11,229*l.*; in 1891, 5*l.*; in 1892, 21*l.* The exports of home produce to Fiji in 1890 amounted to 13,180*l.*; in 1891, 23,332*l.*; in 1892, 19,621*l.* In 1892 the exports included cotton manufactures, 7,000*l.* Exports from Great Britain, however, reach the Colony by way of Australia and New Zealand, and imports into Great Britain from Fiji are received through other countries.

Shipping and Communications.

During the year 1892 the total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry as arriving in the colony was 63 steamers of 55,307 tons, and 28 sailing vessels of 14,137 tons. Of these vessels 78 were British, 2 German, 3 American, 5 Norwegian, and 1 Tongan.

There is regular steam communication between Fiji and New Zealand once a month, between Fiji and Victoria every five weeks, and between Fiji and New South Wales twice a month in addition to irregular steamers employed in the sugar trade.

The registered shipping in 1893 consisted of 7 sailing vessels of, in all, 196 tons. At the end of 1892 there were 331 local vessels holding sea-going certificates from the Marine Board, with a total tonnage of 3,320; 90 of these vessels were owned by Europeans (tonnage 1,561) and 241 by natives (tonnage 1,759). There is also a subsidised inter-island steamer trading regularly in the Group.

In 1892 there passed through the post-office in local correspondence 216,588 letters, 131,467 papers, and 150,071 book-packets; and in foreign correspondence 110,251 letters, 94,074 papers and 8,967 book-packets.

The Colony entered the Postal Union on September 1, 1891.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Moneys, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

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NEW GUINEA, BRITISH.

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and all islands between 8° and 12° S. latitude, and 141° and 155° E. longitude. The total area is about 90,000 square miles, and the population probably about 350,000, of whom 250 are Europeans.

The government of British New Guinea is founded on the British New Guinea Act of November, 1887, and on Letters Patent issued June 8, 1888. The cost of the administration, estimated at 15,000*l.* a year, is guaranteed, primarily by the Government of Queensland, for ten years, but this sum is contributed in equal proportions by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and these Colonies have a voice in the general administration of the affairs of the country. On September 4, 1888, the

sovereignty of the Queen was proclaimed over British New Guinea by the first administrator, Sir William Macgregor, K. C. M. G. (salary 1,500*l.*).

Progress is being made in laying the foundations of law and order. Four missionary bodies are at work, the London Missionary Society on the South Coast, the Sacred Heart Society in the Mekeo district, the Wesleyans in the Islands, the Anglican Mission on the North-East Coast, and many thousands of natives are being taught. At the same time trading relations with Europeans are being established, and the groves of cocoa-nut trees are being extended. Land is offered to settlers at 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre.

The Territory is divided into 4 magisterial districts. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever necessary. For native government some simple laws have been passed in the form of regulations, a commencement has been made in the training of native magistrates and village policemen, and a force of armed constabulary of about 50 men, mostly natives, now exists. Revenue from the colony in 1891-92 about 4,500*l.*, mostly from customs dues. The possession is believed to contain valuable timbers, the coco and sago palm are plentiful, sandal-wood, ebony, gums, rattans, and other products are found, and much of the country is suitable for sugar and other tropical cultures. Gold is found in the Louisiade Islands, and about 60 miners were at work in 1893. The trade of the possession is confined to Queensland and New South Wales. Imports for 1892-93, 35,198*l.*; exports, 14,967*l.* exclusive of gold to the value of (1891) 8,371*l.* (2,426 oz.). The chief imports are food stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports, trepang, copra and pearl shell.

In 1892-93 73 vessels of 4,405 tons entered, and 75 of 4,447 tons cleared, exclusive of Government vessels. There is good water communication to some parts of the interior. British New Guinea is treated as a postal district of Queensland, its mails passing through that colony. In 1891-92 the postal movement was: letters, 8,310; newspapers, 9,261; packets, 121.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Viet. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855, which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members (73 at end of 1892), appointed by the Crown for life, and the Assembly at present has 141 members, elected by seventy-four constituencies. An Act,

assented to June 13, 1893, provides for the division of the Colony into 125 electorates, each with only one member, and abolishes the property qualification and plural voting. Every male subject 21 years of age, having resided one year in the Colony and three months in his Electoral District, is qualified as an Elector. The elections must all take place on one and the same day. The duration of a parliament is not more than three years. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid 300*l.* per annum.

In 1893 there were 316,741 electors enrolled, or 30·2 per cent. of the population. At the last general election in 1891, 60·27 per cent. of the electors on the roll voted. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

Governor.—The Right Hon. Sir Robert W. Duff, G.C.M.G., P.C. ; assumed office 29th May, 1893.

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.* ; private secretary, aide-de-camp, and orderlies paid for by the State. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of ten ministers, consisting of the following members :—

Premier and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Sir George R. Dibbs, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. John See.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Charles G. Heydon.

Secretary for Lands.—Hon. Henry Copeland.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. William J. Lyne.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. Francis B. Suttor.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. John Kidd.

Minister of Justice and Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.—Hon. T. M. Slattery.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council (without portfolio).—Hon. Dr. MacLaurin.

The Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General have salaries of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,500*l.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the 'Municipalities Act of 1867' local government is extended to 166 districts, 68 being designated 'boroughs' and 98 'municipal districts,' in addition to the City of Sydney. A borough must contain a minimum population of 1,000, and an area not larger than 9 square miles ; a municipal district a population of 500, and an area not larger than 50 square miles. The estimated capital value of property within municipal boundaries was returned for 1892 at 147,720,000*l.* (this figure includes Sydney, the amount of which is 55,550,000*l.*), 132,931,800*l.* productive lands and houses, and 14,788,200*l.* waste and unimproved lands. The portion of the colony incorporated is small, covering to only 2,478 square miles, or the one hundred and twenty-fifth part of its area. The population residing within the municipal area is probably not less than 737,010.

The State grants an endowment to every municipality for a period of 15 years after its incorporation as follows : For the first 5 years a sum equal to

the local revenue raised, the second 5 years a moiety, and the third 5 years a fourth of the amount raised by rates and subscriptions. All persons holding household, leasehold, or freehold estate in any municipality, and paying rates, are entitled to from 1 to 4 votes for the election of aldermen and auditors, according to annual value of property. There were 165,427 municipal voters in 1892.

Area and Population.

The area of the colony is estimated at 310,700 square miles. The colony is divided into 13 pastoral districts, and also into 141 counties.

The estimated population on December 31, 1892, was 1,197,650 (646,540 males, and 551,110 females). The population at four successive census periods was :—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase per cent. per annum.
1861	198,488	152,372	350,860	1·13	—
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1·62	4·3
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2·42	4·9
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3·64	5·1

According to race or origin the percentages were as follows at the census of 1891 :—New South Wales, 64·03 ; other Australasian colonies, 7·52 ; Aborigines, 0·73 ; English, 13·18 ; Irish, 6·63 ; Scotch, 3·25 ; Welsh, 0·44 ; other British subjects, 0·59 ; total British subjects, 96·37. Chinese, 1·16 ; German, 0·85 ; other foreigners, 1·62 ; total foreigners, 3·63.

At the census of 1891 there was in the colony a population of aborigines, comprising :—

—	Male	Female	Total
Full Blacks	2,896	2,201	5,097
Half-Castes	1,663	1,520	3,183
Total	4,559	3,721	8,280

included in total census population given above.

According to occupation the number of actual workers was distributed thus at the census of 1891 :—

Professional	30,879
Domestic	58,393
Commerce and Trade	87,967
Industries	140,941
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mineral	136,375
Unknown and undefined	10,382
Total workers	464,937

The number of persons classed as “dependents” was 655,964, of whom 12,478 were dependent on public or private charity.

The estimated population of Sydney at the end of 1892 was 411,710, including suburbs; Newcastle, 13,500; Bathurst, 10,000; Goulburn, 11,400; Parramatta, 12,000; Broken Hill, 22,500; Maitland, 10,500; and Albury, 6,000.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1888	7,844	38,525	1,958	14,408	24,117
1889	7,530	37,295	1,987	14,796	22,499
1890	7,876	38,964	2,051	14,217	24,747
1891	8,457	39,458	2,115	16,286	23,172
1892	8,022	40,041	2,289	14,410	25,631

The increase in population during the ten years ended 1892 was 335,740. Towards this the excess of births over deaths contributed over 67 per cent.

The following are the statistics of the arrivals and departures by sea as recorded for five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Immigrants . . .	62,361	61,151	67,799	69,919	62,197
Emigrants . . .	56,941	51,762	54,807	52,073	52,687
Excess of immigrants .	5,420	9,389	12,992	17,846	9,510

Assisted immigration, which became the policy of New South Wales in 1832, practically ceased in 1887. The total number of assisted immigrants from 1832 to the end of 1892 was 211,682. Of these, 209,161 persons were British-born, 96,228 being from England and Wales, 88,768 from Ireland, and 24,165 from Scotland. The number of assisted immigrants during 1892 was only 179. In 1881 a poll-tax of 10% was imposed on Chinese immigrants, and increased to 100% in 1888 in all the Australian colonies, with the exception of Western Australia. The arrivals and departures of Chinese have been as follows in five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Arrivals . .	1,848	7	15	17	21
Departures .	1,562	941	637	581	755

Religion.

An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862. The clergy who received State aid when the Act was passed, and now survive, still receive that aid.

The Church of England in the colony is governed by a Metropolitan who is also Primate of Australia and Tasmania. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were in 1892 six dioceses. The affairs of the Church of Rome are administered by seven Bishops under the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, who is also Primate of Australasia.

The following are statistics of different religions obtained at the census of 1891 :—

Denomination	Clergy	Adherents	Denomination	Clergy	Adherents
Church of England . . .	333	502,983	Lutherans	5	7,940
Roman Catholic	295	286,899	Unitarians	1	1,328
Presbyterian	156	109,333	Hebrew	3	5,476
Wesleyan	133	87,489	Others	33	62,615
Other Methodist	34	22,621			
Congregational	65	24,112			
Baptist	32	13,108			
			Total	1,090	1,123,954¹

¹ Aborigines not included.

Instruction.

Education is under State control, though many private schools and colleges exist. In 1880 State aid to denominational schools was abolished, and instruction made compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years ; the children of the poor are educated free. There are not only primary public schools, but also high schools for both sexes.

There were in 1892, 2,724 State schools, classified as follows :—High schools 5 ; superior public schools 231 ; primary public schools 1,699 ; provisional schools 348 ; half-time schools 341 ; house-to-house schools 85 ; evening schools 15 ; total 2,724.

During 1892 there were 210,641 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 132,580, with 4,636 teachers.

In 1892 the expenditure on State schools was :—State expenditure 690,871*l.* ; school fees 77504*l.* ; total expenditure 768,395*l.* Besides the State schools, the Sydney Grammar School (495 pupils), two Industrial Schools (562 pupils), and one school for the deaf, dumb, and blind (99 pupils), receive subsidies from Government.

In addition to State schools there are several educational institutions which receive subsidies from Government.

Of private schools there are 723, with 46,210 pupils and 2,724 teachers, of which 243 schools, 1,268 teachers, and 31,217 pupils are Roman Catholic.

The University of Sydney was founded in 1858, and its degrees in art, law, and medicine are recognised as on an equality with those of the United Kingdom. Government grants a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to over 18,100*l.* in 1892. The total revenue for 1892 was 37,591*l.* There were 540 matriculated, and 528 non-matriculated students attending extension lectures during 1891. There are 44 professors and lecturers.

There is a technical college, comprising classes in agriculture, physics, applied mechanics, arts, elocution, chemistry, architecture, geology, commercial economy, mathematics, pharmacy, and domestic economy. The daily attendance at the college and branch schools averaged 6,205 for 1892.

There is a free public library at Sydney, with 97,348 volumes in 1892. The library was visited by 197,255 persons during 1892.

Justice and Crime.

There are Courts of Magistrates, of Quarter Sessions, and the Supreme Court, with a chief justice and six puisne judges. All prisoners charged with offences bearing sentences of more than six months' imprisonment are tried by a jury of twelve persons, either at Quarter Sessions, or before the Supreme Court. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court.

Circuit courts are held at the principal towns in the colony twice a year.

In the metropolitan district police courts are presided over by stipendiary magistrates; in the country districts police magistrates and justices of the peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

In 1892, 56,350 persons were summarily convicted by magistrates, and 1,411 sent for trial to a higher court.

The police force of the colony is 1,756 strong.

There are in all 60 gaols. On December 31, 1892, there were 2,622 prisoners in confinement.

Finance.

The following are statistics of revenue for five years :—

Year	Total Revenue	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Services	From Miscellaneous Sources
	£	£	£	£	£
1888	8,886,360	2,681,883	2,268,253	3,664,100	272,124
1889	9,063,397	2,677,169	2,137,563	3,924,955	323,710
1890	9,494,584	2,748,339	2,243,039	4,174,938	328,268
1891	10,036,185	2,916,344	2,266,636	4,605,672	247,533
1892	10,501,104	3,449,787	2,214,062	4,591,498	245,757

Under the heading "Services" is included revenue from railways, tramways, posts, and telegraphs, &c.

The bulk of taxation is obtained indirectly through the Customs House, as may be seen from the accompanying summary for the year 1892 :—

Customs, 2,677,890*l.*; Excise, 289,603*l.*; Stamp Duties, 349,794*l.*; Licences, 132,500*l.*; total, 3,449,787*l.*

The following table shows the public expenditure, exclusive of expenditure from loans, for five years :—

Year	Railways and Tramways	Post and Telegraphs	Interest on Debt and Extinction of Loan	Immigration	Instruction	Other Public Works and Services	Total Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	1,824,291	616,371	1,745,695	7,854	682,225	3,902,415	8,778,851
1889	1,782,530	628,182	1,805,770	8,073	697,224	4,328,492	9,250,271
1890	2,037,168	648,993	1,895,656	5,916	721,248	4,244,581	9,553,562
1891	2,357,032	694,634	1,905,016	4,564	769,746	4,747,681	10,478,673
1892	2,150,220	759,017	1,979,327	2,333	847,790	4,798,133	10,536,820

The amount of the Public Debt on December 31, 1892, was 54,473,433*l.*, with mean rate of interest 3·824 per cent. Of this amount fully 84·60 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, telegraphs, water supply, sewerage, docks, and wharves. The net return from these services was equal to 3·02 per cent. of the cost of construction; or 2·45 per cent. of the existing Public Debt, exclusive of treasury bills. The amount authorised still to be raised was 20,281,362*l.*

The expenditure of loans up to December 31, 1892, has been : Railways and tramways, 37,417,319*l.* ; electric telegraphs, 801,301*l.* ; harbours and river navigations, 3,196,164*l.* ; roads and bridges, 791,309*l.* ; immigration, 569,930*l.* ; water supply and sewerage, 6,119,840*l.* ; fortifications and warlike stores, 1,096,530*l.* ; miscellaneous, 2,132,472*l.* ; total services, 52,124,865*l.* In 1884 the nominal rate of interest was fixed at 3½ per cent., at which rate 28,294,200*l.* has been raised.

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows for the municipal year 1892-93 :—

—	Total Annual Value of all Property in Municipalities	Estimated Capital Value of all Property in Municipalities	Revenue exclusive of Loans	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney .	2,777,245	55,550,000	218,214	456,258	960,000
Suburbs . . .	2,666,318	51,524,000	292,613	363,038	684,200
Metropolis . .	5,443,563	107,074,000	510,837	819,296	1,644,200
Country . . .	2,601,881	40,646,000	336,457	400,711	448,850
Total . . .	8,045,444	147,720,000	847,294	1,220,007	2,093,050

The estimated wealth of the colony at the census of 1891, and at the close of the year 1892 was as follows :—

—	At census of 1891	At close of 1892.
	£	£
Revenue-yielding railways, waterworks, &c.	44,958,000	46,752,909
Works and buildings not directly revenue yielding	20,313,000	23,493,400
Amount due to lands purchased from the State	13,224,000	13,671,200
Public lands leased but not sold	94,400,000	98,008,000
	172,895,000	181,925,500
Municipal property	6,400,000	7,213,000
Total public wealth	179,295,000	189,138,500
	173,352,000	179,043,000
Land	129,800,000	126,896,000
Houses and improvements	104,253,000	98,209,000
Other forms of wealth		
Total private wealth	407,405,000	404,148,000
Total wealth	586,700,000	593,286,500

Defence.

In 1892 the land force of the colony comprised 9,866 men, of whom 625 formed the regular military force, 4,294 volunteers (partially paid), and 4,947 reserves. The naval force is composed of 619 men, and the Ordnance Store Department numbers 75 ; making the total defence force 10,560. These forces were divided as follows :—

General, Permanent, Honorary, and Naval Defence Force Staff, 56 ; Cavalry, 382 ; Artillery, 1,090 ; Engineers, 117 ; Submarine Miners, 144 ; Mounted Infantry, 385 ; Infantry, 2,585 ; Rifle Companies, 4,873 ; Reserves, 74 ; Medical Staff Corps, 123 ; Naval Brigade, 331 ; Naval Artillery Volunteers, 269 ; Commissariat and Transport Corps, 40 ; Ordnance Store, 75 ; torpedo boats, &c., 16 ; total, 10,560. A naval establishment is being pushed forward at Garden Island, Sydney, to replace that at Circular Quay, and, in addition to shore works, torpedo and other boats have been provided. The cost of the defence of the colony during the year 1892 was 248,906*l*. This amount is exclusive of 54,439*l*. loan expenditure on fortifications and military works, and of 23,412*l*. loan expenditure on naval station, Port Jackson.

Production and Industry

I. AGRICULTURE.

In 1893 there were 1,010,727 acres, or a little over one-half per cent. of the area of the colony, under cultivation. The cultivated land is principally to be found in small holdings of less than 500 acres. The colony is divided legally, in accordance with its natural apportionment, into three parts, viz., the Eastern, Central, and Western divisions, and land is obtainable under the following conditions:—1st, by free selection before survey in the two first-mentioned divisions, at the rate of 1*l*. per acre, payable under a system of deferred payments. In the Eastern division the minimum area to be selected is 40 acres, and the maximum 640 acres ; in the Central the maximum is 2,560 acres. 2nd, by additional purchases of the same areas and under like conditions after the completion of the condition of residence upon the original selection. 3rd, by purchasing at double the price above mentioned, without the condition of residence, the maximum area being 320 acres. 4th, Government land is also sold at auction, the upset prices being 8*l*. for town, 2*l*. 10*s*. for suburban, and 1*l*. 5*s*. per acre for country lots. The area sold is not to exceed 200,000 acres annually, and the maximum area for purchasers is 640 acres in one block.

In the Western division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants under various forms. The total land alienated or in process of alienation at end of 1892 was 46,295,954 acres. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds is 130,309,466. The total land area of the colony, excluding the surface covered by rivers and lakes, is 195,882,150 acres. The total proceeds of sales during 1862–92 was 47,033,106*l*. The following table gives the statistics of rural holdings of various sizes for the past ten years ending March 31:—

Acreage	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
1 to 15 acres . . .	5,145	5,409	5,877	6,512	7,038	6,889	7,290	8,804	9,201	10,164
16 to 200 . . .	20,170	20,998	21,174	21,288	21,651	21,503	22,048	22,153	22,815	23,790
201 to 400 . . .	5,969	6,363	6,285	6,382	6,481	6,612	6,774	7,059	7,392	7,796
401 to 1,000 . . .	6,031	6,497	6,611	6,792	6,778	6,750	6,849	6,906	7,158	7,453
1,001 to 2,000 . . .	1,667	1,886	1,811	1,948	2,010	2,089	2,191	2,388	2,402	2,547
2,001 to 10,000 . . .	1,340	1,413	1,406	1,458	1,618	1,774	1,810	1,994	1,905	2,006
10,001 and upwards . . .	471	513	563	552	566	580	658	656	677	672
Total . . .	40,792	43,079	43,727	44,932	46,142	46,197	47,620	49,960	51,550	54,428

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during the last four years and the crops produced were as follows :—

Year ending 31 March	1890		1891		1892		1893	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 1,164,475		Acres 1,241,419		Acres 1,179,621		Acres 1,010,727	
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.
Wheat { Grain .	419,758	6,570,335	333,233	3,649,216	356,666	3,963,668	452,921	6,817,457
Hay .	82,880	140,348	83,827	96,014	66,435	75,883	89,396	116,061
Maize .	173,836	5,354,827	191,152	5,713,205	174,577	5,721,706	167,549	5,037,256
Barley { Grain .	5,440	113,109	4,937	81,383	4,459	93,446	41,618	91,701
Hay .	2,160	3,691	938	1,179	978	1,590	1,701	2,719
Oats { Grain .	22,358	543,330	14,102	256,659	12,958	276,259	20,890	466,603
Hay .	103,129	156,920	70,463	71,805	76,589	86,077	101,981	132,426
Potatoes .	17,551	50,096	19,406	52,791	22,560	62,283	18,502	52,105
Lucerne and sown grasses .	23,937	65,270	20,014	44,536	19,861	45,867	21,390	50,928
Tobacco	3,239	27,724	1,148	14,021	886	9,314	848	8,344

—	Sugar-cane		Vines			
Year ending 31 March	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit
				Gallons	Gallons	Tons
1890	18,730	168,862	7,867	688,685	3,702	2,951
1891	20,446	277,252	8,044	842,181	6,704	3,355
1892	22,262	185,258	8,281	913,107	6,114	3,694
1893	26,751	264,832	8,264	931,542	5,355	5,916

The principal fruit-culture of the colony is that of the orange. There were in 1893, 11,158 acres under oranges, with an estimated production of 692,266 cases, or 10,383,990 dozen.

On January 1, 1893, the colony had 58,080,114 sheep, 2,147,074 horned cattle, 481,416 horses, 249,522 pigs.

There were 117,693 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year 1891-92.

In 1887 a Forest Conservation Department was created and attached to one of the principal State departments. There are 21 State forests, covering 97,712 acres. The timber reserves number 1,058, and cover an area of 5,694,035 acres. The following are the general statistics for five years :—

Year	Timber cut in Reserves subject to Royalty	Revenue from Royalties, Licences, &c.	Quantity of Timber Sawn	Value of Timber Sawn
	Sup. ft.	£	Sq. ft.	£
1888	19,679,069	19,019	185,000,000	616,666
1889	16,225,207	16,521	185,021,000	617,000
1890	10,978,967	15,437	201,505,000	670,050
1891	12,760,497	18,455	—	—
1892	15,772,348	16,176	229,696,000	763,625

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold is found in all parts of the territory. The total value raised to the close of the year 1891 was 38,633,488*l*.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold, the produce of New South Wales, coined or exported since its discovery in 1851 :—

Periods	Weight	Value
	Oz.	£
1851-60	3,280,963	11,530,583
1861-65	2,233,001	8,606,290
1866-70	1,309,911	5,069,812
1871-75	1,612,227	6,207,265
1876-80	639,435	2,363,403
1881-85	624,835	2,325,501
1886-90	546,726	1,972,328
1891	153,336	558,306
1892	156,870	569,178
Total . .	10,557,304	39,202,666

Most of the gold produced in the colony is received at the Mint for coinage, and only about twenty per cent. is exported without passing through that institution.

The value of silver and silver-lead ore exported to the end of 1892 was 13,660,715*l*. In 1891, 350,661 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 56,884*l*., and 133,355 tons of silver-lead ore and metal, altogether valued at 2,420,950*l*.

The value of copper raised in 1892 was 114,559*l*. The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1892 amounted to 3,596,482*l*.

The value of the tin produced in 1882 was 833,461*l*., in 1885 415,626*l*., in 1887 525,420*l*., in 1892 152,994*l*. The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 5,828,657*l*.

In 1892 there were 101 coal mines, employing 10,514 men; the quantity of coal raised in 1892 was 3,780,968 tons, valued at 1,462,388*l*. The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1892 amounted to 27,271,429*l*.

There are 20 smelting furnaces in the colony, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. It is estimated that there were 32,508 persons employed in mining and smelting during 1891.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The following classification of manufactories, number of hands employed, and capital invested is compiled from the returns of 1891-92 :—

Classification	No. of Works	Hands	Capital Invested
			£
Treating raw pastoral products	140	1,983	729,908
Preparation of foods and drinks	512	7,741	4,899,007
Clothing and textile fabrics	259	7,552	1,550,415
Building materials	520	8,609	2,007,716
Metal works, machinery, &c.	267	10,188	2,893,429
Docks, slips, ship-building, &c.	32	1,506	262,475
Furniture, bedding, &c.	70	1,048	298,684
Paper, printing, binding, &c.	160	4,494	1,089,319
Vehicles, harness, saddlery	186	2,551	545,598
Light, fuel, and heat	57	1,885	569,132
Other works	137	2,026	804,021
Total	2,340	49,583	15,649,704

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the total trade of the colony for five years :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1888	21,229,277	20,920,130
1889	22,863,057	23,294,934
1890	22,615,004	22,045,937
1891	25,383,397	25,944,020
1892	20,776,526	21,972,247

The total customs revenue in 1892 amounted to 2,677,890*l.*, or 12·89 per cent. of the total value of the imports.

The following table gives the values of the total exports, home and foreign produce, for the last five years :—

Year	Home Produce Exported	Foreign Produce Exported	Total Exports
	£	£	£
1888	15,544,875	5,375,255	20,920,130
1889	17,423,311	5,871,623	23,294,934
1890	17,232,725	4,813,212	22,045,937
1891	21,103,816	4,840,204	25,944,020
1892	17,707,102	4,265,145	21,972,247

Wool is the staple export of the colony. The following is a table of the total quantities and values of wool exported since 1883 :—

Year	Weight	Value	Year	Weight	Value
	Lbs.	£		Lbs.	£
1883	197,040,132	10,136,244	1888	243,256,253	9,358,515
1884	183,016,518	9,382,500	1889	266,229,029	10,785,070
1885	173,373,425	7,678,247	1890	243,738,266	9,232,672
1886	178,650,611	7,201,976	1891	340,691,382	11,312,980
1887	224,295,209	9,200,071	1892	323,052,014	10,540,147

The direct commercial intercourse (exclusive of gold) of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for six years :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports into U. K. from N. S. W. . . .	£ 7,177,912	£ 8,708,250	£ 8,702,648	£ 8,791,239	£ 10,187,746	£ 9,992,716
Exports of British pro- duce to N. S. W. . .	6,345,817	8,078,311	7,014,827	7,334,666	8,999,969	6,566,352

The staple article of import from New South Wales into the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	£
1888	149,539,681	6,434,987
1889	152,267,520	6,425,056
1890	127,402,559	5,796,529
1891	165,465,000	6,612,224
1892	181,836,921	6,574,896

Next to wool, the most important articles of import into Great Britain from New South Wales are tin, of the value in 1892 of 304,379*l.*; silver ore, 836,893*l.*; copper, 86,417*l.*; tallow, 394,459*l.*; leather, 177,399*l.* The exports from Great Britain to New South Wales consist of all the principal articles of British manufacturing industry, chief among them iron of the value of 845,451*l.*, apparel and haberdashery, 871,762*l.*; cotton goods, 668,305*l.*; woollen goods, 525,468*l.* in 1892.

The following table shows the direction of the sea-borne trade of New South Wales in 1892 :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
United Kingdom . .	8,883,983	7,653,915
Australasian colonies .	6,272,776	2,883,466
Other British possessions .	577,707	481,553
United States . .	823,522	1,529,980
Other foreign countries .	1,290,121	3,389,122
Total . .	17,848,109	15,938,036

The overland trade was as follows for the last five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1888	3,040,010	5,559,681	8,599,691
1889	3,150,698	6,919,491	10,060,189
1890	4,707,341	8,026,376	12,733,717
1891	4,319,204	8,630,248	12,949,452
1892	2,928,417	6,034,211	8,962,628

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping of the Colony in 1892 consisted of 60 sailing vessels of 3,282 tons, and 46 steamers of 5,848 tons ; total 106 vessels of 9,130 tons.

The number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, during three years were :—

Year	British		Foreign		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1890 {	Entered .	2,655 2,101,930	234	311,317	2,889	2,413,247
	Cleared .	2,556 2,055,033	221	293,592	2,777	2,348,625
1891 {	Entered .	2,712 2,431,561	309	390,337	3,021	2,821,898
	Cleared .	2,776 2,471,046	324	401,292	3,100	2,872,338
1892 {	Entered .	2,706 2,473,933	254	330,616	2,960	2,804,549
	Cleared .	2,806 2,503,917	261	338,718	3,067	2,842,635

Of the total cleared in 1892, 1,290 of 1,594,108 tons were from Sydney, and 1,008 of 1,024,318 tons were from Newcastle.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1891 there were 10,073 miles of Government roads metalled, gravelled, or ballasted ; 10,212 formed and drained, and 12,547 miles cleared ; also 6,281 miles of roads in municipalities.

The following are particulars of the railways in the colony on June 30, 1893 :—Lines open for traffic, 2,351 miles. The total amount of money

expended on railway construction and equipment to June 30, 1893, was 33,456,496*l*. The gross earnings for 1892-93 amounted to 3,222,423*l*., working expenses 1,250,099*l*., and percentage of working expenses to the gross earnings, 38·8. There were also, at the close of 1892, 81 miles of private railways, which had a capital expenditure of 438,841*l*.

The tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1893, 419 miles open for traffic, the capital cost being £1,118,471.

In 1892 there were 1,423 post-offices and 377 receiving-offices; number of letters carried, 76,575,400; post-cards, 827,360; newspapers, 45,520,500; packets, &c., 12,380,200; income, 447,945*l*.; expenditure, 447,726*l*.; money orders issued, 522,805 for 1,762,713*l*.

At the end of December 1892 there were in operation 26,443 miles of telegraph wire; cost of construction 801,918*l*.; stations, 706; number of telegrams, 4,046,251; receipts, 203,417*l*.; including telephones the expenditure was 269,790*l*.; and the net revenue, 185,014*l*.

Money and Credit.

Statistics of money and bills in circulation within the colony for five years are given below:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Notes	Bills
	£	£	£	£	£
1888	8,459,503	509,614	28,242	1,591,500	84,111
1889	8,487,851	517,440	29,720	1,489,153	96,459
1890	9,153,250	541,478	31,140	1,503,404	119,938
1891	8,280,261	561,062	32,487	1,596,761	139,815
1892	9,000,496	578,452	34,841	1,489,872	104,223

Value of gold, silver, and bronze coin issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during five years, was:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1888	2,187,000	11,285	1,630	2,199,915
1889	3,294,000	22,375	1,560	3,317,935
1890	2,808,000	35,175	1,460	2,844,635
1891	2,673,000	17,200	1,980	2,692,180
1892	2,837,000	13,925	2,065	2,852,990

The assets of the banks trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the Colony for the last quarter of each of the last five years, were:—

Year	Coin	Bullion	Landed Property	Notes and Bills discounted, &c.	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Total Assets
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	5,293,213	59,141	1,133,801	37,830,481	303,857	2,094,480	46,914,973
1889	4,984,874	82,704	1,542,621	40,756,616	306,464	2,479,071	50,152,350
1890	5,619,111	87,659	1,644,179	43,009,559	287,568	1,788,901	52,436,977
1891	4,716,067	79,768	1,634,605	45,001,118	265,268	1,771,710	53,468,536
1892	5,217,371	95,894	1,801,590	44,135,729	227,795	1,339,513	53,317,892

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were:—

Year	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Total Deposits	Balances due to other Banks	Total Liabilities
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	1,634,255	99,680	10,556,627	21,360,684	31,917,311	263,326	33,914,572
1889	1,516,047	120,498	9,825,194	23,951,948	33,777,142	258,103	35,671,790
1890	1,557,805	127,442	10,064,518	25,395,600	35,460,118	103,572	37,248,937
1891	1,673,425	115,090	9,188,873	26,470,817	35,659,690	108,530	37,556,735
1892	1,439,872	104,223	9,207,109	26,357,083	35,564,192	63,093	37,171,380

During the financial crisis of 1893 eight of the banks suspended, but re-opened shortly afterwards on a reconstructed basis, and financial operations soon regained their equilibrium.

Of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, established in 1832, the Governor is president, and by him the trustees are appointed. Besides the head office in Sydney there are fifteen branches in the country districts. There are also post-office savings-banks. Statistics are given below of both branches of savings-banks:—

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount on Dec. 31	Average per Depositor		
		£	£	s.	d.
1888	128,297	4,037,675	31	9	5
1889	134,914	4,280,083	31	14	6
1890	143,826	4,730,469	32	17	10
1891	158,426	5,342,135	33	14	5
1892	167,726	5,706,081	34	0	5

There are also savings-banks in connection with Land, Building, and Investment companies.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Secretary*, Samuel Yardley, C.M.G.

Under the supervision of the Governor of New South Wales are NORFOLK ISLAND, 29° S. latitude, 168° E. longitude, area 10 square miles, population about 750; PITCAIRN ISLAND, 25° S., 130° W., area 3 square miles, population 120; and LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 30' S., 159° E., population 55.

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Chalmers (R.), A History of Currency in the British Colonies. London, 1893.

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NEW ZEALAND.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act the colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise practically amounting to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Governor has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or can reserve them for Her Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists at present of forty-six members, who are paid at the rate of 150*l.* per annum. Those appointed before September 17, 1891, are life members, but those appointed subsequently to that date hold their seats for seven years only, though they are eligible for reappointment. By an Act passed in 1887, the number of members of the House of Representatives was reduced to seventy-four, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. They are paid at the rate of 240*l.* per annum. The qualifications of electors for European representation are:—(a) Residence in the colony for one year, and in the electoral district for six months immediately preceding registration, in case of Europeans 21 years of age and upwards; (b) freehold estate of the value of 25*l.*; (c) for male Maoris 21 years of age, enrolment as ratepayer, or freehold

estate of the value of 25*l*. In 1893 females were admitted to the franchise. No elector may vote in respect of more than one constituency at any election.

For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in any Maori electoral district—of which there are four only in the colony—can vote.

At the general election in 1890 there were 183,171 electors on the rolls for the electoral districts, which returned 70 European members to the House of Representatives; and at the election of the four Maori members for the districts under the Maori Representation Act, 7,086 votes of natives were recorded.

The proportion of representation to population was in 1890 one European member in the House of Representatives to every 8,928 persons, and one Maori member to every 10,381 natives.

The proportion of electors to population in the year 1890 was one to every 3·4 persons.

Governor.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., appointed Governor of New Zealand, 7th June, 1892.

The Governor, who is by virtue of his office Commander-in-Chief of the forces, has a salary of 5,000*l*., which is to cover all expenses of his establishment and for travelling.

The general administration rests with a responsible Ministry consisting of about seven members.

The following is the list of the present Ministry:—

Premier, Minister for Public Works, Minister of Native Affairs and Defence.—Hon. R. J. Seddon.

Attorney-General, Colonial Secretary, and Minister of Marine.—Hon. Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Education and of Labour, and Commissioner of Stamp Duties.—Hon. W. P. Reeves.

Minister of Lands and Immigration, Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Forests.—Hon. J. Mackenzie.

Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Electric Telegraph Commissioner, and Commissioner of Trade and Customs.—Hon. J. G. Ward.

Minister of Justice and of Mines.—Hon. A. J. Cadman.

Member of Executive Council (without portfolio) representing the Native Race.—Hon. J. Carroll.

Member of Executive Council (without portfolio).—Hon. W. Montgomery.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.—Hon. Major W. J. Steward.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington on account of the central position of the latter city.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs for purposes of local government. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the

road districts, which are very numerous, there are town districts and river and harbour boards.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, known as the North and Middle Islands, besides the South or Stewart's Island, and small outlying islands. The group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles across at the broadest part. Its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. New Zealand is situated 1,200 miles to the east of the Australian continent. It was first visited by Tasman in 1642, afterwards by Captain Cook in 1769.

The area of New Zealand is estimated at 104,471 square miles. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,468 square miles, the Middle Island 56,525, while Stewart's Island has an area of 665 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840. The total acreage of the colony is 66,710,320, and up to the end of 1892, 20,364,209 acres had been alienated from the Crown. The following table gives the population of New Zealand, exclusive of aborigines, at various dates, according to census returns:—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1858	33,679	25,734	59,413	—
1864	106,580	65,578	172,158	19
1871	150,267	105,993	256,260	6·3
1878	230,998	183,414	414,412	8
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	6
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3·6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1·7

The population of each provincial district and its area, with the population per square mile, is shown in the succeeding table as at last census (1891):—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population	Persons to a square mile
Auckland	25,746	133,159	5·17
Taranaki	3,308	22,065	6·70
Wellington	11,003	97,725	8·90
Hawke's Bay	4,410	28,506	6·44
Marlborough	4,753	12,767	2·69
Nelson	10,269	34,770	3·38
Westland	4,641	15,887	3·42
Canterbury	14,040	128,392	9·15
Otago	25,487	153,097	6·00

In April 1891 the population of the North Island was 281,445; of the South Island, including Stewart's Island, 344,913. In 1876, New Zealand, previously divided into ten provinces, was divided into counties and boroughs. The census of 1891 gave the total population as 668,651, including 41,993 Maoris. The total included 4,444 Chinese, of whom only 18 were females.

Of the Maoris, 22,861 were males, and 19,132 females. The total number includes 2,760 half-castes, living as members of Maori tribes, and 251 Maori wives of European husbands. In 1857 the number of Maoris was estimated at 56,049, but this statement is not closely reliable.

Of the total population, excluding Maoris, in 1891, 605,196 persons, or 96·72 per cent., were British-born subjects. Of these, 366,716, or 58·61 per cent., were born in New Zealand, and 218,834, or 34·97 per cent., born in the United Kingdom (117,070 in England, 2,214 in Wales, 51,916 in Scotland, and 47,634 in Ireland).

The foreign subjects numbered 14,594, or 2·33 per cent. of the population.

Excluding the Chinese, 67·62 per cent. of the population was found to be unmarried; 29·18 per cent. married; and 3·20 widowers or widows.

Of the population, enumerated in April 1891, 352,097 lived in the rural districts; 270,343 or 43·14 per cent., lived in boroughs; 913 lived on adjacent islands, and 3,305 were on board ship.

Of the total population in 1891, 59·67 per cent. were returned as dependents; 14·45 per cent. as agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers; 11·25 per cent. industrial; 6·89 per cent. commercial; 3·98 per cent. domestic; 2·52 per cent. professional; and 1·24 per cent. indefinite.

At the census of 1891 there were four towns with over 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand—namely, Auckland, 28,613, or with suburbs, 51,127; Wellington (the seat of Government), 31,021, or with suburbs, 33,224; Christchurch, 16,223, or with suburbs, 47,846; and Dunedin, 22,376, or with suburbs, 45,865 inhabitants.

The estimated population of the colony, excluding 41,993 Maoris, was on December 31, 1892, 650,433 persons (345,146 males and 305,287 females).

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1888	18,902	577	5,708	3,617	13,194
1889	18,457	612	5,772	3,632	12,685
1890	18,278	603	5,994	3,797	12,284
1891	18,273	638	6,518	3,805	11,755
1892	17,876	593	6,459	4,002	11,417

The birth rate for the year 1892 was 27·83 per 1,000 persons living; the death rate was 10·06 per 1,000; and the marriage rate, 6·23.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1888	13,606	22,781	—9,175 ¹
1889	15,392	15,178	214
1890	15,028	16,810	—1,782 ¹
1891	14,431	17,629	—3,198 ¹
1892	18,122	13,164	4,958

¹ Decrease, excess of emigration.

Religion.

There is no State Church, and no State aid is given to any form of religion. When the settlements of Canterbury and Otago were originally founded, the bodies in connection with the Church of England and the Free Church of Scotland respectively obtained endowments from the Societies by which the settlements were organised, which they still retain. For purposes of the Church of England the colony is divided into six dioceses—Auckland, Waiapu, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The Bishop of Wellington is now the Primate. The Roman Catholic Church has four dioceses. The Archbishop resides at Wellington. The list of officiating clergy under the Marriage Act shows the numbers given below. The churches and chapels are given from the census of 1891 :—

Denomination	Number of clergy	Number of churches and chapels, &c.	Denomination	Number of clergy	Number of churches and chapels, &c.
Church of England	274	414	Baptist . .	18	35
Presbyterian .	179	370	Other Christian		
Roman Catholic .	132	193	bodies . .	31	175
Methodist bodies .	160	376	Hebrew . .	7	5
Congregational .	18	30			

According to the census of 1891, 40·51 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maoris) belonged to the Church of England, 22·62 were Presbyterians, 10·14 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects represented being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 485,972, and Roman Catholics, 85,856, or 13·73 per cent. of the population. There were 1,463 Jews, 3,928 Pagans, and 15,342 objected to state their religion.

Instruction.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, and grants degrees by virtue of a royal charter. It receives an annual grant of 3,000*l*. It awards scholarships to be held by students at affiliated colleges. The number of graduates admitted after examination is 373. There are three affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 9 professors and 16 lecturers; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 5 professors and 4 lecturers; and the Auckland University College, with 4 professors and 1 lecturer. They are all endowed with lands. Total students (1892) 695, of whom 419 were matriculated.

At the end of 1892 there were in operation 24 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 166 teachers and 2,262 pupils. Five endowed schools were not in operation. The income of all the schools for 1891 was about 53,000*l*., of which 25,868*l*. was from endowments, and 20,766*l*. from fees. The colonial primary school system is administered by an Education Department, under a Minister, 13 Education Boards, and 1,092 School Committees. There are 1,302 public primary schools, with 3,180 teachers, and 122,620 scholars on the rolls; average attendance, 99,070. School age is from 5 to 15. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13 in those districts in

which the school committees bring the compulsory clauses of the Act into operation. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no secondary schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which fees are charged. The system is maintained by a statutory allowance of 3*l*. 15*s*. per annum to the boards for each average attendance; by special votes of about 10,800*l*. per annum for inspection and scholarships; and by further special votes for school buildings, of which the amounts vary according to circumstances.

There are 67 native village schools, with 88 teachers, 2,213 scholars on the rolls, and average attendance of 1,634; and 4 boarding schools for native children, at which 65 Government scholars are under instruction. Total net expenditure by Government on native schools in 1892 was 14,220*l*.

Total Government expenditure in 1892-93 upon education of all kinds 415,550*l*., including 10,133*l*. for industrial schools.

There are 272 private schools, 678 teachers, and 14,208 scholars.

There is a medical school, and a school of mines; a school of agriculture, 2 normal schools, 3 schools of art.

In 1891 there were 298 public libraries, mechanics' institutes, and other literary and scientific institutions, with 14,489 members, 330,770 volumes. There are now (1893) 53 daily papers, 15 tri-weekly, 26 bi-weekly, 59 weekly, and 22 monthly.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is in the hands of five supreme court judges, five judges of district courts, and twenty-nine resident magistrates, who hold courts at one hundred and fifty-four places. There are numerous justices of the peace.

The convictions for the last five years in the superior and inferior courts (for 1892 approximately) were:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Europeans summarily convicted	14,259	13,861	13,885	13,051	13,000
Europeans convicted before supreme or district courts	255	224	192	214	184

There are 10 principal gaols and 31 minor gaols. At the end of 1892 these gaols contained 447 prisoners. The police force consists of 483 officers and men.

Pauperism.

The Government does not deal directly with pauperism. The colony is divided into hospital and charitable aid districts. The boards rate the local bodies within their boundaries, and receive Government subsidy equal to what is raised. There are, besides, what are called 'separate institutions,' or 'incorporated hospitals and benevolent societies,' which receive from Government 2*s*. a pound on private subscriptions. The total sum paid in 1892 out of the Consolidated Fund was 65,941*l*.

At the end of 1892 the number of indoor pauper cases was 680.

1,489 children (819 boys and 670 girls) were wholly or in part maintained by the Government in industrial schools and other institutions, or were boarded out.

Finance.

The ordinary and territorial revenue and expenditure for five calendar years are given below. The figures exclude all advances, refunds, and cross entries of all kinds.

REVENUE.

Years ended 31st Dec.	Ordinary Revenue							Territorial Revenue	Total Revenue
	From Taxation			Railways	Postal ² and Tele-graph	Other Sources	Total Ordinary		
	Direct	Indirect	Total ¹						
	£	£	£						
1888	819,792	1,440,991	2,260,783 ¹	1,019,791	318,558	180,449	3,779,581	330,234	4,109,815
1889	557,137	1,528,856	2,085,993 ¹	1,018,212	329,440	202,123	3,635,768	356,151	3,991,919
1890	579,262	1,593,903	2,173,165 ¹	1,143,989	340,563	186,145	3,843,862	364,166	4,208,028
1891	572,754	1,609,775	2,182,529 ¹	1,114,055	363,029	144,694	3,804,307	341,924	4,146,231
1892	676,369	1,716,427	2,392,796	1,154,592	299,603	192,410	4,039,401	349,850	4,389,251

¹ The amounts stated above as the revenue received from taxation sources do not represent the true taxation for each year, on account of the property tax being collected in the latter part of any one year and the beginning of the next. The true taxation per head of population was 3*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* in 1884, 3*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* in 1890, and 3*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* in 1892.

² Not including revenue from telephone. The amount was 18,582*l.* in 1889-90, 19,252*l.* in 1890-91, and 19,155*l.* in 1892-93.

EXPENDITURE.

Years ended 31st Dec.	Charges of the Public Debt	Railways	Public Instruction	Postal and Tele-graphs	Constabulary, Militia, and Volunteers	Other Ordinary Expenditure	Total Ordinary Expenditure	Territorial Expenditure	Total Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	1,569,557 ¹	675,895	377,234	252,832	188,358	671,317	3,735,193	227,719	3,961,721
1889	1,616,501 ¹	626,939	377,716	273,754	157,119	702,262	3,754,291	227,430	3,962,912
1890	1,640,289 ¹	725,932	397,885	257,684	168,492	680,157	3,869,839	211,726	4,081,565
1891	1,597,362 ¹	727,609	441,269	253,080	180,913	710,648	3,910,881	224,662	4,135,543
1892	1,601,706 ¹	690,627	408,208	283,693	164,371	672,157	3,820,762	223,928	4,044,690

¹ The charges of the sinking fund met by debentures issued under the Consolidation Stock Act, 1884, are not included. The amount of debentures issued was, in 1888, 263,200*l.*; in 1889, 275,200*l.*; in 1890, 288,000*l.*; in 1891, 282,300*l.*; and in 1892, 280,300*l.*

The expenditure out of loan money for the same periods was as follows (advances to or refunds from the Consolidated Fund have been omitted, and the expenditure given is that on services only):—

Years ended December 31	On Construction of Railways	On Roads	Other Services ¹	Total Expenditure out of Loans
	£	£	£	£
1888	284,392	151,109	199,747	635,248
1889	244,906	92,333	116,051	453,290
1890	187,229	71,371	87,207	345,807
1891	143,957	95,079	107,288	346,324
1892	179,273	102,090	127,073	408,436

¹ Excluding moneys lent to local bodies and repayable by instalments—viz. 85,206*l.* in 1888, 58,426*l.* in 1889, 53,010*l.* in 1890, 172,024*l.* in 1891, and 80,345*l.* in 1892.

The direct taxation prior to 1892 consisted of a property tax of one penny in the pound on all assessed real and personal property, with exemption of 500*l.*, and the stamp duties; but in 1891 a land and income assessment act was passed repealing the property tax. This act provides for an ordinary land tax on the actual value of land, certain deductions and exemptions being allowed on account of improvements and mortgages. Mortgages are subject to the tax. The rate for 1892–93 was 1*d.* in the pound, yielding a revenue of about 300,000*l.* In addition to the ordinary land-tax there is a graduated tax on land, rising from one-eighth of a penny in the pound on values from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, up to one penny and six-eighths in the pound on values of 210,000*l.* and upwards. The indirect taxation is by way of customs duty and excise duty on beer made in the colony. The average per head of taxation in 1892 was 3*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, excluding Maoris.

For the year ended March 31, 1893, the total ordinary revenue, exclusive of receipts from sales of lands, was 4,219,536*l.*, of which the customs duties constituted 1,642,590*l.*; stamps, with post and telegraph cash receipts, 658,424*l.*; land tax, 297,181*l.*; income tax, 67,368*l.*; property tax, 17,126*l.*; and railways, 1,174,099*l.* The revenue together with the proceeds of debentures issued under 'The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884,' for the accretions of sinking fund for the year (280,300*l.*) amounted to 4,499,836*l.* At the beginning of the year a surplus was shown of 165,571*l.*, making a total of 4,665,407*l.* available for expenditure during the year.

The total ordinary expenditure was 4,153,125*l.*, in addition to which, 200,000*l.* was paid to the Public Works Fund for carrying on public works out of revenue instead of out of borrowed money, and 28,502*l.* was transferred to the Land Fund to balance the deficiency in that account. There was thus a surplus of 283,780*l.* on March 31, 1893. The chief items of expenditure were: interest and sinking fund, 1,821,129*l.*; railways, 729,277*l.*; education, 377,941*l.*; postal and telegraph, 277,224*l.*; defence and constabulary, 173,220*l.*

The receipts from land sales amounted to 110,355*l.*

The estimated expenditure out of ordinary revenue for 1893–94 amounts to 4,409,371*l.*, and the revenue, including the surplus of 283,780*l.* brought forward, to 4,823,480*l.*, leaving an anticipated surplus of 414,109*l.*

The total expenditure in public works from 1870 to March 31, 1893, was 27,736,153*l.*, including discount and charges for raising loans.

The public debt for five calendar years is shown in the following table:—

Years	Debentures and Stock	Sinking Fund	Net debt	Net debt per head.	Interest	Sinking Fund	Total Charge
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£
1888	38,325,550	1,353,779	36,971,771	60 17 6	1,750,571	117,540	1,868,111
1889	38,483,250	1,320,359	37,162,891	59 18 3	1,772,596	117,540	1,890,116
1890	38,802,350	1,407,604	37,394,746	59 15 4	1,769,051	117,540	1,886,591
1891	38,844,914	972,584	37,872,330	59 14 7	1,744,730	108,535	1,853,265
1892	39,192,519	1,087,557	38,104,962	58 13 3	1,734,185	108,469	1,842,654

On March 31, 1893, the net indebtedness was 38,144,070*l.*, or an average of 58*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* per head of population.

By the provisions of 'The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884,' the Government is empowered to issue debentures in every year equivalent to the annual increase of the sinking fund, the proceeds to be paid to the consolidated revenue. By the conversion of some of the loans into consolidated stock, the sinking funds relating to such converted loans have been set free.

LOCAL FINANCE.

For the purposes of local government the colony is divided into 93 boroughs and 78 counties, the latter being subdivided into 254 road districts and 41 town districts.

The following table shows receipts from rates and from Government and all other sources (including loans), and the expenditure and outstanding loans, of the local governing bodies (counties, boroughs, town, road, river, drainage, and harbour boards), for five years ended March 31 :—

Year	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans
	From Rates	From other Sources		
	£	£	£	£
1888	433,831	1,306,661	1,819,787	5,812,803
1889	445,928	992,567	1,560,604	5,892,050
1890	460,303	914,413	1,476,540	5,978,059
1891	463,581	899,666	1,381,319	6,042,693
1892	488,824	907,420	1,400,467	6,081,934

According to the results of the assessment made as on November 1, 1891, the total improved value of land in the colony, whether occupied or not, whether belonging to persons, companies, local bodies, natives, or the Crown, was: counties, 85,818,167*l.*; boroughs, 36,406,862*l.*; total, 122,225,029*l.* The value of the improvements was: in counties, 27,922,735*l.*; in boroughs, 18,442,526*l.*; total, 46,365,297*l.*

Defence.

The first consideration has been to provide sufficient means of protection for the principal ports of the colony. The approaches thereto are defended by batteries of heavy ordnance, supplemented by torpedo-boats and submarine mines.

The Volunteer force has a strength of 8,520 of all ranks. There is besides a permanent militia, consisting of an artillery branch of 134 officers and men. Torpedo branch 66. The police force numbers 483. All males from 17 to 55 years of age are liable to serve in the Militia. It was found by the census that in 1891 there were 164,777 persons at ages liable to be called upon for this service.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. Of the total area, sixty-seven millions of acres, nine millions are barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country. The total acreage under crop (including 8,262,045 acres in sown grasses and

154,254 acres broken up but not under crop) in 1893 was 9,713,745 acres. Of thirty-four millions of acres of Crown lands remaining for disposal, fifteen millions are open grass or fern country and ten millions forest.

The rural lands of the colony can be bought from the Crown for cash. They can also be held on deferred payment or perpetual leases (with restriction of area) or in some parts on pastoral leases. The largest freehold estates are held in the Middle Island. The total extent of occupied holdings over one acre in 1891 was 31,867,505 acres, of which 12,410,242 acres were freehold of the occupier, 6,987,287 leased from private individuals or corporations, and 12,469,976 acres rented from the Crown for pastoral purposes. The following table shows the number of holdings of various sizes, and number of acres held in freehold and leasehold, exclusive of Crown lands held for pastoral purposes in 1891 :—

Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acreage		
		Freehold	Leasehold, &c. ¹	Total
Over . . 1 to . . 10 acres inclusive	11,116	28,124	24,343	52,467
" . . 10 " . . 50 "	8,899	148,965	105,751	254,716
" . . 50 " . . 100 "	5,613	277,135	158,128	435,263
" . . 100 " . . 200 "	6,851	654,729	374,022	1,028,751
" . . 200 " . . 320 "	3,916	609,857	403,462	1,013,319
" . . 320 " . . 640 "	3,802	1,057,676	660,070	1,717,746
" . . 640 " . . 1,000 "	1,321	662,612	395,849	1,058,461
" . . 1,000 " . . 5,000 "	1,675	2,144,627	1,280,558	3,425,185
" . . 5,000 " . . 10,000 "	247	1,208,819	559,980	1,768,799
" . . 10,000 " . . 20,000 "	189	1,911,063	788,341	2,699,404
" . . 20,000 " . . 50,000 "	117	2,507,848	833,083	3,340,931
" . . 50,000 " . . 100,000 "	24	801,647	723,000	1,524,647
Upwards of 100,000 acres	7	397,140	680,700	1,077,840
Total	43,777	12,410,242	6,987,287	19,397,529

¹ Leased by occupiers from others than the Crown.

At the census of 1891 there were in New Zealand 68,607 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, of whom 25,826 were farmers, 14,286 relatives assisting on farms, 13,749 farm labourers, 1,426 runholders, and 6,427 station hands.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows :—

Years	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Hay		
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	Tons	Average per acre
1889	362,153	8,770	24·22	367,225	10,977	29·89	45,027	1,402	31·15	50,656	71,296	1·41
1890	335,861	8,448	25·15	426,071	13,673	32·10	42,402	1,342	31·67	45,889	65,476	1·43
1891	301,460	5,724	18·99	346,224	9,947	28·73	32,740	758	23·18	44,045	62,901	1·43
1892	402,273	10,258	25·50	323,508	11,009	34·03	24,268	689	28·38	46,652	67,361	1·44
1893	381,245	8,378	21·98	326,531	9,894	30·30	24,906	654	26·27	61,811	93,293	1·51

The production of butter for the year 1890 amounted to 16,310,012 lbs., and of cheese to 9,975,698 lbs.

The live stock of the colony consisted in April, 1891, of 211,040 horses, 831,831 cattle, 18,227,186 sheep, 308,812 pigs, and 1,790,070 head of poultry. The greatest increase of live stock in recent years has been in sheep. They numbered in 1858, 1,523,324; 1864, 4,937,273; 1874, 11,704,853; 1886, 16,580,388; and in 1891, 18,227,186.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading manufactories and works in the colony :—

Years	Number of factories	Hands employed	Estimated Capital	Estimated Produce
			£	£
1890	2,570	29,880	5,826,976	9,422,146
1885	2,268	25,655	5,697,117	7,436,649
1881	1,643	17,938	3,605,471	Not obtained
1878	1,271	14,177	3,051,072	Not obtained

The largest items in the estimated value of manufactures and produce in 1890 were: meat freezing and preserving, 1,464,659*l.*; tanning, wool scouring, &c., 1,026,349*l.*; grain mills, 991,812*l.*; saw mills, 832,959*l.*; boot factories, 403,736*l.*; iron and brass works, 403,635*l.*

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of minerals produced for ten years ending December 31, 1892.

Year	Silver		Antimony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	Ounces	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Ounces	Value in £
1883	16,826	3,785	31	804	384	1,155	421,764	210,882	6,518	336,606	248,374	993,352
1884	24,914	5,125	—	—	318	809	480,831	240,416	6,393	342,151	229,946	921,797
1885	16,624	3,169	666	5,289	602	1,716	511,063	255,531	5,876	299,770	237,371	948,615
1886	12,108	2,946	62	1,784	328	1,316	534,353	267,176	4,920	257,653	227,079	903,569
1887	20,809	3,453	134	3,999	305	895	558,620	279,310	6,791	362,449	203,869	811,100
1888	403	71	376	6,246	1,085	2,404	613,895	306,947	8,482	389,933	201,219	801,066
1889	24,105	4,043	493	5,319	1,080	2,569	586,445	293,222	7,519	329,590	203,211	808,549
1890	32,637	6,162	515	11,121	482	1,004	637,397	349,936	7,438	378,563	193,193	773,438
1891	28,023	5,151	413	4,950	1,153	2,634	668,794	379,738	8,388	437,056	251,996	1,007,488
1892	22,053	3,996	364	4,900	521	1,239	673,315	377,427	8,705	517,678	238,079	954,744

Commerce.

Only a small proportion of the imports are admitted duty free. Nearly all classes of imports are taxed. Luxuries, such as spirits, wine, and tobacco, are highly rated. For a very large number of dutiable articles (including clothing) other than these the rates of duty are 25, 20, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The value of the trade is shown in the accompanying table:—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Colonial Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1888	5,941,900	7,255,128	512,197	7,767,325
1889	6,308,863	9,042,008	299,856	9,341,864
1890	6,260,525	9,428,761	382,959	9,811,720
1891	6,503,849	9,400,094	166,303	9,566,397
1892	6,943,056	9,365,868	168,983	9,534,851

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1892 are shown in the following table:—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export	Value
	£		£
Clothing, and materials for	1,871,843	Colonial produce :	
Iron and steel goods, machinery, &c.	1,000,915	Wool	4,313,307
Sugar	408,400	Gold	951,963
Tea	139,876	Grain, pulse, flour	860,151
Spirits, wines, and beer	269,993	Frozen meat	1,033,377
Tobacco and cigars	121,664	Kauri gum	517,678
Paper, printed books, and stationery	306,179	Tallow	165,513
Coal	116,553	Timber	87,581
Bags and sacks	69,465	Hides, skins, leather	371,297
Fruit	121,368	Live stock	20,575
Oils	119,533	Butter and cheese	318,204
Fancy goods	78,825	Bacon and hams	16,088
Other imports, excluding specie	2,117,930	Preserved meats	69,420
Specie	200,512	Grass seed	59,110
		Other articles	581,604
		British and foreign produce	125,052
		Specie	43,931
Total	6,943,056	Total	9,534,851

The expansion of the export trade in wool, grain, frozen meat, kauri gum, and timber, in the last four decennial periods, as shown in the following table:—

Years	Wool	Grain	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Timber, Saw'n & Hew'n
	Lbs.	Bushels	Cwts.	Tons	Feet
1862	9,839,265	6,602	—	1,103	745,750 ¹
1872	41,886,997	1,058,480	—	4,811	4,568,435
1882	65,322,707	4,310,984	15,244	5,533	16,486,901
1892	118,180,912	6,625,525	869,600	8,705	22,860,551

[¹ And 2,402 loads.

In 1857 the export of gold was 10,436 oz., valued at 40,442*l*. It rose to 628,450 oz., value 2,431,723*l*., in 1863. In 1882 the export was

230,893 oz., value 921,664*l.*; and in 1892 237,393 oz., value 951,963*l.* The total value of gold entered for export from the colony to December 31, 1892, was 48,387,861*l.* Most of the mining is done on Government land.

The following table shows the value of trade with the leading countries for four years:—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1889	1890	1891	1892	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	4,138,077	4,221,270	4,369,633	4,767,369	6,559,682	7,401,350	7,140,831	7,483,618
Australian Colonies	1,107,132	1,087,593	1,013,549	1,112,099	2,145,671	1,634,248	1,705,561	1,367,314
Pacific Islands	153,344	176,509	246,354	210,506	144,564	143,767	148,410	140,729
India and Ceylon	204,373	132,847	275,250	171,716	12,973	4,542	2,551	4,271
China	111,621	59,421	40,718	51,866	19,907	16,837	7,972	4,109
Mauritius . .	129,943	91,520	70,650	55,031	254	1,346	4	31
United States	342,436	355,395	361,795	381,627	341,362	583,134	515,208	520,797
Other places	121,937	135,970	125,900	192,842	74,852	26,496	45,860	13,932
Totals	6,308,863	6,260,525	6,503,849	6,943,056	9,399,265	9,811,720	9,566,397	9,534,851

The value of the total trade (imports and exports) for five years at each of the principal ports is given as follows:—

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
1888	2,337,622	2,256,691	3,280,922	2,607,017
1889	2,405,218	2,548,902	3,289,881	2,967,089
1890	2,623,559	2,739,567	3,425,782	2,779,640
1891	2,813,357	2,603,821	2,854,152	2,810,418
1892	2,857,564	2,844,068	3,069,336	2,771,216

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports into U. K. from N. Z. . . .	£	£	£	£	£
	5,920,774	6,752,260	8,347,430	8,192,594	7,751,741
Imports of British produce to N. Z.	2,992,006	3,194,587	3,314,482	3,369,177	3,450,537

The principal imports into the United Kingdom from New Zealand in 1892 were: wheat 382,810*l.*, fresh mutton 1,567,246*l.*, wool 4,026,577*l.*, gum 178,845*l.*, hemp 87,620*l.*; the chief exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand were apparel and haberdashery 451,947*l.*, cottons 454,792*l.*, iron (wrought and unwrought) 412,394*l.*, woollens 236,495*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1893 the registered vessels of the colony engaged in both foreign and coasting trade were 314 sailing vessels of 35,234 tons, and 179 steamers of 39,347 tons; total 493 vessels of 74,581 tons.

The following statistics show the shipping inwards and outwards for five years :—

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1888	570	456,237	683	526,435	687	524,874	701	531,478
1889	627	501,004	781	602,634	734	577,087	762	593,252
1890	574	503,036	744	662,769	729	644,032	745	649,705
1891	630	526,654	737	618,515	715	613,914	744	625,807
1892	595	584,342	686	675,223	651	629,386	689	656,100

Of the vessels entered inwards in 1892, 203 of 335,577 tons were British; 411 of 265,769 tons colonial; and 72 of 73,877 tons foreign. Of vessels outwards, 189 of 315,633 tons were British; 424 of 263,504 tons colonial, and 76 of 76,963 tons foreign.

For the year 1892, the shipping at five principal ports was as under :—

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland . . .	255	229,138	239	181,349
Wellington . . .	116	156,057	80	117,431
Lyttelton . . .	61	68,638	81	126,544
Dunedin . . .	68	78,271	37	48,782
Bluff Harbour . .	90	92,930	98	107,542

Internal Communications.

RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1893, there were 716 miles of Government railways open for traffic in the North Island, and 1,170 in the Middle Island, besides 150 miles of private lines—2,036 miles in all. For that year the revenue from Government railways was 1,181,521*l.*, and the expenditure 732,141*l.*, surplus 449,380*l.*, the expenditure being 61·97 per cent. of revenue. The total expenditure on construction of all the Government lines open, and unopen, to March 31, 1892, had amounted to 15,497,783*l.* In 1892-93 the tonnage of goods carried amounted to 2,258,238, and the passengers numbered 3,759,044.

The private line of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company is 84 miles long. The capital cost of construction and equipment to February 1893 was 766,598*l.* The gross earnings from traffic for the last financial year were 84,565*l.*, and the working expenses 34,580*l.*

The Midland Railway Company has 62 miles of line open for traffic. The total expenditure on this line to June 30, 1892, was 1,023,669*l.*, the revenue for the year 12,949*l.*, and the expenditure, equivalent to 66·88 per cent. of the revenue, 8,660*l.*

All the chief towns of the colony are provided with tramway systems worked by horses, steam-motors, or cables.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the last five years the Post Office received and despatched the following correspondence:—

Years	Letters	Post Cards	Books and Parcels	Newspapers	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Paid</i>
1888	40,398,020	1,654,097	4,728,308	16,202,849	162,387	144,450
1889	42,301,233	1,850,160	5,981,493	16,721,016	172,076	150,500
1890	43,917,200	2,010,499	6,159,130	17,912,734	176,427	151,286
1891	47,612,864	2,273,929	7,170,761	18,501,912	195,239	160,279
1892	50,610,742	2,571,036	13,288,387	18,557,565	199,438	160,423

The receipts of the Post Office Department, including commission on money orders, were 214,002*l.* for the year 1892. The officials numbered 2,299 in the combined Post and Telegraph Department, the working expenses of which amounted to 278,394*l.*

The telegraph system is entirely in the hands of the Government. On December 31, 1892, the colony had 5,479 miles of line and 13,459 of wire. In the year 1866 there were 699 miles of line and 1,390 of wire.

The number of telegrams despatched was, in 1892, 1,904,143, of which 1,686,064 were private messages. The total receipts from telegrams and incidental sources amounted to 103,813*l.*

The telephone is very generally used, and is in charge of the Telegraph Department. In March 1892 there were 3,160 miles of wire laid, 3,811 subscribers, and the revenue was 19,155*l.* per annum.

Money and Credit.¹

There were, in the year 1892, six banks of issue doing business in New Zealand. Three of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital amounting to 1,550,000*l.*, and reserves amounting to about 163,540*l.* The total average liabilities for the year of all six banks in respect of New Zealand transactions were 14,623,335*l.*, and the average assets 17,558,168*l.* The average amount on deposit was 13,587,062*l.* The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was 959,943*l.*

The post-office and private savings-bank business has been progressive during the last five years:—

Years	No. of Savings Banks	No. of Depositors	Amounts Deposited	Amounts Withdrawn	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year
			£	£	£
1888	295	103,046	1,974,043	1,794,832	2,691,693
1889	302	110,566	1,883,034	1,829,478	2,858,644
1890	303	118,344	2,047,840	1,891,478	3,137,023
1891	318	126,886	2,241,952	2,105,889	3,406,949
1892	327	135,827	2,255,097	2,224,269	3,580,544

Agent-General in London.—Westley Brook Perceval, K.C.M.G. ; *Secretary*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

See also under FINANCE.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands :

Chatham Islands, 43° 50' S., 177° W., 600 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 375 square miles ; population (1891) 459 (271 Europeans and 188 Maoris and Morioris) ; 66,000 sheep, 450 cattle.

Auckland Islands, 50° 31' S., 166° 19' E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a depôt of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30' W., 600 miles NNE. of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Population (1892) 8 persons.

Small uninhabited islands are: The Campbell Islands, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands.

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QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 37 members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly comprises 72 members, returned from 61 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot, a six months' residence qualifying every adult male for the franchise. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of £150 per annum, with travelling expenses. Owners of freehold estate of the clear value of 100%, or of house property of 10% annual value, or leasehold of 10% annual rent, or holders of pastoral lease or license from the Crown, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated. At the end of 1892 there were 84,632 registered electors.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I., &c. ; 1862, Military Secretary to the Government of India ; 1870, Member of the Viceroy's Council ; 1878, Member of Council of India in London ; 1883–88, Governor of Jamaica ; appointed Governor of Queensland December 1888.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of eight ministers, consisting of the following members :—

Premier, Vice-President of Executive Council, and Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. Hugh Muir Nelson.

Chief Secretary and Secretary for Railways.—Hon. Sir Thomas McLwraith, K.C.M.G.

Minister for Lands and Agriculture.—Hon. A. H. Barlow.

Postmaster-General and Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. W. H. Wilson.

Secretary for Mines and Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. Robt. Philp.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. H. Tozer.

Attorney-General.—Hon. T. J. Byrne.

Without Portfolio.—Hon. A. J. Thynne.

Each of the ministers who holds a portfolio has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. The Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.* per annum in addition. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Queensland is divided into 36 municipalities and 117 divisions. The municipalities (often of considerable area) have local government somewhat similar to that which prevails in England. The most populous municipality is Brisbane.

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The territory is of an estimated area of 668,497 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, with the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first Governor, Sir G. Bowen.

The first settlement of the Colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers. The growth of the population has been as follows :—

Years	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1881	213,525	7·06
1856	18,544	72·16	1886	322,853	10·23
1861	34,367	17·06	1891	393,718	4·39
1871	125,146	26·41			

On December 31, 1892, the estimated population was 421,297.

The census of April 5, 1891, showed that the population then consisted of 223,779 males, 169,939 females. The total numbers included 8,574 Chinese (of whom only 47 were females), principally engaged in the gold mines ; and 9,428 'Polynesians,' 826 of whom were females ; and 1,844 persons of other alien races. No return is made of the aborigines, but police reports estimate their number at about 12,000.

The census population was distributed as follows :—Northern District, 78,077 ; Central District, 46,857 ; Southern District, 268,784.

As to occupation the population was classified as follows :—Professional class, 10,448 ; domestics, 20,403 ; commercial, 31,138 ; industrial, 47,173 ; agricultural, pastoral, manual, &c., 68,285 ; indefinite, 2,535 ; dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.), 213,736.

Of the total population as ascertained by the census of 1891, 176,971 persons were born in the Colony ; 77,187 in England ; 43,036 in Ireland ; 22,400 in Scotland ; 17,023 in N. S. Wales ; 7,462 in Victoria ; 3,851 in the other Australian Colonies ; 14,910 in Germany.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years :—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1888	14,247	588	5,529	3,254	8,718
1889	14,401	674	6,132	3,123	8,269
1890	15,407	748	5,638	3,195	9,769
1891	14,715	684	5,170	2,905	9,545
1892	14,903	752	5,266	2,774	9,637

The immigration and emigration have been as follows :—

Years	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total	Chinese	Polynesian	Total	Chinese	Polynesian
1888	34,864	45	2,328	23,059	873	1,385
1889	35,606	282	2,039	24,680	695	1,228
1890	33,005	263	2,464	26,656	570	1,437
1891	28,082	303	1,050	26,512	575	1,004
1892	23,611	474	464	22,281	493	856

Brisbane, the capital of the colony, is divided into two municipalities—Brisbane and South Brisbane, with, respectively, on April 5, 1891, a population of 25,889 and 22,849. At the same date, within a five-mile radius, which embraces both municipalities, there was a population of 93,657, and within a ten-mile radius a population of 101,554. The next largest towns are Rockhampton, 11,629 ; Townsville, 8,564 ; Maryborough, 8,700 ; Gympie, 8,449 ; Ipswich, 7,625.

Religion.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain, free of taxation. The following are the numbers belonging to the various religious denominations at the census taken in 1891 :—Church of England, 142,555 ; Church of Rome, 92,765 ; Presbyterians, 45,639 ; Wesleyan, 20,917 ;

Lutheran, 23,383 ; Baptist, 10,256 ; other Christian sects, 28,841 ; Jews, 809 ; Mohammedan and Pagans, 17,434 ; no religion, 5,329 ; other religion, unspecified, &c., 5,890.

Instruction.

Education is by statute compulsory, but no steps have been taken to enforce the law. There were ten grammar or middle-class schools, with 57 teachers and 793 pupils, in 1892. These receive Government grants under certain conditions. In 1892 there were 657 public elementary schools, with 1,498 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 45,975 pupils. There were besides 135 private schools, with 444 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 7,993 in 1892. Education in the State schools is free, the expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1892 being 251,683*l*. At the census of 1891, 102,127 persons could neither read nor write, and 14,529 could read only, consisting mostly of infants and aliens.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, district Courts, and police magistrates assisted by Justices of the Peace. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences in 1892 was 203. There were, including the penal establishment at St. Helena, 17 gaols, with 527 male and 65 female prisoners on December 31, 1892. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 900 men.

Pauperism.

There are many charitable institutions in the colony, partly supported by Government. There is a department of outdoor relief in Brisbane, which assisted 45,254 persons in 1892 with an expenditure of 8,116*l*.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the last five years ending June 30 :—

—	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	3,614,652	3,211,795	3,350,223	3,473,716	3,445,943
Expenditure . .	3,497,806	3,695,775	3,684,655	3,625,281	3,557,620

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1892-93 :—Customs, 1,103,680*l*. ; excise and export, 38,879*l*. ; stamp duty, 118,675*l*. ; licenses, 55,632*l*. ; dividend duty, 69,938*l*. From land—Rent, pastoral occupations, 335,854*l*. ; other rents and sale of land, 329,854*l*. (including 149,065*l*. under Special Sales of Land Act of 1891). From railways, 998,059*l*. From posts and telegraphs, 209,932*l*.

The chief items of expenditure during 1892-93 were as under :—Interest on public debt, 1,229,839*l*. ; endowments to municipalities and divisional boards, 112,730*l*. ; public instruction, 246,322*l*. ; colonial treasurer's department, 151,928*l*. ; secretary of public lands department, 122,609*l*. ; cost of working railways, 632,889*l*. ; posts and telegraphs department, 318,513*l*. The total expenditure from loans mostly on public works was 326,272*l*. , of which the following are the principal items :—On

electric telegraphs, 3,135*l.*; on railways, 154,475*l.*; on harbours and rivers, 27,120*l.*; defence, 22,444*l.*; water supply, 8,760*l.*; loans to local bodies, 62,507*l.*; public works' building, 42,984*l.*

The estimated revenue for 1893-94 is 3,375,500*l.*, and the estimated expenditure 3,378,690*l.* The estimated value of the landed property of the colony in 1892, as taken for purposes of assessment under the several Acts for providing Local Government, was 45,089,547*l.* This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 6,586,014*l.*, but not unoccupied Crown lands, nor lands the property of local bodies, churches, or reserves for public purposes.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on December 31, 1892, to the sum of 29,457,134*l.*

Defence.

The defence of the colony was provided for by an Act passed in 1884, by which, in addition to fully paid militia and volunteer corps to be maintained and assisted by the Government, every man (with a very few exceptions) between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable for military service under this Act. The Government have organised a drilled force of 4,646 men, about 140 of whom are fully paid regulars; some 3,000 militia, paid for each day's drill; the rest volunteers, assisted with uniform, &c. Naval defences are provided for with two gunboats, a torpedo boat, and a picket-boat and six corps of naval reserve and naval artillery. In addition, some of the tugs built for the harbour service are fitted with a bow gun for service if required. Queensland contributes to the payment made by the Australian colonies to the Imperial Government for the maintenance of the auxiliary cruisers and gunboats. (See *post* under 'Australian Defence.') The Queensland Government gun-vessels are the *Gayundah* and *Paluma* (450 tons), sister vessels, launched in 1884, and the *Otter*, *Bonito* and *Stingaree*, ranging between 290 and 450 tons.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the colony, 11,033,387 acres have been alienated: in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 2,470,750, leaving 414,333,943 unalienated; or but little more than 2 per cent., have been alienated by the Government up to December 31, 1892, yielding a return of 6,967,010*l.* Under a Land Act passed in 1884, a maximum of 1,280 acres of agricultural land can be selected on a lease for 50 years, and a maximum of 20,000 acres of pastoral land for 30 years. The agricultural land can afterwards be secured in fee simple under certain conditions and in return for certain payments. In both cases there are numerous conditions and restrictions contained in the Act, and in the rules framed in accordance with its provisions.

About one-half the area of the colony is natural forest, though little has been done hitherto to develop the forestry of the colony. A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 277,298,853 acres in 1892; the number of runs was 4,222. The live stock in 1892 numbered 422,769 horses, 6,591,416 cattle, 21,708,310 sheep, and 116,930 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1892 was 260,828 acres, and of this 247,731 acres were under crop, besides which 28,919 acres have been laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The leading grain crop is maize, of which 92,172 acres yielded 2,333,553 bushels in 1892. The growth of sugar-cane has in recent years been successful, though the want of labour hinders its development: in 1892 there were 55,520 acres under this crop; of this the produce of 40,572 acres yielded 61,368 tons of sugar.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 265,086 tons in 1892, valued at 123,308*l*. Gold-fields were discovered so long ago as 1858, the produce of which for the year 1883 amounted to 212,783 ounces, 307,804 for 1884, 310,941 for 1885, 340,998 for 1886, 425,923 for 1887, 481,643 for 1888, 739,103 for 1889, 610,587 for 1890, 576,439 for 1891, 615,558 for 1892, making a total of 8,630,472 ounces to the end of the latter year, which at 3*l*. 10*s*. per oz. = 30,206,652*l*. Tin, copper, and lead are also mined to some extent, the quantity and value of these minerals raised in the year 1892 being—

Tin	2,389 tons	123,098 <i>l</i> .
Copper	81 „	2,461 <i>l</i> .
Silver and lead	224,810 oz.	36,436 <i>l</i> .
Bismuth	130 tons	16,000 <i>l</i> .
Antimony	26 „	278 <i>l</i> .
Opal	—	10,000 <i>l</i> .
Gems	—	4,437 <i>l</i> .

Commerce.

A very large number of articles are subject to tariffs; the total customs duties collected in 1892 amounted to 1,121,206*l*., being over 25 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the last five years, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1888	6,646,738	6,126,362	1891	5,079,004	8,305,387
1889	6,052,562	7,736,309	1892	4,382,657	9,170,408
1890	5,066,700	8,554,512			

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australasian colonies, and, next to them, with the United Kingdom. The leading exports were gold, 2,072,870*l*.; wool, 426,247*l*.; sugar, 589,753*l*.; hides and skins, 252,330*l*.; tin, 155,204*l*.; silver, 86,770*l*.; tallow, 250,308*l*.; pearl shell, 106,841*l*.; meat, preserved and salted, 99,861*l*.; meat, frozen, 276,113*l*.; meat extract, 20,308*l*. in 1892.

The chief imports were textiles and apparel, 968,071*l*.; metals and metal goods, 573,111*l*.; liquors, 258,178*l*.; provisions, 961,962*l*. in 1892.

The following table gives, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the imports (exclusive of gold) into Great Britain from Queensland, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to Queensland, for five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Queensland	1,698,026	1,889,217	2,417,937	2,734,886	3,251,531
Exports of British produce	2,745,264	2,362,408	2,128,216	2,224,316	1,793,391

The principal articles of import into the United Kingdom from Queensland are wool, the value of which was 1,447,849*l*. in 1888, 1,575,029*l*. in 1889,

1,947,163*l.* in 1890, 2,016,277*l.* in 1891, 2,537,363*l.* in 1892; preserved meat of the value of 454*l.* in 1888, 4,568*l.* in 1889, 42,746*l.* in 1890, 56,133*l.* in 1891, 61,052*l.* in 1892; shell, 116,579*l.*; tin, 28,023*l.*; tallow, 148,705*l.* in 1892. Among the exports of British produce to Queensland in the year 1892, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 270,493*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 246,224*l.*; cottons, of the value of 193,539*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 99,909*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1893 consisted of 116 sailing vessels of 10,506 tons, and (including river steamers) 93 steamers of 12,667 tons; total, 209 vessels of 23,173 tons. In 1892, 566 vessels of 490,869 tons entered, and 532 of 481,559 tons cleared the ports of the colony; of the former, 49 of 79,938 tons were from, and of the latter, 42 of 99,981 tons, were to the United Kingdom. In 1892 425 vessels of 321,285 tons entered from, and 388 of 291,794 tons cleared for other Australian colonies. Vessels entering and clearing more than one port on the same voyage are only counted at one port of arrival and departure.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1892 there were 2,353 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and 53 miles more in course of construction or authorised. The railways are all in the hands of the Government, and the cost of construction on opened lines up to the 31st Dec., 1892, has been 16,258,993*l.* The revenue from railways during 1892 was 1,041,222*l.*, and the expenditure in working them 632,321*l.* The total expenditure to December 31, 1892, including apportionment of cost of floating loans, losses on sales of stock, &c., has been 17,872,458*l.*

The Post Office of the colony in the year 1892 carried 15,779,569 letters, 11,405,904 newspapers, and 2,975,434 packets. There were 951 post and receiving offices in the colony at the close of 1892. The post-office revenue was 135,723*l.*, and the expenditure 201,821*l.*

At the end of 1892 there were in the colony 9,996 miles of telegraph lines, and 17,646 miles of wire, with 354 stations. The number of messages sent was 905,124 in the year 1892, and 109,871 received from places outside the colony, besides 89,316 official messages. The receipts of the Department during that year were 82,952*l.*, and the working expenses 112,991*l.*

Banks.

There are eleven banks established in Queensland, of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1892:—Notes in circulation, 575,435*l.*; deposits, 10,493,904*l.*; total liabilities, 11,193,201*l.*; coin and bullion, 2,082,264*l.*; advances, 17,410,895*l.*; landed property, 738,936*l.*; total assets, 20,552,087*l.* There is a Government savings bank with 123 branches; on January 1, 1893, there were 47,093 depositors, with 1,708,393*l.* to their credit.

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., Q.C.; *Secretary*, Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Founded in 1836 (Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 95) the present Constitution of South Australia bears date October 24, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of twenty-four members. Every three years the eight members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are supplied by two new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members. Each member of the Council, and also of the House of Assembly, receives 200*l.* per annum and a free pass over government railways.

The House of Assembly consists of fifty-four members, elected for three years, representing twenty-seven electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 74,711 registered electors in 1892. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of six responsible ministers.

Governor of South Australia.—Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, P.C., G.C.M.G. Appointed December, 1888. Assumed the Government April 11, 1889.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the forces, marine and military, has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The ministry is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members:—

Chief Secretary.—Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C.

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q.C., M.P.

Treasurer.—Hon. T. Playford, M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. P. P. Gillen, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.

Minister of Education and Agriculture.—Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.P.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The settled part of the colony is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most important, as it gives the powers of a municipality, the ratepayers having the power of levying rates, &c., and applying the funds for road-making purposes. There are 42 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are 4 extensive pastoral districts—the eastern, western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 33 municipalities and 136 district councils. The Northern Territory is presided over by a resident, assisted by a small staff.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the province, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean. The boundaries were subsequently extended, under the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 44. A strip of land between 132° and 129° E. long. was added on October 10th, 1861. By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude, and now known as the Northern Territory, was added. The total area of the colony is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers, and the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works (which provisions have been strictly observed); that the control of the colony's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor be nominated by the Crown.

The population at various censuses has been :—

—	Population	Yearly Increase per cent.	—	Population	Yearly Increase per cent.
1844	17,366	—	1871	185,626	2·7
1855	85,821	22·5	1881	279,865	4·4
1866	163,452	7·0	1891	320,431	1·4

Of the total population in 1891, 4,895 belonged to the northern territory.

There were December 31, 1892, 171,476 males, 160,245 females. There is only one person to about 3 square miles. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the colony, and suburbs is about 136,766.

The enumerations here given, except the three last, did not include the aboriginal population. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of March 26, 1876. In 1881 the number of aborigines was stated to be 6,346—3,478 males, 2,868 females, and in 1891—3,134, 1,661 males and 1,473 females. Of the population in 1891, 3,848 were Chinese (adult males).

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years :—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1888	10,510	2,084	3,759	6,751
1889	10,318	2,062	3,501	6,817
1890	10,364	2,235	3,923	6,441
1891	10,737	2,315	4,211	6,526
1892	10,544	2,119	3,711	6,833

The following are the statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea only for five years, and the excess of immigrants over emigrants :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Immigrants .	12,637	9,230	7,432	16,684	15,688
Emigrants .	12,750	8,736	5,060	12,807	14,499
	- 113	+ 494	+ 2,372	+ 3,877	+ 1,189

Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the colony in 1892 was 1,061. At the census of 1891 the number belonging to the leading denominations were as follows :—Church of England, 89,271 ; Roman Catholic, 47,179 ; Wesleyans, 49,159 ; Lutherans, 23,328 ; Presbyterians, 18,206 ; Baptists, 17,547 ; Methodists, 11,654 ; Bible Christians, 15,762 ; Congregationalists, 11,882 ; Jews, 840. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Instruction.

Public instruction is under charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid partly by fees and partly by Government grants, public lands being set apart for educational purposes. Education is compulsory up to a certain standard. Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and universities. In 1892 there were 262 public schools and 317 provisional schools ; the number of children under instruction during 1892 being 53,457. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide was founded in 1872. The university is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, music, medicines, and science. Its endowment amounts to 50,000*l.* and 50,000 acres of land. There are several denominational colleges. There were 254 private schools, with 11,647 pupils, in 1892.

Justice and Crime.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, a court of insolvency, 68 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. There were 102 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in 1887, 91 in 1888, 78 in 1889, 82 in 1890, 90 in 1891, and 90 in 1892. The total number of white persons in prison at the end of 1892 was 87 males and 7 females.

Defence.

The colony possesses an efficient militia and volunteer force, the former consisting of 1,670 men of all ranks, and the latter of 816, or a total military force, including the head-quarter staff and a permanent force of artillery 69 strong—of 2,486 men. For the purposes of local defence a small cruiser, the *Protector* (920 tons), launched in 1884, is stationed off the chief port of the colony, which is defended by two well-armed forts. South Australia is a contributor to the maintenance of the Australian Auxiliary Squadron. (See *post* under 'Australian Defence.')

Finance.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of the last five years ending June 30 were as follows :—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1889	2,302,494	2,273,203
1890	2,478,981	2,404,179
1891	2,732,222	2,603,498
1892	2,741,623	2,687,133
1893	2,459,905	2,660,993

The revenue for 1893-94 is estimated at 2,637,074*l.*, and expenditure 2,630,450*l.*

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, inland revenue, posts and telegraphs, railways, and territorial receipts, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt. The total revenue averages 7*l.* 16*s.* per head, of which customs and other sources of taxation contribute 2*l.* 7*s.* About one-third of the expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges, &c., civil establishments, defences, police, gaols, and prisons.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, on December 31, 1892, to 21,230,700*l.* Three-fourths of the public debt has been spent on railways, water-works, and telegraphs, the *net* earnings of which exceed the interest payable. The railways show a profit of five per cent. per annum.

The real property of the colony in 1892 was valued at 50,596,620*l.*, and personal property at 33,869,445*l.*

Production and Industry.

Of the total area (578,361,600 acres), 9,115,158 acres were alienated at the end of 1892. The total land enclosed amounts to 29,830,971 acres, of which 2,625,741 acres were under cultivation in 1892-93. Of this 1,520,580 acres were under wheat, 434,116 under hay, 9,918 under orchards, 15,418 vineyards, and 569,878 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1879-80 was 14,260,964 bushels, in 1884-85, 14,621,755 bushels, and in 1892-93, 9,240,108 bushels. In 1884, 473,535 gallons of wine were produced, of which 50,080 gallons were exported; in 1892-93, 594,038 gallons were made, and 325,038

gallons exported. The live stock in 1893 numbered—horses, 186,726; cattle, 411,793; sheep, 7,152,047. In 1892, of the total area 153,429 square miles were held under pastoral leases, and the number of leases was 1,087.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper and silver. The value of the copper ore produced in 1892 was 43,485*l.*, and of copper, 132,040*l.*; and the total value of all minerals produced, 204,418*l.*; in 1887 it was 319,954*l.*; 1886, 275,280*l.*; 1885, 344,451*l.*; 1884, 491,950*l.*

In 1892 there were 734 factories in the colony, employing 10,920 people. There were 32 iron and brass furnaces, employing 1,236 people, and 52 manufacturers of agricultural implements to 405 people.

Commerce.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the last six years, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1887	5,096,293	5,330,780	1890	8,262,673	8,827,378
1888	5,413,638	6,984,098	1891	9,956,542	10,512,049
1889	6,804,451	7,259,365	1892	7,395,178	7,819,539

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods. Imports are 22*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.* per head, and exports 24*l.* 0*s.* 9¼*d.* per head.

The principal exports have been as follows for five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool . . .	1,610,456	2,194,701	1,871,277	2,166,125	1,954,403
Wheat . . .	1,492,145	236,898	1,382,418	1,259,397	326,613
„ flour . .	663,701	691,777	613,823	647,075	599,022
Copper ore .	72,600	82,355	71,575	53,175	43,485

108,995 tons of bread stuff were exported in 1892.

Only about 5 per cent. of the trade is with foreign countries. Of the remainder, on an average, about one-half of the imports are from the United Kingdom, and the other half from the other Australian colonies. Of the exports about two-thirds go to the United Kingdom, and the bulk of the remainder to the Australian colonies.

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, exclusive of gold, for the last six years:—

Years	Imports from South Australia into U. K.	Exports of British home produce to S. Australia	Years	Imports from South Australia into U. K.	Exports of British home produce to S. Australia
	£	£		£	£
1887	2,809,316	1,488,220	1890	2,937,873	2,040,559
1888	3,096,982	1,902,714	1891	3,761,890	2,388,894
1889	3,231,374	1,618,740	1892	2,986,882	1,717,492

The following were the values of the principal imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to South Australia in the last five years, the values being shown from the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports into U. K. from S. Australia :	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	1,442,202	1,624,288	1,410,728	1,751,989	1,427,925
Wheat & flour	558,188	214,763	476,259	372,233	115,778
Copper and copper ore	45,081	69,835	176,331	204,410	129,353
Exports from U. K. to S. Australia :					
Iron	305,678	211,564	359,355	465,232	288,179
Apparel, &c.	258,956	242,537	264,600	291,965	213,473
Cottons	240,902	184,979	241,542	257,861	177,926
Woollens	197,088	165,985	184,695	210,407	172,075
Machinery	74,617	70,202	60,352	81,812	59,489

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1893 consisted of 215 sailing vessels of 23,909 tons, and 90 steamers of 15,852 tons ; total, 305 vessels of 39,761 tons.

In 1892, 1,006 vessels of 1,202,268 tons entered, and 995 vessels of 1,180,995 tons cleared the ports of the colony.

Communications.

The colony possesses 4,737 miles of made roads. It had 1,810 miles of railway open for traffic in December 1892 (1,664 miles in South Australia and 146 in the Northern territory). The railways pay 5 per cent. profit to the Government.

There were 5,493 miles of telegraph and telephone in operation at the end of 1892, with 12,911 miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an overland line running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, a distance of 2,000 miles in connection with the British Australian cable. The receipts exceed the cost of the department after paying interest on moneys borrowed for construction. Attached to the telegraph department are a number of telephone exchanges.

In 1892 there were 638 post offices in the colony ; and during 1892 there passed through them 17,409,769 letters, 1,297,327 packets and 8,733,718 newspapers.

Banks.

There are 10 banking associations. In 1892 their total liabilities were 7,960,038*l.*, and assets 9,691,621*l.* The average note circulation was 400,157*l.* and deposits 7,499,518*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 139 branches. On June 30, 1892, there were 78,795 depositors, with a total balance of 2,217,431*l.*

Agent-General of South Australia in London.—Sir John Cox Bray, K. C. M. G.
Assistant Agent-General.—Samuel Deering.

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TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Acts 48 Vict. No. 54, passed in 1885, and 49 Vict. No. 8, passed in 1886. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of eighteen members, elected by all natural-born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 20*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 80*l.*, or are barristers or solicitors on roll of Supreme Court, medical practitioners duly qualified, and all subjects holding a commission or possessing a degree. Each member is elected for six years. Members of the Legislative Council, and also of the House of Assembly, are paid 100*l.* per annum, and have the right to free railway passes, and of franking through the post-office and telegraph department. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, elected by all whose names appear on valuation rolls as owners or occupiers of property, or who are in receipt of income of 60*l.* per annum (of which 30*l.* must have been received during last six months before claim to vote is sent in), and who have continuously resided in Tasmania for over 12 months. The Assembly is elected for three

years. The number of electors for the Legislative Council at date 1892 was 7,111 or 4·65 of the total population, and for the House of Assembly 29,261 or 19·14 of the total population. The legislative authority vests in both Houses, while the executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor.—The Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. Assumed office August 1893.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 3,500*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of six members, as follows:—

Premier.—Hon. H. Dobson.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. Adye Douglas.

Treasurer.—Hon. John Henry.

Attorney-General.—Hon. N. E. Lewis.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. C. H. Grant.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. W. Hartnoll.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 700*l.* per annum. The position of Premier has a salary of 200*l.* per annum attached; not however drawn at present. The ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

Area and Population.

The first penal settlement was formed in Tasmania in 1804; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency until 1825. Transportation ceased in 1853.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The colony is divided into eighteen counties.

According to Census Returns the population has increased as follows:—

—	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.	—	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.
1841	50,216	—	1871	99,328	1·15
1851	70,130	3·96	1881	115,705	1·43
1861	89,977	2·83	1891	146,667	3·84

At the census of 1891 there were 77,560 males and 69,107 females. On the basis of this population, the average density is 5·6 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1891, 107,901 were natives of Tasmania, 26,975 natives of the United Kingdom, 7,328 natives of other Australasian colonies, 943 Chinese, 918 German. In 1891 there were 22,313 males and 21,399 females married, 52,195 males and 43,736 females unmarried, 2,423 males and 3,945 females widowed, 25 males and 6 females divorced, and 604 males and 21 females unspecified. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Of the population in 1891, 3,918 were returned as professional ; 7,180 domestic ; 9,593 commercial ; 16,016 industrial ; 23,568 primary producers ; 1,136 indefinite ; 85,256 dependants.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years have been as follows :—

—	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
1888	4,777	951	2,036	2,741
1889	4,757	967	2,098	2,659
1890	4,813	954	2,118	2,695
1891	4,971	988	2,234	2,737
1892	4,965	995	2,069	2,896

Of the total births in 1892, 236, or 4·75 per cent., were illegitimate.

The number of immigrants and emigrants was as follows in each of the last six years :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Immigrants	14,980	18,866	23,443	29,517	27,315	23,744
Emigrants	12,288	17,936	20,771	27,070 ¹	21,233	24,407

¹ It is estimated that the departures are understated by about 7 per cent.

The direct movement of population is mainly between the Australian colonies (chiefly Victoria) and Tasmania.

The population of the capital, Hobart, on 6th April, 1891, was 24,905, and of Launceston 17,108.

Religion.

The Government contributes 175*l.* annually for various religious purposes. On 5th April, 1891, the census showed belonging to the Church of England 76,082 of the population ; Roman Catholics, 25,805 ; Wesleyan Methodists, 17,150 ; Presbyterians, 9,756 ; Independents, 4,501 ; Jews, 84 ; Baptists, 3,285 ; Friends, 176 ; other sects, 9,828.

Instruction.

There are 14 superior schools or colleges in the colony, with (1892) an average attendance of 1,742 ; 251 public elementary schools, with 20,659 scholars on roll ; and 131 private schools, with 5,701 scholars. Education is compulsory. There were also about 564 children attending ragged schools. There are also five technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Latrobe, New Norfolk, and Devonport. The higher education is under a university, who hold examinations and grant degrees. Elementary education is under the control of a director working under a ministerial head. There are several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools. At the census of 1891 the number of persons returned as unable to read and write was 37,034, or 25·38 per cent. of the population.

The total cost to Government of education in 1891–92 was 46,056*l.* There are 35 public libraries and mechanics' institutes, with about 57,000 volumes. There are 5 daily, 8 weekly, 1 tri-weekly, 2 bi-weekly, and 7 monthly journals.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace. The total number of prisoners that came before all the criminal courts in 1892 was 5,474 males and 804 females; of these 4,166 males and 656 females were summarily convicted, mostly for fraud; and 101 males and 6 females committed for trial. Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 43 persons were convicted. The total police force is 311. There were 2 gaols, with 153 male and 25 female inmates, at the end of 1892.

Pauperism.

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions, there are two establishments for paupers, with 539 male and 193 female inmates at the end of the year 1892, the daily average number of persons maintained during the year being 539 males and 193 females. The total expenditure during the year was 11,564*l.*, mainly contributed by the colonial Government. During the year outdoor relief was administered to 1,117 people, irrespective of 2,336 persons relieved by Benevolent Societies.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Of the total yearly revenue about 37 per cent. is derived from taxation, chiefly customs; 27 per cent. from railways, postal, telegraph, and other public services; and the remainder principally from the rental and sale of Crown lands. Of the expenditure 37 per cent. is for special public works, 33 per cent. for interest, 9 per cent. for general purposes, 5 per cent. for religion, science, and education, 7 per cent. for hospitals and charities, 9 per cent. for law and protection. In 1892 19,282*l.* was spent in defence. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the last five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	640,068	678,909	758,100	883,198	787,764
Expenditure .	709,486	681,674	722,746	851,559	919,802

Included in the receipts and disbursements for 1892, are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The revenue for 1893 is estimated at 775,545*l.*, and expenditure 854,279*l.*

The total imperial expenditure in 1892 was 18,658*l.* mainly by the War Office.

The public debt of Tasmania amounted December 31, 1892, to 7,399,000*l.*; the debt, except 2,706,500*l.* at 3½ per cent., consists principally of 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1893 to 1920, and the whole was raised for the

construction of public works. The interest on the amount realised on the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan floated was equivalent to 3·8 per cent. at par. The following is an abstract of loans expenditure up to December 31, 1892 :— Public works : railways, 3,639,491*l.*, or 51·22 per cent. ; telegraphs, 113,803*l.*, or 1·60 per cent. ; roads, bridges, jetties, &c., 1,924,006*l.*, or 27·08 per cent. ; public buildings, 623,823*l.*, or 8·78 per cent. ; defences, 120,733*l.*, or 1·70 per cent. ; other public works, 122,634*l.*, or 1·73 per cent.—total public works, 6,585,826*l.*, or 92·69 per cent. ; other public services, 519,591*l.*, or 7·31 per cent.—total, 7,105,417*l.*, or 100 per cent. ; balance of loans, raised chiefly for railways, 512,365*l.*

The total local revenue for 1891 was 155,542*l.*, and the expenditure 189,939*l.*

Defence.

The volunteer defence force of the colony numbers some 601 officers and men, and is composed of two rifle regiments, engineers, artillery, cadets corps, and auxiliary force, all under jurisdiction of commandants stationed at Hobart and Launceston. Included in the above is a small permanent force, stationed at Hobart, of 18 men for the purpose of keeping barracks and batteries in order, and to form the nucleus of a larger force. There is a staff for the instruction of the other branches of the volunteer system, including the country rifle clubs scattered throughout the Island.

There are four batteries on the river Derwent, and one on the Tamar.

Production and Industry.

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres. In 1891 19,408 persons were directly engaged in agriculture. In 1892 there were 515,666 acres under cultivation. Of the total area, 4,762,977 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1892 ; while 684,284 acres have been leased as sheep runs. The total area under crops in 1892–93 was 179,396 acres ; under grasses, 217,905 acres ; fallow, 52,555 ; 11,366 acres were devoted to horticulture. The following table shows the acreage and produce of the chief crops for five years :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Wheat, acres . . .	40,657	49,055	39,452	47,217	58,897
„ bushels . . .	819,497	756,639	642,980	930,841	1,018,550
„ bushels per acre	20·15	15·43	16·29	19·71	17·29
Oats, acres . . .	33,834	40,169	20,740	28,242	22,976
„ bushels . . .	946,354	1,148,935	519,395	873,113	631,746
„ bushels per acre .	27·97	28·60	25·04	30·91	27·50
Potatoes, acres . . .	13,653	17,015	20,133	16,368	16,535
„ tons . . .	66,721	72,275	73,158	62,995	60,245
„ tons per acre.	4·88	4·25	3·63	3·84	3·64
Hay, acres . . .	52,521	50,913	45,381	45,338	46,070
„ tons . . .	58,290	73,859	52,021	66,996	53,544
„ tons per acre .	1·11	1·45	1·14	1·47	1·16

Under the head of horticulture 460 acres were sown with hops in 1892, yielding 377,885 lbs. of hops. The yield of apples was 391,912 bushels. Fruit culture is of great importance ; large quantities of fruit are exported.

There were in the colony 31,976 horses, 170,085 head of cattle, 1,623,338 sheep and lambs, and 59,267 pigs, on March 31, 1893.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, tin, and galena, and there are large beds of coal. The total number of gold-mining leases in force at the end of 1892 was 414; of tin-mining leases, 575; coal, 40; silver, 720. Gold to the amount of 37,426 oz., valued at 145,737*l.*, was exported in 1892, and silver to the amount of 4,371 tons, valued at 79,353*l.* Owing to cessation of alluvial working, the total number of persons employed in gold-mining has decreased from 2,060 in 1879 to 1,009 in 1892. The total number of men employed in silver mining in 1892 was 341, output 9,326 tons, valued at 45,502*l.* The total value of tin exports in 1892 was 290,794*l.* The total value of the tin exported up to the end of 1892 was 5,292,149*l.* The total number of men employed in coal-mining in 1892 was 170, output 35,669 tons, valued at 18,022*l.*

Commerce.

There are heavy customs duties, those levied in 1892 amounting to 318,388*l.*, or over 21 per cent. of the total value of imports. The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows in each of the last five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	1,610,664	1,611,035	1,897,512	2,051,964	1,497,161
Total exports	1,333,865	1,459,857	1,486,992	1,440,418	1,346,965

The exports are chiefly wool, gold, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark. The following are the values of the more important of these for five years:—

Year	Wool	Gold	Silver and Silver Ore	Tin	Timber and Bark	Hops	Fruit, Green and Preserved
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	306,930	127,562	...	426,326	133,027	13,802	120,494
1889	283,237	123,486	...	345,407	150,409	23,115	128,822
1890	419,173	87,085	16,872	296,761	125,439	31,348	136,502
1891	418,460	133,013	62,138	293,170	107,134	19,386	125,886
1892	329,585	145,737	79,353	290,794	70,948	32,069	147,866

The chief imports in 1892 were textiles, 433,392*l.*; art and mechanical productions, 326,299*l.*; food and drinks, 337,378*l.*

Of the total imports those at the port of Launceston, and Northern Sub-ports in 1892 were valued at 700,999*l.*, and Hobart, and Southern Sub-ports, 796,162*l.* Exports from Launceston, 815,075*l.*; from Hobart, 531,890*l.*

The following gives, according to Tasmanian returns, a synopsis of the general direction of trade during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892:—

Country	Imports from			Exports to		
	1890 £	1891 £	1892 £	1890 £	1891 £	1892 £
United Kingdom . . .	680,760	655,006	541,619	323,239	379,822	315,836
Victoria	829,167	990,485	635,056	633,362	578,770	539,341
New South Wales . . .	250,832	303,798	262,456	433,235	427,330	438,309
Other British colonies .	100,828	69,326	39,194	96,606	52,337	53,479
Foreign countries . . .	35,925	33,349	18,836	560	2,559	—
Total	1,897,512	2,051,964	1,497,161	1,486,992	1,440,818	1,346,965

It is difficult to ascertain the exact value of the trade in respect of any one country, the custom still prevailing to refer all exports to the port to which the vessel has cleared for, and imports to the last port of clearance. It is estimated that the true extent of inter-colonial trade in itself does not greatly exceed 25 per cent. of the whole, the balance being principally trade with England.

The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Tasmania and of the exports of British produce to Tasmania direct, for five years, was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Tasmania .	239,272	319,792	345,863	404,769	395,356
Exports of British produce	482,330	490,530	609,324	653,324	477,790

The staple article of import into the United Kingdom from Tasmania is wool. The value was 201,431*l.* in 1888, 280,048*l.* in 1889, 296,478*l.* in 1890, 290,740*l.* in 1891, 237,683*l.* in 1892. In 1891 fruit to the value of 80,819*l.*; in 1892, 95,949; in 1892, tin, 5,451*l.* The principal exports from Great Britain to Tasmania are apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 90,947*l.* in 1892; iron, wrought and unwrought, 51,251*l.*; cottons, 43,043*l.*; woollens, 44,238*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1893 consisted of 173 sailing vessels of 11,044 tons, and 57 steamers of 9,056 tons; total, 230 vessels of 20,100 tons. In 1892 816 vessels of 566,538 tons entered (55 of 131,029 tons belonging to the United Kingdom), and 829 of 570,602 tons (57 of 133,644 tons belonging to the United Kingdom) cleared Tasmanian ports. Of the former 365 of 363,049 tons cleared, and of the latter 374 of 367,274 tons entered Hobart; the remainder falling to Launceston and sub-ports.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1892 there were open for traffic 475 miles of railway completed, consisting of a main line connecting the two principal ports, Hobart and Launceston, and a line connecting Launceston and Ulverstone, and other inland branch lines.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through all the settled parts of the colony. At the end of 1892 the number of miles

of line in operation was 2,222, and 3,383 and 366 cable miles of wire; the number of stations 232. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 329,334 in the year 1892. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 98,012 messages in 1892. There are also 555 miles of telephone wire, with exchanges at New Norfolk, Hobart, and Launceston. The revenue of the Government telegraph and telephone system was 19,056*l.*, and the expenditure 28,646*l.*, in the year 1892.

The number of letters carried by the Post Office in the year 1892 was 5,897,161; of packets, 1,212,122; of newspapers, 4,692,676; and post-cards, 166,387. The Post Office revenue in 1892 was 54,736*l.*, and the expenditure 54,066*l.* There were 345 post-offices in 1892, 615 officers, 2,940 miles of post roads, and 1,421,841 miles travelled.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.

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VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Victoria was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of the colony in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers: the Legislative Council, composed of forty-eight members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of ninety-five members (1892). Members of the former must be in possession of an estate of the annual value of 100*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 25*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy not in active service. About one-third of the members of the Legislative Council must retire every two years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal manhood suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reimbursement for expenses at the rate of 300*l.* per annum, and members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

In 1892-93 the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was 162,263; the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Assembly was 260,838. Of the former all but 1,188, and of the latter all but 44,735, are ratepayers.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor.—The Right Hon. the Earl of *Hopetoun*. Appointed Governor of Victoria 1889; assumed the government 28th November, 1889.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers, composed as follows:—

Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Railways.—Hon. J. B. *Patterson*, M.P.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir Bryan *O'Loughlen*, Bart., M.P.

Solicitor-General and Postmaster-General.—Hon. A. *Wynne*, M.L.C.

Treasurer.—Hon. Godfrey Downes *Carter*, M.P.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. R. *Baker*, M.P.

President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.—Hon. John *McIntyre*, M.P.

Minister of Defence and Health.—Hon. Robert *Reid*, M.L.C.

Minister of Mines and Water Supply.—Hon. J. H. *McColl*, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. W. T. *Webb*, M.P.

Portfolios without Office.—The Hon. Messrs. *Richardson*, M.P., *Abbott*, M.L.C., and *Cooke*, M.L.C.

The Premier has a salary of 2,000*l.*, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General 1,800*l.* each, and—except one at 1,500*l.*—the other ministers receive 1,400*l.* each. At least four of the ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than eight may at any one time be members of the Assembly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local administration the colony is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 300 householders. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 500*l.* In 1892 there were 59 urban and 139 rural municipalities, all but a very small portion of the whole area of the colony being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip dis-

trict. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{34}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The colony is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by the censuses of successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of Increase per cent.
November 8, 1836 . . .	186	38	224	—
March 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	1457·81
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,334	146,432	410,766	104·50
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	7·88
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	3·54
April 3, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	1·79
April 5, 1891 . . .	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	3·22

The average density of the population is about 13 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 50 acres.

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on April 5, 1891:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and aborigines	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
Chinese	8,772	605	9,377
Aborigines	325	240	565
Total	598,414	541,991	1,140,405

The estimated population on March 31, 1893, was 1,167,828.

During the last decade there has been a large decrease in the number of the Chinese and aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1891, 97 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth; native Victorians numbered 713,585, or 63 per cent. of the population; natives of the other Australasian colonies, 79,719; of England and Wales, 162,907; of Ireland, 85,307; of Scotland, 50,667.

Of the total population (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) in 1891, there were 493,977 bread-winners and 629,800 dependants, while 6,686 were not accounted for. Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 29,631; domestic, 56,980; commercial, 98,472; industrial, 167,127; primary producers, 123,996 (including agricultural, 82,482; pastoral, 15,296; mining, 22,464); indefinite, 17,771.

About three-fifths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the end of 1891 it was estimated that the town population numbered 686,026, out of a total population of 1,157,804.

Inclusive of the suburbs the populations, according to the census of 1891,

of the principal towns were as follows:—Melbourne, 490,896, or over two-fifths of the population of the colony; Ballarat, 46,033; Sandhurst, 37,238; Geelong, 24,283; Warrnambool, 6,582; Castlemaine, 5,982.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the colony for five years:—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1888	34,503	1,658	16,287	8,946	18,216
1889	36,359	1,809	19,392	9,194	16,967
1890	37,578	1,913	18,012	9,187	19,566
1891	38,505	2,064	18,631	8,780	19,874
1892	37,831	2,116	15,851	7,723	21,980

In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony; but since 1874 State-assisted immigration has ceased. No account is taken of migration overland across the borders, but the recorded immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria by sea were as follow in each of the last five years:—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1888	102,032	60,229
1889	84,582	68,418
1890	79,777	63,820
1891	62,448	53,172
1892	62,951	69,214

Of the immigrants in 1892, 42,849 were males and 20,102 were females; and of the emigrants 46,718 were males and 22,496 females. In 1892, there was exceptionally an excess of emigrants over immigrants, amounting to 6,263, in consequence of departures for the neighbouring colonies.

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. Prior to that period a sum of 50,000*l.* had been set apart annually out of the general revenue for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, and this amount had been distributed proportionately amongst the various denominations. At the date of the census of 1891 about 75 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 22 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal divisions in 1891:—Episcopalians, 417,182; Presbyterians, 167,027; Methodists, 158,040; other Protestants, 94,608; Roman Catholics, 248,591; Jews, 6,459; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 6,746; others (including unspecified), 41,752.

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature, and the building was opened on October 3, 1855. The Institution at present receives, by way of endowment, £17,250 annually out of the general revenue. It is both

an examining and a teaching body, and in 1859 received a royal charter empowering it to grant decrees in all Faculties except Divinity.

Affiliated to the University are three colleges—Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Churches respectively. The School of Mines at Ballarat is also affiliated to the University. From the opening of the University to the end of 1892, 3,491 students matriculated, and 1,582 direct degrees were conferred. In 1892 the students who matriculated numbered 220, the direct graduates numbered 127, and there were 656 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1892 there were 2,140 State schools, with 4,977 teachers, a total enrolment of 248,725 scholars, and average attendance 141,638, or about 57 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. Practically all the children of school age living in the colony are being educated, 84 per cent. at the State schools. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1891, 95½ per cent. were able to read and write, and only 2½ per cent. were entirely illiterate. In 1891–92 the total cost of public (primary) instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 740,600*l.*—all paid by the State. Although the education given by the State is strictly primary, twelve exhibitions—of the yearly value of 40*l.* each, and tenable for four years, and 100 scholarships—of the annual value of 10*l.*, tenable for three years—are awarded annually to the ablest scholars, to enable them to complete their education at the private grammar schools and at the University. Secondary education is entirely under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were in 1891–92 759 private schools in Victoria, with 1,995 teachers, and attended by 37,203 scholars. These numbers include 208 schools, 705 teachers, and 21,799 scholars in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

The other educational establishments embrace 27 technological schools under the control of the Education Department, viz., 3 working men's colleges, 13 schools of arts, 9 schools of mines, and 2 agricultural colleges. In 1891 there were 196 lecturers attached to the technological schools, and the gross enrolment of pupils was 8,500.

The public library of Melbourne has about 127,000 volumes, and nearly 173,250 pamphlets and parts. The leading towns have either a public library or a mechanics' institute. On Jan. 1, 1892, they numbered 405. The total number of volumes in the libraries, exclusive of Melbourne, was about 513,000.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and four puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing. The following are the criminal statistics for five years :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Taken into custody . . .	34,473	37,309	37,321	38,465	35,429
Summarily convicted . . .	21,622	23,307	23,298	24,494	22,280
Committed for trial . . .	820	873	1,023	1,129	1,177
Sentenced . . .	506	557	680	605	729

There are 9 prisons in Victoria, besides police gaols. At the end of 1892 there were confined in these prisons 1,402 males and 323 females.

Finance.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the last five years ended June 30 were :—

Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1889	8,675,990	7,919,202
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737
1891	8,343,588	9,128,699
1892	7,729,572	8,482,917
1893	6,963,292	8,183,752

The following table shows the actual amounts of revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1891–92 :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1891–92.

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
	£		£
<i>Taxation :—</i>			
Customs, duties, &c.	2,388,961	Interest and expenses of debt	1,726,700
Excise	143,575	Railways (working expenses)	2,118,377
Land tax	126,651	Other public works	792,352
Duties on estates of deceased persons	247,534	Post and telegraphs	756,190
Duty on bank notes	27,954	Crown lands, &c.	240,142
Stamp duty	175,000	Public instruction, science, &c.	868,974
Business licences	20,755	Charitable institutions, &c.	300,450
Tonnage, dues, &c.	18,880	Judicial and legal	217,823
Total taxation	3,149,310	Police and gaols	349,088
Railways	3,098,251	Customs, harbours, &c.	118,626
Post and telegraphs	502,806	Mining	126,380
Crown lands	519,584	Defences	297,828
Other sources	459,621	Other expenditure	569,987
Total	7,729,572	Total	8,482,917

The approximate revenue for 1892–3 was 7,919,147*l.*, and expenditure 7,623,909*l.*

The amount raised by taxation, as shown in the last table, viz. 3,149,310*l.* was equivalent to a proportion of 2*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1893, to 47,144,562*l.* (exclusive of 750,000*l.* to cover revenue deficits). On June 30, 1892, it was 46,711,287*l.* Of this

sum, 36,649,606*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways, 7,354,256*l.* for waterworks, 1,105,557*l.* for State school buildings, and 1,601,868*l.* for other public works. The rate of interest on the public debt varied from 3½ to 5 per cent., and averages 4 per cent.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the colony in 1892 exceeded 197,385,150*l.*, and the annual value was 13,607,811*l.*

Defence.

The land forces of Victoria at the end of 1891 comprised an establishment of 7,360 men of all arms, of whom 379 were officers, 751 non-commissioned officers, and 6,230 rank and file. The naval force consists of a permanent force of 237, and the Naval Brigade, of 379 officers and men.

The Naval flotilla of the colony consists of the coast-defence ironclad *Cerberus* (3,480 tons), and the steel gunboats *Albert* (350 tons) and *Victoria* (530 tons), as well as the iron gunboats *Batman*, *Fawkner*, *Gannet*, and *Lady Loch* (336 to 387 tons), and a few torpedo boats. Victoria is a considerable contributor to the support of the Australian auxiliary ships. (See *post* under "Australian Defence.")

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 22,534,600 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 12,200,000 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 12,400,000 acres for pastoral purposes; State forests, timber and water reserves, over 5,400,000 acres; auriferous land, 1,049,000 acres; and roads, 1,678,000.

The total number of cultivated holdings in 1892-93 was 35,223.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years :—

Years	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1889	2,564	1,217	8,647	197·5	2,804	83·4	1,131	43	131	411	308
1890	2,627	1,179	11,496	236	5,645	90·7	1,831	47	157	451·5	666
1891	2,658	1,145	12,751	221	4,919	88	1,571	54	204	413	568
1892	2,688	1,333	13,679	190	4,456	45	844	57	201	369	514
1893	2,970	1,343	14,815	178	4,575	38	774	41	143	513	740

The produce per acre of the principal crops has been :—

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1889	7·10	14·20	13·55		3·04	0·75
1890	9·75	23·87	20·18		3·33	1·48
1891	11·13	22·26	16·59	23·99	3·79	1·37
1892	10·26	23·43	16·32	26·62	3·50	1·39
1893	11·03	25·75	18·15	26·35	3·51	1·44

In addition to these, green forage and permanent artificial grasses covered 248,919 acres, vines covered 26,447 acres, and gardens and orchards occupied an extent of about 31,368 acres in 1892-93.

On March 31, 1893, it is estimated there were in the colony 439,596 horses, 1,824,704 head of cattle, 12,965,306 sheep, and 290,339 pigs.

II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the last five years :—

Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value	Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value
		£			£
1888	625,026	2,500,104	1891	576,400	2,305,600
1889	614,839	2,459,356	1892	654,456	2,617,824
1890	588,561	2,354,244			

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1892 is estimated at 58,070,215 oz., of an aggregate value of 232,280,860*l*. The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields at the end of 1891 was 23,526, of whom 2,747 were Chinese.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c. in March 1892, was 3,320, of which about 1,810 used steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 31,614 ; the number of hands employed was 53,525 ; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 16,673,581*l*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce.

There are heavy tariffs on most of the important articles of import, the total customs duties collected in 1892 amounting to 2,234,735*l*., equal to about 13 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the last five years, was :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports	Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£		£	£
1888	23,972,134	13,853,763	1891	21,711,608	16,006,743
1889	24,402,760	12,734,734	1892	17,174,545	14,214,546
1890	22,954,015	13,266,222			

The value of the trade during 1891 and 1892 between Victoria and the principal British and foreign countries is shown in the following table, according to Victorian returns :—

Country	1891		1892	
	Imports therefrom	Exports thereto	Imports therefrom	Exports thereto
<i>British Countries :—</i>	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	8,953,599	7,993,489	6,857,090	7,599,501
Australian colonies	8,731,080	4,926,325	7,096,862	3,990,976
India	457,484	472,682	378,596	68,877
Ceylon	99,200	58,074	138,326	1,924
Canada	84,083	—	42,445	—
Other British possessions	445,097	114,290	379,659	103,373
Total	18,770,543	13,564,860	14,892,978	11,764,651
<i>Foreign Countries :—</i>				
Belgium	94,326	363,901	114,622	459,436
France	156,325	978,936	58,774	953,658
Germany	577,352	387,341	473,576	678,406
Sweden and Norway	301,149	2	175,027	880
Java and Philippine Islands	555,388	303,366	590,687	10,138
China	395,285	98	220,202	30
United States	785,602	385,691	588,057	241,389
Others	75,638	22,548	60,622	105,958
Total	2,941,065	2,441,883	2,281,567	2,449,895
All countries	21,711,608	16,006,743	17,174,545	14,214,546

The following are the values of the principal articles imported and exported in 1892 :—

Imports		Exports	
Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	£		£
Wool	3,134,917	Gold (inclusive of specie)	1,848,948
Woollen and woollen piece goods	655,411	Wool	6,619,141
Cottons	742,095	Live stock	443,717
Sugar	872,457	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	261,566
Tea	618,012	Breadstuffs	1,286,476
Live stock	991,113	Tea (re-export)	364,774
Timber	425,466	Sugar (refined in Victoria)	109,658
Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.).	537,481	Apparel and slops	109,733
Coal	675,047	Tallow	163,685
All other articles	8,522,546	All other articles	3,006,848
Total	17,174,545	Total	14,214,546

The values of the principal articles of import and export have been as follows in the last five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports	£	£	£	£	£
Coal	617,325	753,048	745,589	837,810	675,047
Cottons	1,129,334	952,262	958,266	973,704	742,095
Iron and steel	977,928	1,002,840	1,034,112	1,046,703	537,481
Live stock	2,040,213	1,081,348	1,997,051	1,553,727	991,113
Sugar and molasses	945,978	992,761	1,208,797	1,051,838	872,457
Timber	1,420,349	1,390,036	1,288,982	897,264	425,466
Wool	2,704,060	3,595,449	3,190,298	3,372,154	3,134,917
Woollens	923,549	969,412	785,961	903,657	655,411
Exports					
Gold, mostly specie	3,690,519	2,280,326	2,739,503	2,641,443	1,848,948
Wheat	515,016	84,064	114,357	909,636	776,278
Live stock	406,777	538,973	476,717	457,394	443,717
Wool	5,170,930	5,928,932	5,933,699	7,165,092	6,619,141

The quantity of wool exported in 1892 amounted to 165,590,377 lbs., valued at 6,619,141*l.*, of which, however, less than half was the produce of Victoria.

Of the total imports those arriving at the port of Melbourne were valued at 13,616,498*l.*, and of the exports those shipped from Melbourne were valued at 12,754,533*l.* in 1892.

The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom (exclusive of gold) is shown in the subjoined table, according to the 'Board of Trade Returns,' for each of the last five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports into U.K. from Victoria	£ 5,844,201	£ 5,500,105	£ 3,968,662	£ 5,612,129	£ 5,974,418
Exports of Brit. produce to Victoria	8,877,069	7,721,118	7,101,348	7,249,224	4,726,361

The staple articles of import into the United Kingdom from Victoria are wool and gold. The imports of wool into Great Britain were as follows in each of the last five years :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1888	106,587,076	4,971,504
1889	91,367,360	4,418,382
1890	98,300,002	4,930,739
1891	92,653,966	4,181,763
1892	99,785,836	4,218,627

Among the minor articles of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from Victoria in 1892 were wheat and flour, of the value of 327,662*l.*; tallow, 156,415*l.*; leather, 230,767*l.*; preserved and frozen meat, 42,417*l.*; bark, 36,336*l.*; sheep skins and furs, 273,293*l.*

The British exports to Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, 524,229*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 74,277*l.*; woollen goods, 442,561*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 448,909*l.*; cotton goods, 727,645*l.*; machinery, 148,223*l.*; paper, 242,870*l.*; beer and ale, 118,098*l.*, in 1892.

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1893 consisted of 274 sailing vessels of 44,717 tons, and 150 steamers of 75,096 tons, total 424 vessels of 119,813 tons.

The shipping inwards and outwards has been as follows for five years:—

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1888	2,714	2,182,071	2,630	1,125,812
1889	2,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351
1890	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790
1891	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245
1892	2,255	2,224,652	2,266	2,231,602

Of the vessels entered in 1892, 409 of 839,829 tons, and of those cleared 402 of 834,810 tons were British; 1,698 of 1,129,769 tons entered, and 1,717 of 1,140,571 tons cleared, were colonial. Of the total entered 1,844 of 2,128,726 tons, and cleared 1,768 of 2,030,047 tons, were at the port, Melbourne.

Internal Communication.

The railways in Victoria all belong to the State. There were 2,903 miles of railway completed at the end of 1891-92.

The total cost of the lines open to June 30, 1892, was 37,085,309*l.*—of which all but about 2,302,370*l.* was derived from loans—being about an average of 12,775*l.* per mile for the miles open. The gross receipts in the year 1891-92 amounted to 3,095,122*l.*; and the expenditure to 2,138,139*l.*, or 69·08 per cent. of the receipts; which latter proportion, however, was higher than usual. The profit on working was thus 956,983*l.*, being equivalent to 2·61 per cent. of the mean capital cost, or 2·75 of the borrowed capital, which bears interest at the average rate of a small fraction over 4 per cent. The number of passengers conveyed in the year 1891-92 was 70 millions, and the weight of goods and live stock carried was 3,655,000 tons. The train mileage in 1891-92 was 11,807,677 miles. The proportions of receipts from passengers and goods traffic to the total receipts were 53 and 47 per cent. respectively.

The Post-Office of the Colony forwarded 62,526,448 letters, 7,491,316 packets, and 22,729,005 newspapers in the year 1890. There were 1,766 post-offices on December 31, 1892. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, was approximately 502,800*l.* in the year 1891-92, and the expenditure was 756,190*l.*

There were about 7,100 miles of telegraph lines (including railway telegraphs), comprising 14,000 miles of wire, open at the end of 1892. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1892 was about 2,726,000. The revenue from telegraphs was 166,248*l.* in the year 1891-92. At the end of the year 1892 there were 810 telegraph stations.

The telephone system (exclusive of railway telephones) included 474½ miles of poles, 94 miles of aerial cable, and 10 miles of underground cable, the whole containing 8,603 miles of wire; whilst the sets of telephones in use numbered about 3,700.

Money and Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1892, 13,709,825 oz. of gold, valued at 54,844,577*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 54,843,881*l.* No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

In 1892 there were 370 post-office and 18 general savings-banks. At the end of the year there were 315,404 depositors, with a total balance of 5,993,215*l.*

During the first quarter of 1893 Victoria had 12 banks of issue, with about 550 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 1,208,186*l.*, deposits 39,379,238*l.*, the total liabilities being 40,876,015*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, 8,287,002*l.*; landed property, 1,947,516*l.*; advances, &c., 49,998,827*l.*; total assets, 60,627,188*l.* Total paid-up capital, 10,956,250*l.*

Government Statist.—Henry Heylyn Hayter, C.M.G.

Acting-Agent-General of Victoria in Great Britain.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Clarke, G.C.M.G.

Secretary.—C. H. Pearson, LL.D.

Books of Reference.

Annual Statistical Register and Blue Book.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Western Australia was the last of the colonies on the continent to obtain responsible government. By an Act entitled the "Western Australia Constitution Act, 1890," the administration, which had before been vested in the Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council, partly composed of nominated and partly of elected members, was vested in the Governor and a Legislative Council and Assembly, the Council to consist of 15 members, nominated in the first place by the Governor, and the Assembly of 30 elected members. The qualification for electors is the possession of a freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.*; of a leasehold estate of the value of 10*l.* per annum; of a licence from the Crown to depasture, occupy, cultivate or mine on Crown lands on payment of 10*l.* annually; the occupation of a dwelling house of the clear value of 10*l.* per annum, or of a lodging which, unfurnished, is of that value. There are 30 electoral districts. The duration of the Assembly is fixed at 4 years. The qualification for membership of either House is a freehold estate of the value of 500*l.* or of the annual value of 50*l.* Members of the Legislature are not paid, but travel free on all Government railways. Provision is made that the members of the Legislative Council shall be elected in the event of the total population of the colony reaching 60,000, and power is reserved to the Crown to divide the colony as may from time to time be thought fit. The limit of population has now (1894) been reached. The entire management and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the colony.

Governor.—Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; entered the service 1855; President of Montserrat, 1862; administered the Government of Dominica, 1865; Governor of Falkland Islands, 1866; Governor Prince Edward Island, 1870; Governor-in-Chief Leeward Islands, 1874; Governor of Western Australia, 1874, and again 1880; Governor Straits Settlements, 1877; special mission to King of Siam, 1878; Governor South Australia, 1882; Acting Governor Victoria, 1889; again appointed Governor of Western Australia, 1889.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows:—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G. *Colonial Secretary.*—Hon. S. H. Parker, Q.C. *Attorney-General.*—Hon. Septimus Burt, Q.C. *Commissioner of Lands.*—Hon. W. E. Marmion. *Minister of Public Works.*—Hon. H. W. Venn.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the north to Peak Head (south of King George's Sound) in the south is 1,450 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk Hartog's Island, on the west, to the 129th meridian, on the east, about 850 miles. According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the colony is 975,920 English square miles, including islands. It is divided into 20 districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850 the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859 the population had risen to 14,837—namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On December 31, 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. At the census taken on March 31, 1870, the total population was 25,353, of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depots in various parts of the colony.

At the census of 1881 the population of the colony was 29,708; and the results of the census of April 5, 1891, gave a total population of 49,782—29,807 males and 19,975 females. This shows an increase since 1881 of 20,074, or 67·57 per cent. being at the rate of 6·75 per cent. per annum. These figures do not include the aborigines, of whose numbers it is difficult to give even an approximate estimate, scattered as they are over an extensive territory, much of which is yet entirely unknown. There were 5,670 aborigines in service in the colony in 1891. Of the total population in 1891, 27,825 were returned as being natives of Western Australia, and 34,271 as being unmarried. Of the unmarried population, 21,577 were males and 12,694 females, while of the unmarried population over 21 years of age, 10,126 were males and 1,990 were females. Perth, the capital, had an estimated population of 10,040, in 1892; Fremantle, about 8,000. In 1892 there were 1,848 births and 931 deaths, giving a surplus of 917; there were 7,440 arrivals and 2,968 departures—excess of arrivals over departures 4,472. The total estimated population on December 31, 1892, was 58,674—36,095 males and 22,579 females. During 1892 there were 412 marriages in the colony.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1891:—

Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.	Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of England	24,769	49·75	Independents	1,573	3·16
Roman Catholics	12,464	25·04	Presbyterians	1,996	4·01
Wesleyans	4,556	9·15	Other religions not specified	4,424	8·89

Instruction.

Of the total white population above 15 years in 1891 13·20 per cent. could neither read nor write. Education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in assisted schools in 1880, 1890 and 1892 :—

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars	Av. Attendance	Cost per Head		
<i>Government Schools</i>				£	s.	d.
1880	67	2,719	2,102	3	7	11½
1890	82	3,352	2,535	3	7	11½
1892	96	4,032	2,902	3	9	4
<i>Assisted Schools</i>						
1880	19	1,327	1,006	1	11	7
1890	19	1,662	1,283	1	7	7½
1892	21	1,941	1,422	1	14	10

The total sum paid in salaries to teachers and other school officials in 1892 was 11,153*l*.

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for four years :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892
Offences reported to police . . .	4,752	5,122	5,615	6,225
Apprehended by police or summoned	4,378	4,690	5,005	5,574
Summary convictions	2,979	3,201	3,313	3,577
Convictions in superior courts . .	62	41	43	58

On December 31, 1892, there were 126 convicts in the colony, 49 employed on the public works, 1 in a lunatic asylum, 45 ticket-of-leave holders in private service, and 30 conditional release holders. The total number of persons committed to prison in 1892 was 1,565—1,389 men, 143 women, and 33 juveniles.

Pauperism.

There are two poor-houses—both situated in Perth—supported by public funds, with 186 inmates on December 31, 1892. Thirteen hospitals and one lunatic asylum are also supported by public funds, and there are two Protestant and two Roman Catholic orphanages partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also three native and half-caste institutions supported in a similar manner. There is a daily average (1892) of 423 paupers in the colony. The number of friendly societies in the colony is 24, and connected with them are about 1,700 persons.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in 1880, 1885 and the last four years were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1880	180,049	204,337
1885	323,213	308,848
1889	*442,725	386,000
1890	414,313	401,737
1891	497,670	435,622
1892	543,889	550,616

* Including £60,512 recouped from loan.

Rather less than three-fifths of the public income is derived from customs duties, and the rest mainly from railways, the Post Office and leases of lands. Western Australia had a public debt of 2,261,563*l.* at the end of 1892. The mean rate of interest is 3*l.* 14*s.* 4·27*d.* per cent. on the total Public Debt. The annual charge for interest is 84,103*l.*, and there is a further sum of 14,108*l.* set apart annually as a sinking fund. The sinking fund on December 31, 1892, amounted to 114,294*l.*

Defence.

There are no regular forces in Western Australia, and no military works in the colony. There is a force of volunteers consisting of two divisions of a battery of artillery and eight companies of infantry armed with the Martini-Henry rifle. The total number of officers is 31, and of men 583. There is a capitation grant of 1*l.* 10*s.* per efficient, and the total expenditure of the volunteer department for 1892 was 7,417*l.*

Production and Industry.

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has greatly increased in recent years; still there were only 161,466 acres of land under cultivation at the end of 1892, out of a total of 624,576,000 acres. The live stock consisted, at the end of 1892, of 44,973 horses, 162,886 cattle, and 1,685,500 sheep. At the census of 1891, 8,746 persons were returned as directly engaged in agricultural pursuits—exclusive of their families; 6,380 persons were engaged in industrial pursuits.

At the close of 1892, of the cultivated area, 35,061 acres were under wheat, 3,666 under barley, 1,694 under oats, and 35,124 under hay. The total area alienated in the colony up to the end of 1892 was 5,505,208 acres, of which 326,061 acres were alienated during 1892. The average produce per acre was—wheat 12½ bushels, barley 15½ bushels, oats 17½ bushels, maize (only 33 acres) 23½ bushels, and hay 1½ ton to the acre. There were in 1892

1,218 acres under vines, producing an average of 132 gallons of wine to the acre, which sold at prices varying from 5s. to 6s. the gallon. There are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, and coal mines in the colony. Gold exported during 1892, 59,548 oz., valued at 226,284*l*. There are few manufactures.

Along the river-courses of the north and north-east of the colony are about 20,000,000 acres of fairly well-watered country, affording good pasturage.

Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the last five years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	786,250	818,127	874,447	1,280,093	1,391,109
Exports	680,345	761,391	671,813	799,466	882,148

The following table shows the character of the duties levied on the imports for 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.
	£	£
Value of goods imported subject to specific duty	479,795	591,555
" " 20 % duty	37,918	45,431
" " 12½ % duty	67,203	64,497
" " 5 % duty	430,433	509,128
" " duty free	204,744	180,498
Total	1,280,093	1,391,109

The chief exports are:—Gold, value in 1886, 1,207*l*. ; in 1890, 86,664*l*. ; in 1891, 115,182*l*. ; in 1892, 226,284*l*. ; pearls, value in 1891, 40,000*l*. ; in 1892, 40,000*l*. ; pearl-shell, value in 1891, 100,527*l*. ; in 1892, 79,259*l*. ; sandal-wood, value in 1891, 37,600*l*. ; in 1892, 42,870*l*. ; timber, value in 1891, 89,176*l*. ; in 1892, 78,419*l*. ; wool, value in 1890, 360,934*l*. ; in 1891, 329,365*l*. ; in 1892, 326,703*l*. ; skins, value in 1891, 39,248*l*. ; in 1892, 36,657*l*.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Western Australia, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to Western Australia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years was:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Western Australia	357,549	394,504	530,591	367,552	249,965
Exports of British produce to W. A. . . .	318,621	347,918	464,209	591,958	524,249

The imports into Great Britain from the colony consist mostly of wool, pearl shells, and timber. The value of the wool imports was 146,202*l*. in 1878, 233,345*l*. in 1885, 229,069*l*. in 1887, 265,180*l*. in 1888, 309,587*l*. in 1889, 449,756*l*. in 1890, 282,791*l*. in 1891, 189,107*l*. in 1892. The quantity of wool imported into Great Britain in 1892 was 6,420,836 lbs. The shells imported into Great Britain in 1892 were valued at 7,932*l*. The chief exports from

Great Britain to the colony in 1892 were iron, value 56,675*l.* ; apparel, 78,187*l.* ; beer and ale, 33,291*l.* ; cottons, 22,,675*l.* ; machinery, 33,954*l.* ; leather, 30,104*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1892, 8 steamers of (in all) 713 tons, and 142 sailing vessels of 5,293 tons ; total, 150 vessels of 6,006 tons. In 1892, 356 vessels of 572,090 tons entered, and 320 of 552,475 tons cleared, the ports of the colony.

There were 651 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1892, and 468 miles under construction, and 284 miles under survey.

In 1892 there were 3,288 miles of telegraph line within the colony, 4,013 miles of wire, and 375 miles under construction. From Albany the wire extends to South Australia, and from Roebuck Bay to Banjowangie by the alternative cable of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Cable Company. The number of stations is 47. The number of messages sent was 251,247, the gross charges amounted to 49,975*l.*, which includes the Post Office expenditure, and the net revenue to 13,787*l.*

In 1892 there passed through the Post Office 4,998,975 letters, exclusive of 92,307 registered letters and post-cards, 4,205,329 newspapers, and 1,013,735 packets.

Money and Credit.

There are five banks in Western Australia besides the Post Office Savings Bank. The following statement relates to the quarter ended June 30, 1893 :—

Banks	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Average Liabilities	Total Average Assets	Reserved Profits
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank .	80,000	28,208	414,007	485,052	683,033	116,485
National Bank of Australasia	1,000,000	26,017	303,005	331,853	1,134,389	679,032
Union Bank of Australia .	1,500,000	23,332	384,646	412,652	569,445	1,095,708
Bank of New South Wales .	1,250,000	6,165	70,764	77,354	209,656	1,010,000
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd. .	—	5,215	110,708	116,103	241,459	—
Total of average	3,830,000	88,937	1,283,130	1,423,013	2,837,982	2,901,225

During 1892 deposits of the value of 54,611*l.* were made, and interest 1,856*l.* was allowed. The amount withdrawn during the year was 40,658*l.*, leaving a balance of 60,133*l.* on deposit on December 31, 1892.

Agent-General in London.—Sir Malcolm Fraser, K. C. M. G.

Secretary.—R. C. Hare.

Books of Reference.

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Australian Defence.

Sydney is a first-class naval station, the head-quarters of the British fleet in Australasia. In 1892 there were 12 imperial war vessels on the station. By the "Australasian Naval Force Act," which was assented to on December 20, 1887, a fleet of five fast cruisers, each of 2,575 tons displacement and 7,500 horse-power, and two torpedo gunboats on the most improved modern build, each of 735 tons and 4,500 horse-power, are to be equipped for the Australian seas. An agreement which has been entered into for a period of ten years, afterwards terminable by two years' notice, provides that the vessels shall be built by the British Government, and that those of the Australian colonies who are parties to the agreement shall pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the original cost, and all costs of maintenance. Upon the termination of the agreement the vessels will remain the property of the British Government. These vessels—the cruisers *Katoomba*, *Tauranga*, *Ringarooma*, *Mildura*, and *Wallaroo*, and the torpedo-gunboats *Boomerang* and *Karakatta*—are attached to the Australian Squadron. Under the agreement with the colonies they are not to be removed from the station in case of war. According to a Parliamentary return of August 14, 1893, the expenditure of the contributing colonies upon sea-going force was as follows :—New South Wales (1890), 11,419*l.*; Victoria (1890-91), 45,287*l.*; Queensland (1890-91), 15,519*l.*; South Australia (1890-91), 13,514*l.*

Australasian Federation.

The question of the Federation of the Australian Colonies is by no means new. Among the proposals made when the scheme for granting responsible government to Australia was originally discussed, about the year 1852, was one for the establishment of a General Assembly to make laws in relation to intercolonial questions. The proposition was, however, involved with others of a more doubtful nature, and consequently sank out of sight, until in various ways, especially in regard to postal matters and defence, the benefits of united action among the Colonies of the Australasian group became more apparent. Some years ago, as the result of an Intercolonial Conference, the matter came before the Imperial Parliament, and a measure was passed permitting the formation of a Federal Council, to which any Colony could send delegates. The first meeting of the Federal Council was held at Hobart, in January, 1886. The Colonies represented were Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji. South Australia sent representatives to a subsequent meeting. The Federal Council met four times in all, and discussed several matters of intercolonial interest; but as it was purely a deliberative body, without authority to legislate, it failed to satisfy the advocates of Federation as an active political principle. In February, 1890, a Conference, consisting of representatives of each of the seven Colonies of Australasia, was held in Melbourne. An address to the Queen was adopted expressing loyalty and attachment, and inclosing resolutions, which affirmed

the desirableness of union of the Australasian Colonies, and prayed that steps should be taken towards the appointment of delegates from each of the Colonies to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution. On March 2, 1891, the National Australasian Convention met at Sydney, New South Wales, and was attended by seven representatives from each Colony, except New Zealand, which only sent three. Sir Henry Parkes (New South Wales) was elected President of the Convention, and Sir Samuel Griffith (Queensland), Vice-President. A series of resolutions, moved by Sir Henry Parkes, occupied the attention of the Convention for several days. These resolutions set forth the principles upon which Federal Government should be established, which were to the effect that the powers and privileges of existing Colonies should be kept intact, except in cases where surrender would be necessary in order to form a Federal Government; that intercolonial trade and intercourse should be free; that power to impose Customs duties should rest with the Federal Government and Parliament; and that the naval and military defence of Australia should be entrusted to the Federal Forces, under one command. The resolutions then went on to approve of a Federal Constitution which should establish a Federal Parliament to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives; that a Judiciary, to consist of a Federal Supreme Court, to be a High Court of Appeal for Australia, should be established; and that a Federal Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, with responsible advisers, should be constituted. These resolutions were discussed at great length, and eventually were adopted. The resolutions were then referred to three Committees chosen from the delegates, one to consider Constitutional Machinery and the distribution of powers and functions; one to deal with matters relating to Finance, Taxation, and Trade Regulations; and the other to consider the question of the establishment of a Federal Judiciary. A draft Bill, to constitute the 'Commonwealth of Australia,' was brought up by the first-mentioned of these Committees, and after full consideration was adopted by the Convention, and it was agreed that the Bill should be presented to each of the Australian Parliaments for approval and adoption. On Thursday, April 9th, the Convention closed its proceedings.

The Bill to provide for the Federation of the Australasian colonies entitled 'A Bill to constitute a Commonwealth of Australia,' which was drafted by the National Australasian Convention, has been introduced into the Parliaments of most of the colonies of the group, and is still under consideration. In Victoria it has passed the Lower House with some amendments.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Lying all round Australia and New Zealand are many small island groups, islets, and reefs which may be regarded as integral parts of these colonies. Others at a considerable distance to the south are unattached and mostly uninhabited. Among them, south from Australia and New Zealand, are Royal Company Island, Macquarie Island, Emerald Island, Campbell Island, Antipodes, and Bounty Islands.

Scattered over the Pacific are several small groups and detached islets, many of which have been annexed to Great Britain or placed under British protection. The principal of them are the following, beginning at the east, south of the equator:—

DUICIE ISLAND, 24° 40' S. lat., 124° 48' W. long.

COOK'S, or HERVEY ISLANDS, between 18° and 22° S. lat., 157° and 163° W. long. There are six islands and about nine islets and reefs. The largest, Raratonga, is 53 miles in circumference, with a population of 3,000. Mangaia has 2,000 inhabitants; Vatui, or Atui, 20 miles in circumference, 1,200 inhabitants; Hervey Islands, three small islets. Aitutaki, 18 miles in circumference, 2,000 inhabitants. Palmerston Islands, group of islets. Other islets are Takutea, Mitiero, and Mauki.

SAVAGE, or NIUE ISLAND, 21° S. lat., 171° W. long.

MANIHIKI GROUP, including Reirson or Rakoango, Manihiki or Humphry, Penrhyn or Tongarewa, Vostok and Flint Islands, lying around 10° S. lat. and between 150° and 160° W. long.

SUVAROF ISLANDS, 13° $14'$ S. lat., 163° W. long.

DUDOZA ISLAND, 7° $40'$ S. lat., 161° W. long.

UNION, or TOKELAU GROUP, between 8° $30'$ and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. Three clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaafo or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Oatafu or Duke of York.

PHŒNIX GROUP, between 2° $30'$ and 4° $30'$ S. lat., and 171° and 174° $30'$ W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phoenix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hall, Sydney.

MALDEN ISLAND, 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.

STARBUCK ISLAND, 5° $30'$ S. lat., 155° W. long.

PENRHYN, or TONGAREWA ISLAND, 9° S. lat., 158° W. long.

CAROLINE ISLAND, 10° S. lat., 150° $30'$ W. long.

LAGOON, or ELLICE ISLANDS, between 5° $30'$ and 11° $20'$ S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. Nine islands and islet groups. The principal are Sophia or Rocky Island, Nukulaelae or Mitchell Group, Ellice, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Netherland, Lynx.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, 1° $57'$ N. lat., 157° $27'$ W. long.

FANNING ISLAND, 3° $50'$ N. lat., 159° W. long.

WASHINGTON ISLAND, 4° $40'$ N. lat., 160° $20'$ W. long.

JARVIS ISLAND, on the equator, 159° W. long.

GILBERT ISLANDS, on the equator, between 172° and 177° E. long. Annexed 1892. Area 170 square miles; population 36,800. Consist of 16 atolls.

These islands are mostly of coral formation; many of them are uninhabited, or only temporarily inhabited; most of them grow coco-nut trees in large quantities, and some of them are valuable for their guano. They are of importance as being stages in the proposed telegraph route from British Columbia to Australia and New Zealand, and also as coaling stations for steamers along that route, and between the Isthmus of Panama and Australia and Eastern Asia. For further details concerning these islands see Finlay's 'Pacific Directories,' Meinecke's 'Die Inseln des Stillen Oceans,' Wallace's 'Australasia,' Reclus' 'Géographie Universelle,' vol. xiv. W. T. Wawn's 'The South Sea Islanders and the Queensland Labour Trade: Voyages and Experiences, 1875-91.' London, 1893.

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, who is Governor of Fiji, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1877, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands (brought within the British Protectorate June, 1893), New Hebrides, Samoa Islands, Tonga Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia.

PART THE SECOND
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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AFGHANISTÁN.

AFGHANISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 30° and $38^{\circ} 20'$ of north latitude, and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $74^{\circ} 30'$ of east longitude. On the north-east, the boundary is uncertain; but from about longitude 70° westward to Khamiab the Oxus is the northern limit. From Khamiab, the line, as drawn by the Afghan Boundary Commission, runs in a south-westerly direction to Zulfikar, on the river Hari-Rúd, and thence south to Kuh Malik-i-Siyah, a conspicuous peak south-east of the Helmand river. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Kwája Amran range. The eastern boundary of Afghanistán has long remained uncertain, but the basis of a delimitation was settled, in 1893, at a conference between the Ameer, Abdur Rahmán, and Sir Mortimer Durand. The Ameer agreed that Chitral, Bajaur, Swat and Chilas should be included within the British sphere of political influence, while he himself was to retain the Kunar valley as far north as Asmar. The Ameer also withdrew his pretensions over Waziristan. The extreme breadth of Afghanistán from north to south is about 500 miles; its length from the Herát frontier to the Kháibar Pass, about 600 miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, the Central Asian States, under the influence of Russia; on the west, Persia; on the south, British Balúchistán; and on the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north-western frontier of India.

Abdur Rahmán Khán, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the reigning Amír, is son of Afzul Khán, and grandson of Dost Muhammad Khán. He was recognized as Amír by the British Government in July 1880, after the events following on the massacre of Sir L. Cavagnari.

The origin of the Afgháns is involved in obscurity. The Pathán dynasties of Delhi form part of Indian history. The whole of Afghanistán was conquered by Timúr, Kábul remaining in the hands of his descendants, and Kandahár being added to it by Sultán Bábar in 1522. For the next two centuries Kábul was held by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and Herát by Persia, while Kandahár repeatedly changed hands between the two. Nadír Sháh, the Persian, held the Afghan provinces till his assassination in 1747, after which the different provinces were formed into a single empire under Ahmad Sháh, Duráni, including the Punjab and Kashmír on the east, and extending to the Oxus on the north. The restoration of Sháh Shujá by the British forces under Sir John Keane in 1838 led to continued insurrections against the new ruler, culminating in the terrible revolt of 1841. In 1878 war was declared by England, and her troops eventually captured Kábul. Sher Alí fled and died in Afghan Türkistán, his son Yakúb Khán being acknowledged as Amír, while a British envoy and escort was installed in the citadel of Kábul. On September 3, 1879, a serious riot developed into a massacre of the envoy and his followers, and a fresh invasion of the country took place. In 1880 the British forces were withdrawn from the Kháibar and the Kúram, and from Kandahár to Quetta. Abdur Rahmán has since successfully maintained his position.

The government of Afghanistán is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character and fortune. The dominions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kábul, Türkistán, Herát, and Kandahár, to which may be added the district of Badakshán with its

dependencies. Each province is under a *hakim* or governor (called *Naib* in Sher Ali's time), under whom nobles dispense justice after a feudal fashion. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are almost universal.

The Amír's subjects number about four millions, the most numerous tribe being the Ghilzáis, who must amount to at least a million; then follow the Tájiks, Duránis, Hazáras, and Aimáks, and Uzbegs. The Tájiks, who are found scattered all over the country, are presumably of Arab or Irani descent, and though they are found intermingled with Afgháns, they are more settled, and prefer agricultural or industrial occupations. The Ghilzáis occupy the country south-east of Kábul, while the Duránis inhabit the country north and south of the road between Herát and Kandahár; north of these lie the Paropamisus Mountains, inhabited by the Aimáks and Hazáras, who are said to be the descendants of Tartar colonies left by Ghinghis Khán, and who have undoubted Tartar lineaments. With the exception of the Kizilbáshis and most of the Hazáras, who are mainly Shiás, the inhabitants are Muhammadans of the Suní sect.

Justice in ordinary cases is supposed to be administered by a *kázi*, or chief magistrate, assisted by muftís, or mutaassibs (the latter a species of detective officers), and regulated by laws, which, if rightly acted on, would be tolerably equitable.

The revenue of Afghánistán is subject to considerable fluctuations. One of the late Amír Sher Ali's ministers estimated the average annual revenue of the five years 1872-76 at 712,968*l.*, but subsequent events have made it impossible to estimate the present revenues. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The Amír receives a subsidy from the Indian Government, originally fixed at Rx. 120,000, and in 1893 increased to Rx. 180,000 a year.

Abdur Rahmán is said to have re-introduced the regular army, which had been originally founded on a European model by Sher Ali on his return from India in 1869. In addition to his regular army the Amír's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now, under Abdur Rahmán, permanently embodied, and as irregulars form a valuable auxiliary to the regular infantry. The artillery branch is very weak, as there are few trained gunners, the force being made up by infantry drafts when required. There are no engineers, but a few regiments have a company equipped with spades and axes. No trustworthy statistics regarding the strength of the Afghán army are available. It was said at the beginning of 1890 to number 50,000. In July 1890, there were said to be 20,000 troops in and about Kábul, including six mule batteries of artillery, two field batteries, an elephant battery, 40 squadrons of cavalry, and 8,000 infantry. Ammunition is manufactured at the Kábul arsenal, under the superintendence of Englishmen in the Amír's service. According to Russian reports, the troops in Afghán-Túrkistán comprised, in 1887, 7,700 regular infantry with 76 guns, besides cavalry and irregulars.

There are five classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land; 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce; 3rd, *buzgurs*, who are the same as the *métayers* in France; 4th, hired labourers; and, 5th, villeins, who cultivate their lord's land without wages—*i.e.* slaves. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghánistán. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Errum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the

end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arzun (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the assafoetida plant abound. Vast quantities of assafoetida are exported to India.

The fruits, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, are produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

Northern Afghánistán is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur and the Farmúli district, and gold in small quantities is brought from Kandahár, the Laghmán Hills, and Kúnar. Badakshán was famous for its precious stones.

The production of silks and the manufacture of felts, *postíns*, carpets, and rosaries are some of the principal industries. Silk is largely produced at Kandahár, as well as felts, which are distributed throughout the country, and exported to the Punjab and Persia. The sheepskin *postín* manufacture is one of the most important industries.

The trade routes of Afghánistán are as follows :—

From Persia by Mashad to Herát.

„ Bokhára by Merv to Herát.

„ „ by Karchi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kábul.

„ East Túrkhistán by Chitrál to Jalálábád.

„ India by the Khaibar and Abkhana roads to Kábul.

„ „ by the Gumál Pass to Ghazní.

„ „ by the Bolan Pass and Sind-Pishín Railway to Kandahár.

Trade.

No accurate registration of the trade between Afghánistán and India has yet been obtained. Of the trade carried by the Sind-Pishín Railway, amounting in value to Rx. 2,500,000 in 1889–90, probably only one-sixth can be classed as imports and exports between the two countries. The trade between Northern Afghánistán (Kábul) and India, during the past five years ending March 31, has been registered as follows :—

—	1889. Rx.	1890. Rx.	1891. Rx.	1892. Rx.	1893. Rx.
Imports from India . . .	526,800	796,500	459,870	653,639	610,500
Exports to India . . .	187,300	332,200	208,600	218,120	220,850

Of the above imports, the chief items are cotton goods, indigo, sugar, and tea, mostly the China leaf. The exports include horses, spices, assafoetida, fruits, and nuts. The heavy transit duties levied by the Amír prohibit transit trade between India and the country north of the Oxus. A duty of 106 rupees is levied on every camel load (about 450lbs.) of Indian tea passing through Kábul to Bokhára.

The trade between Kandahár and British India amounted in 1892–93 to Rx. 297,657 imports from, and Rx. 234,428 exports to British India. Three-fifths of the imports consist of cotton piece goods, foreign and Indian. The imports of foreign are double the imports of Indian piece goods. Half the exports consist of raw wool, the other half being mainly fruit and nuts.

The value of the trade between Russian Central Asia and Afghánistán is

indeterminable, but it is stated that in 1890, 3,944,568 roubles' worth of Russian merchandise was imported into Afghánistán from Bokhára ; while the exports to Bokhára were valued at 3,983,270 roubles.

The rupee appears to be the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind. But little gold coinage is now current in Afghánistán. The common gold currency is either Russian or Bokháran, with a limited number of 6-rupee pieces struck by the late Amír.

The Kháibar and Bolan roads are excellent, and fit for wheeled traffic as far as Kábul and Kandahár respectively. There is, however, no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghánistán, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts.

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AFRICA, CENTRAL: INDEPENDENT STATES.

THERE still remain certain independent States in Central Africa about which it may be useful to give here such information as is obtainable with respect to their political, religious, industrial, and commercial condition. These are the CENTRAL SUDAN STATES—Bornu and Wadai (on which Kanem and Bagirmi are dependent); DAHOMEY, in the Gold Coast interior. Under this head may also be included the old Egyptian Sudan. In 1890, Uganda, Unyoro, the northern half of Ruanda, and a small part of Karagwe, were included in the sphere of the Imperial British East African Company; while the south half of Ruanda and the rest of Karagwe were included in the German East African Protectorate. In 1891 Lunda (the Muata Yanvo's Kingdom) was divided between Portugal and the Congo Free State. The region lying between the eastern boundary of the French sphere in the Sahara, the western limits of Egypt, the country of Fezzan in the north, and the Central Sudan in the south, is still unannexed. It contains the mountainous inhabited region of Tibesti.

CENTRAL SUDAN STATES.¹

BORNU.

Bornu, that is, Bar-noa, or 'Land of Noah,' if not the largest, is the most populous Mohammedan State in Central Sudan. It occupies the western and southern sides of Lake Chad, being conterminous on the south-east with Bagirmi, from which it is separated by the Shari River, and stretching thence westwards to the Empire of Sokoto. Approximate area, 50,000 square miles; population estimated at over 5,000,000. The bulk of the inhabitants, who call themselves Ka-nuri, that is, 'People of Light,' are of mixed Negro and Dasa (southern Tibu) descent, and speak a Tibu dialect that has been reduced to written form by the Protestant missionaries. The other chief elements of the population are the Tuareg Berbers in the north; the Arabs mainly in the south-east; the Makari and Marghi Negroes in the south; the Wanga, Beddé, and other pagan tribes in the east; and in the centre the Magomi, who claim kinship with the royal dynasty which for many centuries ruled over the united Bornu and Kanem States. These and the Kanuri are regarded as the most cultured people in Central Africa, and their woven fabrics, pottery, and metal ware are highly prized throughout the Sudan.

The Sultan, whose official title is Mai, but who is more commonly spoken of as the Sheikh, is in principle an absolute monarch. He is assisted in the

¹ For Sokoto, see NIGER TERRITORIES, under the British Empire.

administration by a Council comprising the Kokenawa, or military chiefs, the official delegates of the various subject races, and several members of the reigning family. The standing army of about 30,000 men is partly armed with rifles, and the cavalry still wear armour, either imported from Eastern Sudan or manufactured in the country. There is also some artillery, and a few companies even wear European uniforms. In lieu of pay the men receive allotments of land.

Kuka (Kukawa), capital of Bornu, lies on the west side of Lake Chad. It has a population of from 50,000 to 60,000, and is one of the great centres of trade in the Sudan. Wares of all kinds reach this mart from Europe, Egypt, and Turkey, chiefly by the caravan route from Tripoli and Fezzan, the shortest crossing the Sahara. By the same route are sent northwards convoys of 1,000, 2,000, and even 4,000 slaves, besides ivory, ostrich feathers, and other local produce. The legal currency are the Maria Theresa crown, the Spanish doublo, and cowries, at the rate of 4,000 to the crown.

Besides Kuka, there are several other towns with over 10,000 inhabitants, such as Birni, Bendi, Gummel, Mashena, Borsari, Surrikolo, Logon-Karnah, capital of the Logon territory, and Doloo, capital of the tributary Mandara State. The coast lands continue to be exposed to the incursions of the Kuri and Yedina pirates, who inhabit the archipelagoes in Lake Chad.

By the Anglo-French agreement of 1890 and the Anglo-German agreement of 1893, Bornu is excluded from the sphere of France and Germany.

WADAI—KANEM—BAGIRMI.

The Sultanate of Wadai, at present the most powerful State in Central Sudan, occupies with the tributary States the whole region between Dar-Fur and Lake Chad, and extends from the southern verge of the Sahara southwards nearly to the divide between the Chad and Congo basins. Total area nearly 172,000 square miles; population estimated by Nachtigal at 2,600,000. The Arabs, here collectively called Aramka, have been settled in the country for over 500 years. Their traders (Jellaba) send caravans south to Dar-Banda and Bagirmi, and west to Bornu, bartering salt and manufactured goods for ivory, slaves, ostrich feathers, and copper. But the political power belongs to the Mohammedan Mabas, a Negro people who occupy the north-eastern parts of Wadai proper, and whose language forms the chief medium of intercourse throughout the State. Like the Arabs, the Mabas, who have lately joined the Senusiya 'revivalists,' are fanatical followers of the Prophet.

The Maba Sultan Sheikh Aly, whose capital was removed in 1850 from Wara to Abeshr (Abesheh), 24 miles further north, has absolute power, limited by custom and the precepts of the Koran. But he rules directly only over the north-east of Wadai proper, which is divided into provinces named from the cardinal points and administered by Kamakels (viceroys), who have the power of life and death. The Sultan himself is assisted by a Fasher or Council, while the law, that is, the Koran, is interpreted by the College of Fakihs or Ulemas. The army, about 7,000 strong, is chiefly employed in levying tribute in kind (slaves, horses, cattle, honey, corn) from the provinces and vassal States.

Of these vassal States, the most important are Kanem, between Wadai and Lake Chad, and Bagirmi on the south-western frontier. Kanem, which is about 30,000 square miles in extent, occupies the eastern and northern shores of Lake Chad, and stretches north to the verge of the Sahara. Population about 100,000, chiefly Kanem-bu—that is, people of Kanem, akin to the Dasas (southern Tibus), and held in subjection by the Aulad-Slimân Arabs. Although they can now muster no more than 1,000 armed men, the Aulad-

Slimân are perhaps the fiercest marauders in the whole of North Africa. Mao, residence of the political agent of Wadai, lies in the centre of Kanem, about a day's march south-east of Njimi, the capital of the State.

The Sultanate of Bagirmi, comprising the low-lying marshy region between Lake Chad, the Lower Shari river, and the Sokoro hills west of Lake Fitri, has an area of about 20,000 square miles, or 71,000 including the southern lands inhabited by tributary pagan peoples, or to which slave-hunting expeditions are regularly sent. The Barmaghé, as the natives of Bagirmi call themselves, are all Mohanmedan Negroes, who numbered 1,500,000 about the middle of the century. Since then they have been greatly reduced by the wars with Wadai, famines, and epidemics. Since 1871 the Sultan, who resides at Massenia (Masseña), near the left bank of the Lower Shari, has acknowledged the suzerainty of the ruler of Wadai, from whom he receives his investiture. Over his own subjects his power is absolute, the administration being carried on chiefly by bands of eunuchs and other officials, who levy the taxes and plunder the people with impunity. Organised slave-hunting razzias are also periodically sent to the southern regions of the Upper Shari basin, occupied by the Kimre, Sokoro, and many other pagan tribes.

By the Anglo-German Agreement the region embraced in the basin of the Shari, which includes Bagirmi, is reserved to the German sphere of influence.

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EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

Before the revolt of the Mahdi in 1882, the Khedival possessions beyond Egypt proper comprised the whole of East Sudan and Nubia between Wadai on the west and the Red Sea on the east (23°-40° E.), together with the north-west section of Somaliland and the coast lands between Abyssinia and the Gulf of Aden. This territory extended from the frontier of Upper Egypt for a distance of nearly 1,400 miles southwards to Lake Albert Nyanza (3°-23° N.), and had a total area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles, with a population roughly estimated at from ten to twelve millions. It included the geographical regions of *Darfur*, on the Wadai frontier, reduced by Ziber Pasha in 1874; *Kordofan*, between Darfur and the Upper Nile, reduced by Mehemet Ali in 1821; *Lower Nubia*, which had always been politically dependent on Egypt; *Upper Nubia* with *Senaar*, reduced by Ismail Pasha in 1822; the Zeriba lands of the White Nile basin, organised and administered by the European lieutenants of the Khedival Government during the decade ending 1882, and partly held by Emin Pasha till the Stanley Relief Expedition of 1889; lastly, the Danakil (Afar), Adal, and Somali lands round about the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, where the Egyptian authority was established only in the immediate vicinity of the seaboard.

The Egyptian Sudan was placed under a Governor-General, whose official residence was Khartum (population in 1882, 70,000), at the confluence of the White and Blue Niles, and the territory was divided for administrative purposes into twelve provinces,¹ with area, population, and chief towns as follows:—

MS. note by the late General Gordon.

Province	Estimated area in square miles	Estimated Population	Capital
Dongola }	100,000	1,000,000	{ New Dongola
Khartum }			{ Khartum
Sawakin-Massawah .			Massawah
Kordofan			El-Obeid
Darfur	200,000	1,500,000	El-Fasher
Senaar	450,000	7,000,000	{ Senaar
Equatorial Province . }			{ Lado
Fazocli }			{ Mehemet Ali
Bahr-el-Gazal . . }			{ Shekka
Zeilah }	20,000	250,000	{ Zeilah
Harrar }			{ Harrar
Berbera }			{ Berberah
Total Egyptian Sudan	950,000	10,400,000	—

It is estimated that three-fifths of the population of the Sudan have, during the last ten years, perished through war, famine, and slave-trading.

Since the Mahdi's revolt, Sawakin, Zeilah, and Berbera have been occupied by the English, Massawah by the Italians, and the northern part of Dongola by Egypt. Darfur appears to have reasserted its independence, the Equatorial Province has lapsed into barbarism. The greater part of the Equatorial Province and of Darfur is by the Anglo-German agreement of 1890 and Anglo-Italian agreement of 1891 included within the British sphere of influence.

Before the war a considerable trade was carried on with Egypt, the chief exports being gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums, hides, and skins; the imports, European and Oriental wares of all kinds. For Kordofan alone the total exports were valued in 1881 at nearly 150,000*l*. Besides the great artery of the Nile, the chief trade routes ran from Obeid to Khartum, from Berber to Sawakin, from Sawakin up the Baraka Valley to Kassala, from Kassala to Senaar, and thence down the Blue Nile to Khartum.

DAHOMEY.

The Kingdom of Dahomey, formerly the most powerful on the Slave Coast, Upper Guinea, has in recent years been greatly reduced in size and strength, especially by the long and disastrous wars waged against Abeokuta and other petty Yoruba States on its eastern frontier. It now comprises an area of about 4,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 250,000, extending from Yoruba westwards to the river Volta, separating it from Ashanti, and bordering northwards on the Wangera territory. It has an outlet on the coast at Whydah. According to the recent treaty of delimitation between British and French West African possessions, Dahomey is the Hinterland of the French possession of Porto Novo.

The King exercises unlimited power. Besides ordinary troops, he maintains a body-guard of about 4,000 'Amazons,' who are noted for their courage

and discipline. The natives, who are of pure Negro stock and fetish-worshippers, belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family, but have called themselves Dauma or Dahomé since the foundation of the kingdom early in the seventeenth century. They are industrious agriculturists, exporting through Whydah the finest palm-oil produced in Upper Guinea. Maize, cattle, ivory, and india-rubber also abound. Abomey, capital of the kingdom, lies seventy miles north of Whydah, and about ten miles north-west of Kana (Kalmina), the royal summer residence.

Early in 1890 complications arose with France respecting the disputed stations of Porto Novo and Kotonu on the south coast; but after a brief series of hostilities peace was concluded in October 1890, Dahomey recognising the French claims to those places, on condition of being paid an annuity of 20,000 francs. In 1892 hostilities again broke out, and a French military expedition made its way to the capital of Dahomey, completely defeating the native army and putting the king to flight. Military operations continued during the year 1893. Several of the native tribes had submitted or claimed French protection, and on January 25, 1894, the King Benhazin surrendered unconditionally. As yet (February, 1894) no formal annexation of Dahomey has been made by France; but in January, 1894, a new king, Guthili, was chosen by the assembled chiefs, and on January 15 was presented to the population in the neighbourhood of Abomey in the name of the French Government.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic, formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, when Buenos Ayres joined the confederacy. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 86 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of \$2,000. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving \$8,400 per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Saenz Pena entered on office October 16, 1892.

Vice-President.—Señor Uriburu.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of five Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Justice.

The President has a salary of 36,000 dollars, the Vice-President of 18,000 dollars, and each of the five ministers of 16,800 dollars per annum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their con-

stitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the President of the Republic, but elected by the people of each province for a term of three years and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs; they can contract loans (internal and external) under their sole and exclusive responsibility.

Area and Population.

At the census of 1869 the population of the provinces amounted to 1,736,922, exclusive of the national territories.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces and nine territories actually composing the Argentine Republic, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants, mainly according to an official estimate for 1887:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Populácion	Population per sq. mile
Littoral : Buenos Ayres (1890) .	—	561,160	—
Buenos Ayres(province)	63,000	850,000	13
Santa Fé (census 1887)	18,000	240,332	13
Entre Rios . . .	45,000	300,000	6·6
Corrientes . . .	54,000	290,000	5·3
Andes : Rioja . . .	31,500	100,000	3
Catamarca . . .	31,500	130,000	4
San Juan . . .	29,700	125,000	4
Mendoza . . .	54,000	160,000	3
Central : Cordova . . .	54,000	380,000	7
San Luis . . .	18,000	100,000	5·5
Santiago del Estero . . .	31,500	160,000	5
Tucuman . . .	13,500	210,000	16
Northern : Salta . . .	45,000	200,000	4·4
Jujuy . . .	27,000	90,000	3·3
Total . . .	515,700	3,916,492	7·5
Territories			
Misiones . . .	23,932	50,000	2 1
Formosa . . .	125,612	50,000	0·4
Chaco . . .	191,842	40,000	0·2
Pampa . . .			
Rio Negro . . .			
Neuquen . . .	268,000	30,000	0·11
Chubut . . .			
Santa Cruz . . .			
Tierra del Fuego . . .			
Grand total . . .	1,125 086	4,086,492	3·6

An official estimate of 1892 gives the total population at 4,257,000.

By a treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chile in 1881 the latter recognises the right of the former to all the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes, including all Patagonia and the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego.

The capital of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 177,790 in 1869, 295,000 in 1882, and 549,307 in November, 1892, of whom over 150,000 are foreigners. The births in the capital in 1891 numbered 25,591 of which 13·5 per cent. were illegitimate; marriages 5,007; deaths 13,014. Other towns, with populations for 1888, are Córdoba, 66,600; Rosario, 55,000; Tucuman, 25,000; Mendoza, 18,000; Paraná, 18,000; Salta, 20,000; Corrientes, 14,000 inhabitants; La Plata, the new capital of the province of Buenos Ayres (founded 1884), 65,000. It is about 40 miles SE. of the city of Buenos Ayres.

The increase of population has been due greatly to immigration. The arrivals by sea in the last ten years have been as follows:—1883, 63,243; 1884, 77,805; 1885, 108,722; 1886, 93,116; 1887, 136,842; 1888, 180,993; 1889, 239,014; 1890, 138,407; 1891, 73,597; 1892, 93,550. Most immigrants are from the south of Europe. In the thirty-six years 1856–1892 the arrivals direct from Europe were in the following proportions:—Italians, 60·3 per cent.; Spaniards, 17·7; French, 10·4; British, 2·3; Austrians, 1·7; Swiss, 1·6; Germans, 1·5; Belgians, 1·3; Russians, 0·6; Various, 2·6; the total being 1,355,000. The emigration in 1890 was 82,981; in 1891, 90,936; in 1892, 55,282. The excess of immigration over emigration in the years 1871–92 was 1,134,718.

In 1887 the number of foreigners in the Republic was 600,000, including 280,000 Italians, 150,000 French, 100,000 Spaniards, 40,000 English, and 20,000 Germans.

Religion.

Although the Constitution recognises the Roman Catholic religion as that of the State, all other creeds are tolerated. In 1891, 272,880 dollars were set down in the budget for public worship. There are 1 archbishop and 5 suffragan bishops. For the instruction of the clergy there are 5 seminaries. In 1888 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Instruction.

Primary education is free, secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In the capital and the 9 territories it is under the charge of a national council of education, assisted by local school councils; and in the 14 provinces under their respective governments. The elementary schools are supported in the capital and each province by the taxes established in their Education Acts, aided by large subsidies from the general Government. In 1890 the sums contributed by the general Government and the 14 provinces to the support of the elementary education in the Republic amounted to 10,415,789 dollars. In 1892 there were 2,731 elementary schools, with 6,864 teachers and 228,439 pupils. Secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 16 lycées (one in each province and the capital), with 450 professors and 3,169 pupils in 1892. There are 2 universities, at Cordova and Buenos Ayres, comprising (1891) faculties of law, medicine, and engineering, with a total of 900 students; a school of mines (20 students), 2 colleges of agriculture, a naval, a military, and several normal schools. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Cordoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Ayres and La Plata, and a meteorological bureau.

Justice.

Justice is exercised by a Supreme Court of five judges and an attorney-general, which is also a court of appeal, and by a number of inferior and local courts, trial by jury being established by the Constitution for criminal cases. Each State has its own judicial system.

In 1891 in Buenos Ayres, 3,800 criminal cases were tried. Of those tried on criminal charges 3,436 were Italians, of whom 65 were tried for murder. The average number of prisoners in the capital is 900.

Finance.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure are given as follows for four years :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue .	74,676,706	73,407,670	70,921,650	117,900,000
Expenditure .	50,687,544	92,853,846	79,008,141	124,600,000

The budget estimates hitherto have included only a part of the expenditure, many payments being required in virtue of special laws and agreements. The extent of the additional expenditure in comparison with the budget estimates for three years is shown in the following statement, in which gold is converted into currency at the rate of 230 per cent. premium :—

—	1890	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Budget	61,800,000	91,500,000	74,100,000
Extra	33,500,000	34,900,000	54,000,000
Total	95,300,000	126,400,000	128,100,000

For 1893 the budget estimates were : revenue, 91,100,000 dollars ; expenditure, 75,100,000 dollars. For 1894 the estimates, intended to include all expenditure, are as follows (gold at 230 per cent. premium) :—

Revenue	Dols. currency.	Expenditure	Dols. currency.
Import dues . . .	78,600,000	Debt	42,200,000
Export „	7,600,000	Army and navy . .	24,000,000
Dock dues, &c. . .	4,200,000	Schools	9,900,000
Excise	9,600,000	Foreign Affairs . .	1,300,000
City improvements		Interior	21,500,000
tax	3,000,000	Finance	4,600,000
Stamps	5,000,000	Sundries	5,500,000
Local taxes . . .	3,200,000		
Post Office . . .	2,800,000		
Sundries	2,000,000		
Total	116,000,000	Total	109,000,000
Or 35,100,000 dollars gold		Or 33,000,000 dollars gold	

According to the message of the Minister of Finance, the Public Debt of the Republic (exclusive of Provincial and Municipal) on June 30, 1893, stood thus:—

	Dollars Gold.	Dollars Paper.
External	214,013,698	—
Internal	36,005,320	43,919,900
Floating	12,985,000	15,960,000
Total	263,004,018	59,879,900

The external debt on December 31, 1892, amounted to 37,971,401*l*. ; the funding loan issued up to July 1, 1893, amounted to 6,593,000*l*. ; total foreign debt, 44,364,403*l*. The service of the foreign debt for 1894 is estimated at 1,565,000*l*. ; internal and bank-bond debt 1,075,000*l*. ; service of total debt 2,540,000*l*.

The inventory of property belonging to the National Government, prepared in accordance with the decree of March 28, 1888, already amounts to 703,793,172 dollars. The total value of the land of the 14 provinces is estimated at 2,720,000,000 dollars.

Each province and municipality has, besides, its own budget, the total national and provincial expenditure amounting to about 3*l*. per head. The ordinary revenue of the province of Buenos Ayres for the three years 1889-91 averaged 6,000,000 dollars, and expenditure 17,000,000 dollars. For 1892 the estimated revenue was 12,800,000 dollars, and expenditure 12,552,000 dollars. The estimated revenue of the 13 other provinces for 1892 was 17,850,000 dollars, and expenditure 16,770,000 dollars.

The total external debt of the province of Buenos Ayres in 1890 was 8,408,211*l*., and of the other provinces 16,217,160*l*.

The estimated revenue of all the municipalities for 1889 was 19,823,980 dollars, and expenditure 19,218,593 dollars.

The external debt of the municipality of Buenos Ayres in 1891 was 2,000,000*l*., and the internal and floating debt was equal to 3,650,000*l*. ; total debt 5,650,000*l*.

According to the Finance Minister's message, the External Provincial Debt on March 31, 1892, was 143,325,531 dollars gold ; Municipal 24,596,422 dollars gold, total 167,921,953 dollars gold.

At the same time the service of the Provincial Debt was 9,594,985 dollars gold in arrear, and that of the Municipal Debt 697,081 dollars gold in arrear.

Defence.

The army comprises 37 generals, 685 infantry officers, 507 cavalry, 167 artillery, and 2 engineer ; while the rank and file numbers 6,498 men. The number of men in the national guard is put at 480,000, of whom not more than 65,000 have received any military training.

There is a military school, with 125 cadets, and a school for non-commissioned officers. The naval school has 60 cadets, and the school of gunners 80.

The Argentine Navy is the third in importance of those maintained by the South American States. According to the system of classification adopted in

this volume (see Introductory Table); it consists of 2 port-defence armour-clads (the old monitors *El Plata* and *Los Andes*); 3 armoured cruisers; 2 second-class cruisers; 7 third-class cruisers *a*, and 5 *b*; and 8 first-class, and 4 second-class torpedo-boats.

The armoured cruiser *Almirante Brown* was built at Poplar in 1880, is of 4,200 tons displacement, 5,380 horse-power, with 14 knots nominal speed, and is protected by 9-inch steel-faced armour. In her central battery she carries 6 12-ton breech-loading Armstrong guns, and has 2 other guns of the same calibre mounted at the bow and stern respectively. She is also equipped with Whitehead torpedoes and provided with the electric light. In July, 1892, there was launched at Elswick the cruiser *Nueve de Julio*, 3,575 tons displacement, 14,500 indicated horse-power, and nominal speed 22·5 knots. With natural draught (13,000 horse-power) this vessel obtained the high speed of 21·9 knots. She carries 4 6-in. and 8 4·7-in. Q.F. guns, and 24 Hotchkiss 3 pr. and 1 pr. guns. At the same time the torpedo-gunboat *Aurora* (500 tons), with 2,300 horse-power, and a speed of 18·5 knots, was launched. The steel cruiser-rams *Libertad* and *Independencia*, launched by Messrs. Laird Bros. at Birkenhead, respectively in 1890 and 1891, are very remarkable vessels. They have a small displacement (2,500 tons), but are powerfully armed, well protected, and handy ships. They carry 2 9½-in. Krupp guns *en barbette*, and have a secondary armament of 4 4·7-in. Armstrong quick-firers, 2 sponsoned out on each broadside, and 8 smaller pieces. These were the first vessels to be provided with heavy guns mounted for high-angle (40°) fire. The side and barbette protection is 8-in. compound armouring. The torpedo-gunboat *Rosales* was lost at sea, but Messrs. Laird are building a more powerful substitute. During the year 1893, the *Los Andes* and several torpedo-boats took part in the revolutionary proceedings of the insurgents.

Production and Industry.

The area of land under cultivation in 1891, in the 14 provinces and 9 national territories, was 2,995,000 hectares (7,400,000 acres), or about one per cent. of the total area of the country, which is set down at 289,420,341 hectares.

The total area under wheat in 1891 was 1,331,500 hectares; maize, 688,000 hectares; lucerne, 485,640 hectares; barley, &c., 161,880 hectares; vines (1892), 34,400 hectares; sugar, 27,173 hectares. In 1892 the area under wheat was 1,214,100 hectares.

The value of the agricultural products in 1893 was estimated at 117,000,000 dollars, and of the pastoral products at 105,000,000 dollars. The total wheat yield is put at 1,500,000 tons. In 1893 there were in the Republic 22,000,000 cattle, 80,000,000 sheep, 5,200,000 horses, and 1,998,000 other animals, the total value being 494,160,000 dollars gold. In 1891 there were slaughtered 1,962,147 head of cattle. The distillation of spirits from maize is extending; the output in 1892 was 30,000,000 litres at 40° (Cartier), valued at 15,000,000 dollars. The number of industrial establishments in the Republic is estimated at 347 with a capital of 40,700,000 dollars and 12,200 workmen. In the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios agricultural lands to the extent of 330,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Of these lands about 180,000 acres are occupied by about 1,000 Jewish families.

Coal (lignite) is found in several provinces, but not worked satisfactorily. Petroleum is worked in Mendoza.

Commerce.

The following table shows the official values in thousands of dollars gold of the imports and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for five years, including re-exports:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports .	123,400	164,600	142,300	67,193	91,388
Exports .	100,100	122,815	104,528	98,964	112,693

Of the total imports in 1892 the value of 77,009,000 dollars, and of the exports 72,069,000 dollars, passed through the port of Buenos Ayres.

The imports and exports of coin and bullion have been as follows:—

Years	Import		Total	Export		Total
	Gold	Silver		Gold	Silver	
1888	44,613,897	196,253	44,810,150	8,492,374	242,126	8,734,500
1889	11,576,906	172,853	11,749,759	27,815,546	615,705	28,431,251
1890	6,946,812	204,439	7,151,251	5,009,358	274,542	5,283,900
1891	8,885,388	370,220	9,255,608	1,183,891	519,204	1,703,100
1892	—	—	6,510,798	—	—	1,974,477

The following are the principal articles of import and export, with their value, for two years:—

Imports	1891	1892	Exports	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Textiles and apparel	17,189,797	34,920,010	Animals & their produce .	68,797,049	76,211,928
Food substances .	8,223,256	12,670,448	Agricultural produce .	18,425,573	26,747,023
Iron & manufactures	4,517,420	10,339,250	Manufactured produce .	4,150,431	4,928,175
Drinks .	3,687,198	6,038,115	Forest produce .	2,145,510	1,066,819
Wood and manufactures .	2,360,447	3,712,206	Mineral „ .	1,355,313	652,603
Railway, telegraph, & other material	17,881,096	3,545,625	Various „ .	2,351,345	2,215,857
Pottery, glass, &c.	1,202,952	1,618,790			
Chemical substances	2,405,485	4,026,624			
Coal, coke, oil, &c.	4,143,808	6,095,642			
Various (not including coin & bullion)	1,878,900	2,778,848			
Total . . .	67,192,818	91,388,210	Total . . .	98,964,249	112,692,948

Among the more important exports were the following:—

—	Wool	Sheep Skins	Wheat	Maize	Meat
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1891 .	138,100	24,200	405,000	66,000	66,400
1892 .	154,600	32,100	495,000	446,000	77,700

The foreign trade in the Argentine Republic was mainly with the following countries, to the following values in gold dollars :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1891	1892	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain .	28,317,802	35,800,000	14,797,740	19,700,000
France .	7,925,041	10,400,000	23,681,722	26,400,000
Germany .	6,204,889	10,600,000	11,434,228	16,600,000
Belgium .	6,475,951	6,700,000	16,644,639	14,700,000
United States .	3,446,691	7,400,000	4,195,966	4,800,000
Italy .	4,205,165	8,400,000	3,246,930	4,300,000
Brazil .	1,498,289	—	9,087,432	10,500,000

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Argentina	2,658,659	2,016,182	4,129,802	3,451,228	4,540,358
Exports of British produce to Ar- gentina . . .	7,656,708	10,681,879	8,416,112	4,246,700	5,651,605

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom are as follows :— Tallow and stearine, 54,688*l.* in 1890 ; 92,160*l.* in 1891 ; 38,771*l.* in 1892 ; fresh mutton, 822,486*l.* in 1890 ; 791,011*l.* in 1891 ; 866,581*l.* in 1892 ; skins, mainly sheep, 125,242*l.* in 1889 ; 127,366*l.* in 1890 ; 162,143*l.* in 1891 ; 109,320*l.* in 1892 ; bones, 50,913*l.* in 1890 ; 123,811*l.* in 1891 ; 68,101*l.* in 1892 ; hides, 86,791*l.* in 1890 ; 120,081*l.* in 1891 ; 109,170*l.* in 1892 ; 69,813*l.* in 1890 ; 130,281*l.* in 1891 ; 172,799*l.* in 1892 ; wheat, 1,050,829*l.* in 1890 ; 1,105,756*l.* in 1891 ; 1,277,344*l.* in 1892 ; other sorts of grain, 1,531,917*l.* in 1890 ; 254,291*l.* in 1891 ; 1,127,912*l.* in 1892. The exports of British produce to the Argentine Republic consist chiefly of cottons, 977,891*l.* in 1890 ; 1,095,495*l.* in 1891 ; 1,955,691*l.* in 1892 ; woollens, 441,859*l.* in 1890 ; 298,485*l.* in 1891 ; 569,545*l.* in 1892 ; iron, 2,463,858*l.* in 1890 ; 835,655*l.* in 1891 ; 667,176*l.* in 1892 ; and machinery, 1,000,612*l.* in 1890 ; 394,860*l.* in 1891 ; 381,950*l.* in 1892.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following are the statistics of the vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the ports of the Republic in 1890 and 1891 :—

	Vessels entered		Tonnage entered		Vessels cleared		Tonnage cleared	
	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891
Sailing vessels with cargoes .	6,070	2,736	1,238,066	627,382	1,588	1,683	402,675	389,644
Sailing vessels in ballast . . .	756	760	50,174	70,135	2,088	960	576,148	231,444
Steamers with cargoes . .	3,966	3,889	3,481,436	2,999,129	3,171	2,975	2,801,500	2,373,632
Steamers in ballast . . .	3,081	3,480	1,621,279	1,578,446	2,862	3,572	1,726,146	1,679,127
Total . . .	13,873	10,865	6,340,955	5,275,092	9,709	9,190	5,506,469	4,673,847

Of the tonnage entered in 1891 2,364,496 was British, 1,343,157 Argentine, 335,522 Uruguayan, 307,443 French, 274,912 Italian, 261,722 German. In 1892, 9,948 vessels of 6,046,827 tons entered, and 9,184 of 5,840,024 tons cleared. The river navigation in 1890 comprised 22,494 vessels of 3,324,849 tons entered.

Internal Communications.

The length of railway open for traffic in 1893 was 8,023 miles, which connect the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. In 1892 the capital was 389,152,800 dollars; gross receipts 57,299,900 dollars, and expenses 33,970,700 dollars. In 1892 the government paid the guaranteed railways 3,259,700 dollars; and the companies owed 17,598,700 dollars to the Treasury, according to the terms of their concessions. Concessions have been granted for 3,170 miles of line, some of which is under construction. Of the Trans-Andine line from Mendoza to Santa Rosa, 88 miles of the Argentine section and 18 miles of the Chilian are open for traffic, 42 miles of line being still required to unite the sections. The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1891 was 71,800,000L. The European capital invested in the railways is put at 62,500,000L. There were in 1891 173 miles of tramway. The European capital in the tramways amounts to over 3,000,000L.

In 1891 there were in the Republic 20,415 miles of telegraph lines, of which 11,250 miles were national; 1,115 miles belonged to cable companies, and 8,050 to railway companies. The number of telegraphic despatches was 2,340,000. A concession was granted Nov. 1889 to lay a direct cable from Buenos Ayres to Europe.

The Post Office in the year 1891 carried 71,633,000 letters or 22 per head of population, and the total postal movement was 126,000,000. There are 946 offices (post and telegraph). Revenue in 1892: posts, 1,925,950 dollars; telegraphs, 796,421 dollars.

Money and Credit.

By law of October 16, 1891, the old National Bank was placed in liquidation, and a new bank, called 'Banco de la Nacion, Argentina,' with a capital of fifty million dollars was opened on December 1, 1891. In six months it had 51 branches, had discounted to the extent of 50,000,000 dollars, and had deposits to the amount of 20,000,000 dollars. The Banco Hipotecario, on May 31, 1892, had cédulas in circulation amounting to 16,457,600 dollars gold, and 75,321,700 dollars paper. In 1891 its profits were 157,451 dollars gold and 853,875 dollars paper, and the reserve fund (with the profits) reached the sum of 548,393 dollars gold and 3,486,909 dollars paper. There are 38

private and 14 State banks (exclusive of the old National Bank). According to the Finance Minister's message, 1892, their condition was as follows:—

	Private. Dollars Gold.	State. Dollars Gold.
Capital	36,100,000	66,700,000
Deposits	54,400,000	33,000,000
Discounts	51,100,000	70,200,000
Profits	960,000	4,600,000
Cash	24,000,000	2,100,000

In the case of the old National Bank the deposits were 44,200,000 dollars gold; discounts, 51,500,000 dollars gold; and cash 570,000 dollars gold.

In 1878 the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres founded the Municipal loan and savings bank, which in 1888 became the property of the Municipality. Its capital is 300,000 dollars, and in 1891 its operations reached 545,246 dollars.

The value of the notes in circulation in 1893 was put at 306,000,000 dollars, including 10,000,000 dollars in small notes.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The silver *Peso fuerte*, or dollar of 100 *centesimos* is of the value of 4s. at par.

The 5-dollar gold piece weighs 8·0645 grammes ·900 fine and therefore contains 7·25805 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar (like the French 5-franc piece) weighs 25 grammes ·900 fine and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. The money in circulation is chiefly inconvertible paper currency.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Don Luis L. Dominguez. Accredited May 8, 1886.

Secretary.—Florencio L. Dominguez.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow (C.G.), Hull, Leeds, Leith, London (C.G.), Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton; Gibraltar, Canada (C.G.), Sydney, Montreal.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Francis J. Pakenham. Appointed February 1885.

Secretary.—George E. Welby.

Consul.—Ronald Bridgett.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary ; born August 18, 1830 ; the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848 ; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to Empress *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria.

Heir-Presumptive.—Archduke Karl Ludwig. See below.

Children of the Emperor.

I. Archduchess *Gisela*, born June 12, 1856 ; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846.

II. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868 ; married, July 31, 1890, to Franz Salvator, Archduke of Austria-Tuscany.

Grandchild of the Emperor.

Archduchess *Elisabeth*, born September 2, 1883, only child of the late Archduke *Rudolph*, Crown Prince, and Princess *Stéphanie*, second daughter of King Leopold II. of Belgium.

Brothers of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, cavalry general in the imperial army ; born July 30, 1833 ; married (1) November 4, 1856, to Princess Margaret, daughter of the late King Johann of Saxony ; widower September 15, 1858 ; married (2) October 21, 1862, to Princess Annunciata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples ; widower May 4, 1871 ; married (3) July 23, 1873, to Princess Maria, born August 24, 1855, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. Offspring of the second and third unions are six children :—1. Franz, born December 18, 1863. 2. Otto, born April 21, 1865 ; married October 2, 1886, to Princess Maria Josepha, born May 31, 1867, the daughter of the Prince Georg of Saxony ; offspring, Karl, born August 17, 1887. 3. Ferdinand Karl Ludwig, born December 27, 1868. 4. Margaret,

born May 13, 1870. 5. Maria, born July 31, 1876. 6. Elisabeth, born July 7, 1878.

II. Archduke *Ludwig Victor*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the imperial army; born May 15, 1842.

The imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in 1276. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand (1736) to Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and, having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the imperial crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Emperor of Austria took place on August 1, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand I. (V. as King of Hungary), on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the crown fell to his nephew the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenues of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenues of Hungary.

The following is a list (for the first centuries not complete) of the sovereigns of Austria (Dukes and Archdukes of Austria, from 1526 also Kings of Hungary and Bohemia, from 1804 Emperors of Austria), from the date of the feoffment of Dukes Albert I. and his brother Rudolf II. with the Duchy of Austria by his father, Emperor of Germany, Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:—

House of Habsburg.

Albert I.	1282	Maximilian II.	1564
*Rudolf II.	1282	Rudolf V. (Rudolf II. of Ger-	
*Rudolf III.	1293	many)	1576
Friedrich (III. of Germany) .	1307	Matthias	1611
*Leopold I.	1314	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Albert II.	1314	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Rudolf IV.	1358	Leopold I.	1657
*Albert III.	1365	Joseph I.	1705
*Albert IV.	1395	Karl II. (VI. of Germany) .	1711
Albert V. (Albert II. of Ger-		*Maria Theresa	1740
many, King of Hungary and			
of Bohemia)	1404		
*Ladislaus (King of Hungary			
and of Bohemia)	1439		
Friedrich V. (Friedrich IV.			
of Germany)	1457		
Maximilian I.	1493		
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany)	1519		
Ferdinand I.	1520		

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Franz I. (Franz II. of Ger-	
many)	1792
*Ferdinand I.	1835
*Franz Josef I.	1848

All except those marked with an asterisk likewise filled the throne of the Holy Roman Empire.

Constitution and Government.

WHOLE MONARCHY.

Since 1867 the provinces of the monarchy have been united as two States, politically, under the same dynasty, and having certain interests defined as common ; but otherwise each has its own constitution, which is a limited monarchy.

Affairs common to the two parts of the monarchy are:— (1) Foreign affairs; (2) military and naval affairs, but excluding legislation concerning the army; (3) Finance. Certain other affairs are treated on similar principles: (1) Commercial affairs; (2) indirect taxation; (3) the coinage; (4) railways which concern the interests of both; (5) defence.

Transylvania has entered into legislative and administrative union with Hungary. Croatia-Slavonia possesses an autonomy as regards the internal administration of religion, instruction, justice and police.

The common head in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is the Emperor (Kaiser) of Austria and King of Hungary. The crown is hereditary in the Habsburg-Lothringen dynasty, passing by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females. The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is styled 'His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, 'having a threefold title,' Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and King of Hungary.'

The monarch exercises his legislative authority only with the co-operation and consent of the representative bodies, i.e. the Reichsrath, Reichstag, and the provincial Parliaments (Landtage). Legislation in affairs common to the Reichsrath and Reichstag is accomplished by means of Delegations (Delegationen). Of these there are two, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are from each of the Upper Houses (the Austrian Herrenhaus and the Hungarian Magnatentafel), and 40 from each of the Lower Houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Repraesentantentafel). The members are appointed for one year. The Delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor, alternately at Vienna and Budapest. Their decisions are communicated reciprocally in writing; and if, after three such interchanges, they do not agree, then the 120 delegates meet together, and, without discussion, settle the matter by vote. The common Ministry is responsible to the Delegations, and Ministers may be impeached by them. Subject to the Delegations are the three executive departments for common affairs. These are:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Monarchy.—Count G. *Kálnoky de Köröspatak*, Privy Councillor; born at Letowitz, in Moravia, December 29, 1832; entered the diplomatic service 1854; Secretary of Legation at Berlin 1857, and at London 1860-70; Ambassador at St. Petersburg 1880-81. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Monarchy November 21, 1881.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Monarchy.—General *Edmund Edl. v. Krieghammer*, General of the Cavalry, Privy Councillor, Minister of War for the Whole Monarchy.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Monarchy.—Benjamin *de Kállay*, Privy Councillor, born December 22, 1839. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Monarchy June 4, 1882.

The above Ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

AUSTRIA PROPER.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The political representation is two-fold—(1) for all the Austrian provinces (Reichsrath); (2) for each separate province (Landtage).

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Monarchy, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, 19 in number in 1893; 2nd, of a number of nobles—68 in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops, ten in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—113 in 1893. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) consists at present, under a law passed April 2, 1873, of 353 members, elected, partly directly and partly indirectly, by the vote of all citizens who are 24 years of age and possessed of a small property or particular individual qualification; of these, 85 represent the landed proprietors, 118 represent the towns, 21 the chambers of trade and commerce, 129 the rural districts. The constituencies which under that law elect the representatives for the Austrian Lower House are divided into four classes. These are, first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors; they choose a voter for every 500 inhabitants, these voters electing the representatives; secondly, the towns; thirdly, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns; and fourthly, the large landed proprietors, payers of from 50 to 250 florins taxes, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated. In this last class females in possession of their own property are entitled to vote. Under a law passed in 1882, the franchise was extended to all male persons in towns and rural districts paying direct taxes to the amount of 5 florins per annum; but there are voters who pay less taxes and some who pay none; in the latter case they must have a particular individual qualification. Bohemia sends 92 representatives to the Reichsrath, being 1 representative to 63,512 inhabitants; Galicia 63, or 1 to 104,884 inhabitants; Lower Austria 37, or 1 to 71,940 inhabitants; Moravia

36, or 1 to 63,246 inhabitants; Styria 23, or 1 to 55,769; Tyrol 18, and Upper Austria 17, being 1 to 45,149 and 45,624; Coastland 12, or 1 to 57,948; Krain (Carniola) 10, or 1 to 49,896; Schlesien (Silesia) 10, or 1 to 60,565; Kärnthen (Carinthia) 9, or 1 to 40,112; Bukowina 9, or 1 to 71,843; Dalmatia 9, or 1 to 58,603 inhabitants. The smallest number of representatives is from Vorarlberg, which sends 3, or 1 to 38,691 inhabitants. The most highly represented province is Salzburg, which sends 5 members, or 1 to 34,702 inhabitants. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. Members of the Lower House receive 10 florins (1*6s.* 8*d.*) for each day's attendance, with an indemnity for travelling expenses. In case of dissolution new elections must take place within six months. The Emperor nominates the president and vice-president of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, while those of the Lower House are elected by the members. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, have been conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislation on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. At present the rights of the Reichsrath are fixed by the law of December 21, 1867. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The Ministry for Austria Proper, as constituted November 11, 1893, is as follows:—

1. Minister President.—Prince Alfred *Windischgrätz*.
2. Minister of the Interior.—Marquis *Bacquehem*.
3. Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Chevalier de *Madeyski*.
4. Minister of Finance.—Dr. *von Plener*.
5. Minister of Agriculture.—Count Julius *Falkenhayn*.
6. Minister of Commerce and National Economy.—Count *Wurmbrand*.
7. Minister of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Field-marshal Count Zeno von *Welsersheimb*.
8. Minister of Justice.—Count Friedrich von *Schoenborn*.
9. Without portfolio.—Chevalier de *Jaworski*.

The responsibility of Ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which received the sanction of the Emperor on July 25, 1867.

II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Diets are competent to legislate in all matters not expressly reserved for the Reichsrath. They have control over local representative bodies, and the regulation of affairs affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions and public works. In Tyrol and Vorarlberg they have the regulation of the defence of the province, and consent to the employment of the local militia (*Landeschützen*) beyond the province. Each Provincial Diet consists of one assembly, composed (1) of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek Churches; (2) the rectors of Universities; (3) the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying land taxes of not less than 50, 100, 200, or 250 florins, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated; (4) the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights or pay a certain amount of direct taxation; (5) the representatives of boards of commerce or trade guilds, chosen by the respective members; (6) representatives of the rural communes, elected by deputies called '*Wahlmänner*,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation.

The strength of the sixteen separate Diets is shown in the following table:—

	No. of Members		No. of Members
Lower Austria	72	Tyrol	68
Upper Austria	50	Vorarlberg	21
Salzburg	26	Bohemia	242
Steiermark (Styria) . .	63	Moravia	100
Carinthia	37	Silesia	31
Carniola	37	Galicia	151
Görz and Gradiska . .	22	Bukowina	31
Istria	33	Dalmatia	43

The deputies to the Provincial Diets are elected for six years. The Diets are summoned annually.

The Provincial Council is an executive body composed of the president of the Diet and other members elected.

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each commune has a council to deliberate and decide, and a committee to administer all its affairs. The members of the council are elected for three (in Galicia for six) years. All who have a vote are eligible if of age. In the towns with special statutes a corporation takes the place of the communal committee.

District representative bodies are, in Styria (Steiermark), Bohemia, and Galicia, interposed between the communal bodies and Provincial Diets. They deliberate and decide on all affairs affecting the interests of the district (*Bezirk*). They consist of the representatives (1) of great estates, (2) of the most highly taxed industries and trades, (3) of the towns and markets, (4) of the rural communes (*Landgemeinden*). Members are elected for three years, in Galicia for six. A committee of this body (called the *Bezirks-ausschuss*) administers the affairs of the district.

HUNGARY.

I. CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 891. The first charter or constitutional code is the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., granted in 1222, which defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on June 8, 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The Hungarian Reichstag (Országgyűlés) has legislative authority for Hungary, and for Croatia and Slavonia in matters which concern these provinces in common with Hungary. It consists of an Upper House (Magnatentafel) and a Lower House (Repraesentantentafel).

The House of Magnates, reformed by an Act passed in 1885, now includes all hereditary peers who pay 3,000 fl. a year land tax; 40 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches; 11 ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the Protestant Confessions; 82 life peers appointed by the Crown (a first batch of 50 was elected once for all by the House itself); 17 members *ex officio*, being State dignitaries and high judges; 3 delegates of Croatia-Slavonia; and lastly, the archdukes who have attained their majority. In the session of 1889-90 the number of archdukes was 20, and there were 286 hereditary peers holding the property qualification.

The Lower House or House of Representatives of Hungary is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 20 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation; but in all cases very low. Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. The number of the electorate, according to the last returns, was 821,241, or 1 in 18 of the population. New elections must take place every five years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1889, the House of Representatives consisted of 453 members, of whom 413 were deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 40 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

Members of the Lower House receive 2,400 florins (200*l.*) a year, with an allowance of 800 florins (66*l.* 13*s.*) for house rent, and they travel by State and other railways at reduced rates.

The Reichstag is summoned annually by the King at Budapest. The language of the Reichstag is Hungarian; but the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia may speak their own language.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting (January 1893) of a president and nine departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council—Dr. Alexander *Wekerle*; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, November 19, 1892.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Dr. Alexander *Wekerle*; appointed April 9, 1889.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Honved).—Baron Géza *Fejérváry*; appointed October 28, 1884.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Count Louis *Tisza*; appointed December 1892.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Charles de *Hieronymi*; appointed November 19, 1892.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.
6. The Ministry of Justice.—Desiderius de *Szilágyi* ; appointed April 9, 1889.
7. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce.—Béla de *Lukács* ; appointed July 1892
8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Count Andreas *Bethlen* ; appointed April 1890.
9. The Minister for Croatia and Slavonia.—*Emerich de Josipovich* ; appointed August 23, 1889.

The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet, meeting annually at Agram (Landtag), consists of 90 members, elected for five years, representing 21 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of members (not more than one-third) with *Virilstimmen*. The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Members with *Virilstimmen* are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (Magnaten) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 1,000 fl. of land or property tax

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes (Gemeinde), which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities (Munizipien), which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and towns invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes ; but members are elected for ten years. All electors for the Reichstag are qualified to vote. In Budapest they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council (Ausschuss).

In Croatia and Slavonia each county has an assembly (Komitats-Skuptschina) similar to the Hungarian local representative bodies. The electoral qualification is the same as for the Diet (Landtag). The municipalities within the county (except Agram and Essek) send delegates, and the higher county officials also sit and vote. In the rural communes the representative body is the council, elected for three years ; in the towns for four years. In the former the executive is in the hands of the magistrates ; in the latter, of the municipal council.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Austrian dominions—exclusive of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have been under the administration of Austria-Hungary since 1878, but have not as yet been formally incorporated with it—have an area of 622,310 square kilometres, or 240,942 English square miles, with a population at the census of December 31, 1890, of 41,231,342, or 171 per square mile.

The following is the civil population of Austria-Hungary at the three last censuses :—

—	Population ¹	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent.
Austria			
1869	20,217,531	1,993,031	0·87
1880	21,981,821	1,764,290	0·76
1890	23,707,906	1,913,592	0·76
Hungary¹			
1869	15,417,327	1,648,814	0·91
1880	15,642,102	224,775	0·13
1890	17,349,398	1,707,196	1·09

¹ Including Croatia and Slavonia.

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants (civil and military), of the various provinces of the Monarchy, after the returns of the censuses of December 31, 1880 and 1890 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Dec. 31, 1880	Population, Dec. 31, 1890			Popula- tion per sq. mile, 1890
			Male	Female	Total	
<i>Austria Proper :</i>						
Lower Austria . . .	7,654	2,330,621	1,307,913	1,353,886	2,661,799	347
Upper Austria . . .	4,631	759,620	388,762	397,069	785,831	169
Salzburg	2,767	163,570	85,948	87,562	173,510	62
Styria	8,670	1,213,597	635,967	646,741	1,282,708	148
Carinthia	4,005	348,730	176,473	184,535	361,008	91
Carniola	3,856	481,243	238,011	260,947	498,958	129
Coast land	3,084	647,934	351,844	343,540	695,384	228
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	912,549	454,769	474,000	928,769	82
Bohemia	20,060	5,560,819	2,821,989	3,021,105	5,843,094	291
Moravia	8,583	2,153,407	1,087,340	1,189,530	2,276,870	264
Silesia	1,987	565,475	288,908	316,741	605,649	305
Galicia	30,307	5,958,907	3,260,433	3,347,383	6,607,816	218
Bukowina	4,035	571,671	324,469	322,122	646,591	160
Dalmatia	4,940	476,101	266,303	261,123	527,426	106
Total, Austria . . .	115,903	22,144,244	11,689,129	12,206,234	23,895,413	206
<i>Kingdom of Hungary :</i>						
Hungary (including Transylvania) . . .	108,258	13,812,446	7,548,758	7,683,401	15,232,159	139
Croatia and Slavonia .	16,773	1,905,295	1,104,322	1,096,655	2,200,977	130
Town of Fiume . . .	8	21,634	14,891	15,446	30,337	3,625
Total, Hungary . . .	125,039	15,739,375	8,667,971	8,795,502	17,463,473	139
Total, Austria- Hungary	240,942	37,883,619	20,357,100	21,001,786	41,358,886	171

The ethnical elements of the population on the basis of language was as follows in 1890 :—

—	Austria 1890	Hungary 1890	—	Austria 1890	Hungary 1890
German .	8,461,580	2,107,177	Servian and Croatian .	644,926	2,604,260
Bohemian, Moravian & Slovak .	5,472,871	1,910,279	Italian and Latin .	675,305	—
Polish .	3,719,232	—	Roumanian .	209,110	2,591,905
Ruthenian .	3,105,221	383,392	Magyar .	8,139	7,426,730
Slovene .	1,176,672	94,679	Gipsies .	—	82,256
			Others .	—	94,679

There were 155,471 foreign residents in Austria at the commencement of 1880, of whom 93,472 were Germans, 40,152 Italians, 11,654 Russians, 2,347 Turks, 2,287 Swiss, 1,947 British, 977 Greeks, 1,206 Americans. These are exclusive of Hungarians, of whom there were 183,422.

Of the total population of Austria in 1880, 168,298 were dependent on occupations connected with learning; 99,015 on government service; 162,423 on military service; 6,161,246 on agriculture, forestry, &c.; 117,870 on mining and smelting; 2,157,098 on manufactures; 435,326 on commerce; 277,684 on incomes from land, pensions, &c.; 890,207 on domestic service; 882,599 on day labour; 46,291 on unknown occupation; and 10,746,187 were dependent members of families. Of the total population of Hungary in 1890 there were :—

—	Earning	Supported	Total
In occupations connected with learning	128,663	291,476	420,139
Servants in occupations connected with learning	36,426	70,506	106,932
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	4,474,653	6,410,791	10,905,444
Mining industry and communications	1,210,473	1,719,716	2,960,189
Pensioners' Assistants.	129,362	104,334	273,696
Day labourers	1,242,284	1,196,155	2,438,439
Soldiers, gendarmerie	114,393	17,205	131,598
Other occupations	44,381	52,261	96,592
Unknown occupations	9,329	81,918	91,247
Supported by the Government	—	69,515	69,515
	7,389,914	10,073,877	17,463,791

In Hungary in 1890 there were 891,072 proprietors of farms, 101,491 tenant farmers, 580,217 farm servants, 334,846 day

labourers, 1,619,128 domestic servants, while 11,686 were employed in other ways in agricultural operations. The total population of Hungary in 1890 consisted of : males, supporting, 5,354,341 ; supported, 3,199,441 ; females, supporting, 1,921,180 ; supported, 6,879,436.

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 70 English square miles and a population in 1886 of 9,593 (4,897 males and 4,696 females), nearly all Roman Catholics. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service. The public debt amounts to 35,000 Austrian florins.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

I. *Births, Deaths, Marriages.*

The following table exhibits, for the civil population, the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in both Austria Proper and the lands of the Hungarian Crown, for a quinquennial period, according to the latest official returns :—

Austria Proper.

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Living Births
1887	915,555	26,077	136,298	182,088	672,302	217,176
1888	915,702	25,801	135,761	185,991	686,573	203,328
1889	924,690	26,340	137,583	177,771	620,447	277,903
1890	894,356	25,421	128,702	178,906	696,342	172,593
1891	947,017	27,514	139,512	186,418	673,315	246,188

The rate of illegitimacy varies from 44 per cent. in Carinthia, 27 in Salzburg, 26 in Lower Austria, 25 in Styria, 19 in Upper Austria, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Dalmatia.

Hungary.²

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths ¹	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1887	758,231	13,151	61,819	151,511	568,533	176,547
1888	759,662	14,026	61,911	158,881	544,478	201,158
1889	767,884	12,904	61,468	140,524	512,852	242,128
1890	714,421	13,105	60,042	142,588	563,021	151,400
1891	756,204	14,002	63,426	150,720	580,222	175,982

The percentage of stillborn to total births in Hungary is about 1·7. The rate of illegitimacy is 8 per cent. of the whole—considerably less than in Austria.

¹ Excluding stillborn.

² Including Croatia, Slavonia and Fiume.

Emigration.

The following are the emigration statistics of Austria-Hungary for five years :—

Year	Total Emigrants	To N. America	To Argentine
1887	44,394	39,087	2,498
1888	48,567	41,665	2,333
1889	55,667	42,170	4,225
1890	74,002	63,119	1,918
1891	78,524	70,711	216

According to United States statistics: in 1889, 26,424 Austrians and 15,746 Hungarians arrived there; in 1890, 38,125 Austrians and 24,994 Hungarians; in 1891, 43,163 Austrians, and 27,548 Hungarians.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following were the populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1890 :—

AUSTRIA :—		Krakau .	76,025	Laibach .	30,691
Vienna .	1,364,548	Czernowitz	57,403	Kolomea .	30,160
Prague .	184,109	Pilsen .	50,693	Budweis .	28,730
Trieste .	158,344	Linz .	47,560	Salzburg .	27,741
Lemberg .	128,419	Pola .	39,273	Tarnopol .	26,097
Graz .	113,540	Przemysl .	35,619	Wiener-Neustadt	25,324
Brünn .	95,342	Reichenberg	31,033	Aussig .	24,083
HUNGARY :—					
Budapest .	506,384	Fünfkirchen .	33,780		
Szegedin .	87,210	Klausenburg .	32,729		
Maria-Theresiopol	72,683	Makó .	32,725		
Debreczin .	56,996	Békés-Csaba .	32,244		
Hód-Mező-Vásárhely	55,483	Szertes .	30,758		
Pressburg .	52,444	Kronstadt .	30,724		
Kecskemét .	48,234	Miskolcz .	30,444		
Arad .	41,945	Félegyháza .	30,406		
Temesvár .	39,850	Kaschau .	29,196		
Grosswardein .	38,219	Fiume .	29,001		
Agram .	37,369				

Religion.

In Austria the relation of the State to the religious bodies is regulated by the statutes of December 21, 1867, and of May 25, 1868. In these the leading principle is religious liberty, the independence of the Church as regards the State, saving the rights of the sovereign arising from ecclesiastical dignity. Full liberty of faith and conscience is secured, and the enjoyment of civil and political rights is independent of religious profession. Every religious body legally recognised has the right of ordinary public worship, the management of its own affairs, and the undisturbed

possession of its premises, endowments, and funds for the purposes of worship, instruction, or charity. Recognised religious bodies in Austria are:—The Roman Catholic, Old Catholic, Greek-Oriental, Evangelical (Augsburg or Lutheran, and Helvetian or Reformed), the Evangelical Brotherhood, the Gregorian-Armenian, and the Jewish. The Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs will grant legal recognition to any religious bodies if their doctrine, worship, constitution, and designation contain nothing illegal or immoral (Statute of May 20, 1874).

In Hungary there is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions. These are:—The Roman Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Greek-Oriental, the Gregorian-Armenian, the Unitarian, and the Jewish. Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

The following figures relate to 1885 and 1889:—

	Austria, 1885	Hungary, 1889
Priests, regular and secular:—		
Roman Catholic Church	15,732	5,464
Greek Catholic Church	2,332	2,463
Greek Oriental Church	543	2,494
Members of orders:—		
Male	6,565	2,029
Female	10,281	2,246
Protestant clergy	230	3,722
Jewish clergy	—	769

The following table gives the division of the population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1890 for Austria and Hungary.

	Austria, 1890		Hungary, 1890	
	In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.	In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.
Roman Catholics	18,934	79·2	8,820	50·84
Greek Catholics	2,814	11·8	1,668	9·61
Armenian Catholics	3	—	—	—
Old Catholics	8	—	—	—
Greek Oriental	545	2·4	2,632	15·17
Armenian Oriental	1	—	—	—
Evangelical	436	1·8	3,430	19·77
Unitarian	—	—	61	0·36
Other Christian sects	6	—	—	—
Jews	1,143	4·8	725	4·18
Others	5	—	12	0·07
Total	23,895	100·0	17,348	100·00

Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria-Hungary comprises :—

- (1) Elementary schools ; (2) Gymnasia and Realschulen ; (3) Universities and colleges ; (4) Technical high schools ; and (5) Schools for special subjects.

The progress of elementary education in Austria and in Hungary between the census of 1880 and that of 1890 is shown in the following statement :—

Population	Austria		Hungary	
	1880	1890	1880	1890
Read and write	10,930,099	13,258,452	5,389,190	7,326,372
Read only	1,345,781	1,031,624	911,557	557,854
Neither read nor write .	9,858,364	9,605,337	9,341,355	9,465,172
	22,134,244	23,895,413	15,642,102	17,349,398

The erection of elementary schools is incumbent on the school districts. In both Austria and Hungary compulsory attendance begins with the completion of the sixth year ; in Croatia and Slavonia, of the seventh ; and continues in Austria generally, till the completion of the fourteenth ; but in Istria, Galicia, and Dalmatia, as also in Hungary, till the completion of the twelfth (Bukowina, thirteenth) year. Of these schools there are in Austria two grades ; in Hungary, three.

In the elementary schools in Austria the subjects taught are religion, reading, writing, language (Unterrichts-Sprache), arithmetic with elementary geometry, some branches of natural history and physics, geography, history, drawing, singing ; to boys, gymnastics ; to girls, domestic duties. The cost of erecting and maintaining elementary and burgh schools, and the payment of the teaching staff, are defrayed in different ways in different places ; but the expense always falls ultimately on the communes or the land. In only a few special cases are elementary schools supported by the State.

The following figures show the latest statistics of school attendance, and the number of training colleges :—

—	Elementary Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Children of School Age	Training Colleges
Austria (1891)	18,666	63,159	3,156,618	3,655,958	70
Hungary (1891)	16,870	25,133	2,117,582	2,591,376	71

In Hungary there were besides, 729 institutions for the care of young children,* 89 'humanistic' schools, and 30 prison schools with a total attendance of 70,283.

The Gymnasia and Realschulen are schools whose practical purpose consists especially in the preparation they supply for the universities and technical high schools. The curriculum of the former extends over eight years ; of the latter, over seven. They are, so far as they are public, maintained by the State, by separate provinces, by the larger communes, or (in the case of confessional schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, &c., eventually with a subvention from

the State. Private middle schools are included in the following table ; these are under the same regulations as public schools :—

1892	Gymnasia			Realschulen		
	No.	Teachers	Pupils	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Austria	177	3,554	53,109	77	1,438	20,296
Hungary, except Croatia	151	2,477	37,371	32	665	7,890
Monarchy	328	6,031	90,480	109	2,103	28,186

In Austria-Hungary there are eleven universities maintained by the State, each comprising four faculties—viz. theology, law, medicine, philosophy. In some of the smaller, however, the faculty of medicine, and in some that of theology, is absent.

Universities	Profes- sors, &c.	Students	Universities	Profes- sors, &c.	Students
Austria (1892):			Czernowitz	37	301
Vienna	374	4,919	Total (Austria)	1,150	13,383
Prague { German	152	1,248			
{ Bohemian	152	2,354	Hungary (1891):		
Graz	135	1,323	Budapest	185	3,464
Cracow	122	1,196	Klausenburg	62	621
Lemberg	73	1,193	Agram	49	413
Innsbruck	105	849	Total (Hungary):	296	4,498

In addition to the universities there are in Austria 45 theological colleges, viz. :—43 Catholic, 1 Greek Oriental, and 1 Protestant, with a total of 2,246 students ; in Hungary 55 theological colleges, viz. :—36 Catholic, 4 Greek Oriental, 14 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 1,829 students. In Hungary there are 11 law schools with 815 students.

There are seven Government technical high schools for various branches of engineering and technical chemistry. In 1892 the numbers were :—

	Teachers	Students		Teachers	Students
Vienna	94	789	Graz	54	178
Budapest	77	718	Lemberg	50	177
Prague { Bohemian	70	380	Brünn	43	198
{ German	47	189			
				428	2,502

There are besides about 1,500 special technical institutes in Austria and 449 in Hungary, training in agriculture, industries of all kinds, art, music, mining, commerce, &c., with 150,000 students.

Included in these (1891) were 125 commercial schools in Austria and 98 in Hungary; 702 industrial schools in Austria and 265 in Hungary; 97 agricultural schools in Austria and 39 in Hungary; 8 forestry schools, 6 schools of mining, 3 nautical schools, and 8 veterinary schools in Austria; 9 art schools in Hungary, and 342 music schools in Austria.

In Hungary, by the Trade Law of 1884, every commune, where there are 50 or more apprentices, is bound to provide special instruction. The first schools were established in Budapest in 1887, and numbered 12, with 125

teachers and 5,173 pupils. In 1888 the numbers were 16 schools, 151 teachers, and 6,459 pupils. In the other towns and countries of Hungary there were 229 schools for apprentices, with 1,237 teachers and 38,081 pupils.

In 1891, 1,864 periodicals of various kinds were published in Austria, and 834 in Hungary. Of the former, 99 were daily papers.

In Hungary Proper 81·49 per cent. of the children were at elementary schools in 1889. In the Hungarian elementary schools the language of 1,037,399 children was Magyar, 308,538 German, 242,257 Roumanian, 270,396 Slovenian, 154,949 Servian, Croatian, Ruthenian, or other language. There were 100,099 Jewish children.

In 7,200 of the public elementary schools in Austria (1891) the language used was German ; in 4,510 Czech (mainly in Bohemia and Moravia) ; and in 4,656, other Slav dialects ; 825 Italian, 96 Roumanian, 3 Magyar ; and in 416 more than one language. According to official statistics, 86 per cent. of the children of school age were attending school in Austria in 1891.

Justice and Crime.

In Austria the ordinary judicial authorities are :—

(1) The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oberste Gerichts-und Kassationshof) in Vienna. (2) The higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte). (3) The provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte). (4) The county courts (Bezirksgerichte). Of these, the third and fourth groups are courts of first instance ; the second group consists of courts of second instance. Courts of *first* instance act as courts of inquiry and have summary jurisdiction. Courts of second instance are courts of appeal from the lower courts, and have the supervision of the criminal courts in their jurisdiction. The jury courts try certain cases where severe penalties are involved, political offences, and press offences. The county courts exercise jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanour in the counties, and co-operate in preliminary proceedings regarding crime.

There are in all for Austria 68 provincial and 916 county or district courts.

There exist also special courts for commercial, revenue, military, and other matters.

In case of conflict between different authorities the Imperial Court (Reichsgericht) in Vienna has power to decide.

For Hungary with Fiume the judicial authorities are :—The Royal Court (Kuria) in Budapest, of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters ; 11 Royal Courts of Justice, of second instance. As courts of first instance, 65 courts (Gerichtshöfe), with collegiate judgeships ; 384 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), with single judges ; 10 jury courts (Geschworenengerichte), for press offences, besides an army special court.

Convictions	Austria			Hungary		
	1888	1889	1890	1887	1888	1889
Of crimes	28,112	28,516	29,090	11,984	12,195	10,899
Of less serious offences	4,830	4,936	5,512	73,396	78,354	75,964
Of misdemeanours	536,740	542,714	536,301	281,212	314,700	—
Number of prisoners in penal establishments at end of year :						
Males	9,364	9,319	9,226	5,345	5,660	—
Females	1,475	1,436	1,334	572	582	—

There are 16 penal establishments in Austria for males, and 6 for females

Pauperism.

The right to poor relief is defined by an imperial statute, but the regulations for the apportionment of the cost are made by the separate provinces, and are consequently very various. The funds first available are those of the public institutions for the poor (Armeninstitutionen), derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the poor's third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor's funds are augmented from other sources, *e.g.* theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. When, in any given case, these funds are exhausted, the commune of origin (Heimatsgemeinde) must make provision. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor's houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces, by custom or by constitutional rule, the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession.

In some provinces unions (Verbände) have been formed by statute to undertake certain burdens as to poor relief. By the erection of houses for forwarding vagrants to their proper communes (Schubstationen) a great step was taken towards the suppression of begging and vagrancy.

The following table shows the number of offices for the poor (Armeninstitutionen) in Austria during the five years 1886–90, the number of persons relieved by them, and the amount distributed:—

Year	Institutes	Persons relieved	Distributed
			Florins
1886	10,645	288,951	4,347,159
1887	10,488	290,674	4,517,204
1888	10,940	288,742	4,668,974
1889	10,961	281,467	4,609,262
1890	11,058	297,915	4,750,349

Besides these there were, in 1890, houses for the children of the poor, orphan asylums, Kindergartens, &c., to the number of 1,192 and 1,822 poor houses (Versorgungsanstalten). In these, 53,152 persons were relieved, 3,931,416 fl. being spent upon them, the average being 0·21 fl. for one day's maintenance for each person.

Finance.

There are three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole monarchy; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian Diet, for the Kingdom of Hungary.

I. WHOLE MONARCHY.

The cost of the administration of common affairs is borne by both halves of the monarchy in a proportion agreed on from time to time by the Reichsrath and Reichstag, and sanctioned by the

Emperor. By the agreement in force, the net proceeds of the common customs are deducted from the amount required; then 2 per cent. of the remainder is debited to Hungary; and, lastly, of this remainder 70 per cent. is paid by Austria, and 30 per cent. by Hungary. A common loan may be taken, and the floating debt, consisting of bills, is guaranteed jointly by both. The other debts are not regarded as common; but Hungary pays, on account of ordinary debt contracted before 1868, a yearly sum of 30,312,920 florins.

The following table shows the expenditure, and the sources from which the revenue was obtained, in thousands of florins, for the years indicated, those for 1892, 1893, and 1894 being the sanctioned estimates:—

	Years							
	1870	1880	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Expenditure	109,119	115,760	147,844	140,910	142,529	136,469	141,144	147,926
Revenue from customs	12,551	4,908	39,782	41,528	44,865	40,155	42,283	44,370
Proportional contribution of both parts of the monarchy:—								
Contribution of								
Austria	67,598	76,044	71,799	68,175	66,998	66,071	67,819	69,202
Hungary	28,970	34,808	32,864	31,206	30,666	30,243	31,042	29,658

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the monarchy' were as follows for the year 1894:—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	Sources of Revenue	Florins
Foreign Affairs	116,500	Hungary's 2 per cent.	2,017,566
War and Marine	2,555,440	Austria's quota	69,202,528
Finance	5,068	Hungary's quota	29,658,226
Board of Control	484		
Surplus from customs	44,370,180	Total	147,925,992

Branches of Expenditure	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Florins	Florins	Florins
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,690,900	46,400	3,737,300
Ministry of War { Army	114,882,703	14,576,565	129,459,268
Marine	10,012,680	2,565,000	12,577,680
Ministry of Finance	2,025,100	—	2,025,100
Board of Control	126,644	—	126,644
Total	130,738,027	17,187,965	147,925,990

For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1892 the expenditure is estimated at 10,136,149 florins, and revenue 10,187,450 florins. There was besides an extraordinary estimate of 3,610,000 florins for 1894 for the expenses of the army in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

II. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The following table shows the expenditure and revenue of Austria and Hungary in thousands of florins :—

	Years					
	1880	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
AUSTRIA.						
<i>Expenditure :—</i>						
Total in cash .	432,075	566,903	567,310	551,254	559,598	587,091
„ in bills .	41,303	182,685	115,975	89,134	88,457	88,416
Total .	473,378	749,588	683,285	640,388	648,055	675,507
<i>Revenue :—</i>						
Total in cash .	445,925	580,946	535,841	565,019	582,163	600,708
„ in bills .	37,428	170,569	129,072	89,134	88,457	88,416
Total .	483,363	751,615	664,913	654,153	670,620	689,124
HUNGARY.						
<i>Expenditure :—</i>						
Ordinary	272,981	325,954	321,776	319,031	323,796	377,877
Transitory	7,551	2,435	4,954	494,847	63,106	108,306
Investments .	6,508	17,743	16,210			
Extraordinary expenditure	2,609	4,151	19,104			
Total .	289,649	350,283	362,043	813,878	386,902	486,183
<i>Revenue :—</i>						
Ordinary	214,822	321,646	335,027	341,971	373,223	403,333
Transitory	17,529	28,637	52,933	473,557	46,949	83,321
Extraordinary	84	—	—			
Total .	262,435	350,283	387,960	815,528	420,172	486,654

Increase due to special financial operations.

Austria Proper.

The revenue and expenditure were given as follows in the estimates for the year 1894-95 :—

Revenue	Florins	Expenditure	Florins
Ordinary		Ordinary	
Council of Ministers .	742,600	Imperial household .	4,650,000
Ministry of Interior .	1,071,352	Imperial Cabinet Chan-	
Ministry of Defence .	314,405	cery	74,627
Ministry of Worship		Reichsrath	746,939
and Education .	6,157,204	Supreme Court . .	22,400
Ministry of Finance :		Council of Ministers .	1,091,493
Administration .	3,294,849	Ministry of the Interior	18,458,896
Direct taxes :		Ministry of National	
Land tax	35,890,000	Defence	17,989,840
House tax	30,713,000	Ministry of Public	
Industry tax . . .	11,659,000	Worship and Edu-	
Income tax	28,698,000	cation :	
Other taxes	3,085,000	Central Establish-	
Total direct taxes .	110,045,000	ments	1,758,145
Customs	43,404,777	Public Worship . .	7,148,050
Indirect taxes :		Education	14,196,609
Excise	108,865,080	Ministry of Agriculture	14,108,253
Salt	21,007,602	Ministry of Finance .	88,190,825
Tobacco	86,616,450	Ministry of Justice .	21,307,820
Stamps	20,442,000	Ministry of Commerce	101,268,120
Judicial fees . . .	37,419,000	Board of Control . .	177,600
Lottery	16,678,000	Interest and sinking	
Various	2,571,500	fund of public debt	158,328,038
Total indirect taxes .	293,599,632	Management of ditto	606,400
State properties .	5,178,830	Pensions and grants .	18,694,750
Ministry of Commerce :		Subventions	6,065,135
Posts and telegraphs	36,825,000	Cisleithan portion of	
Railways	123,857,130	the common expen-	
Various	3,506,880	diture of the	
Ministry of Agriculture:		Empire, including	
Forests and domains	5,001,960	War and Foreign	
Mines	7,910,921	Affairs	107,875,608
Various	643,358	Total ordinary expen-	
Ministry of Justice .	1,007,000	diture	582,759,548
Various	309,035	Extraordinary expen-	
Total ordinary revenue	602,608,033	diture	35,934,689
Extraordinary revenue	16,497,746		
Total revenue . .	619,105,779	Total expenditure	618,694,237

Hungary.

The budget estimates for the year 1894 give the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows :—

REVENUE.

Ordinary revenue :	Florins	Ministry of Justice	Florins
State debts	3,602,001	„ „ „ National	735,807
Accountant-General's office	—	Defence	371,540
Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	800		
„ of the Interior	1,120,833	Total of ordinary	
„ „ Finance	289,541,012	revenue	416,608,097
„ „ Commerce	104,351,996	Transitory revenue	48,395,898
„ „ Agriculture	15,543,360		
„ „ Instruction	—	Grand total	465,003,942
and Public Worship	1,337,748		

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary expenditure :	Florins	Ministry for Croatia	Florins
Civil list	4,650,000	„ of the Interior	13,304,360
Cabinet chancery	74,627	„ of Finance	67,694,963
Diet	1,731,625	„ of Commerce	70,824,062
Quota of common ex-		„ of Agriculture	15,960,034
penditure	26,278,772	„ of Instruction	—
Pensions chargeable on		and Public Worship	8,681,659
the common exchequer	37,032	Ministry of Justice	14,872,139
Pensions (Hungary)	7,608,193	„ of National	—
National debt	126,941,363	Defence	13,797,861
Debts of guaranteed			
railways now taken		Total of ordinary	
over by the State	13,670,807	expenses	394,532,835
Guaranteed railway		Transitory expenditure	47,576,883
interests	644,657	Investments, total of	16,351,972
Administration of		Extraordinary common	
Croatia	7,159,702	expenditure	6,530,561
Accountant-General's			
office	144,545	Total	469,992,554
Minister-Presidency	355,420		
Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	60,304		

This shows a surplus of 11,688 florins. The estimates of the previous year were :—Revenue, 486,653,643 florins ; expenditure, 486,183,521 florins ; surplus, 11,688 florins.

III. PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table shows the growth of the debt of the monarchy in thousands of florins :—

—	1880	1890	1892	1893
General debt	2,755,828	2,761,667	2,788,405	2,823,792
Austria's special debt	408,616	1,058,813	1,075,500	1,219,184
Hungary's „ „	1,093,834	1,930,115	2,218,719	—
tal	4,258,278	5,750,595	6,081,624	—

There is, besides, a common floating debt amounting in 1893 to 411,994,377 florins. The cost of the general debt in 1893 was estimated at 128,133,415 florins, of which 97,821,879 florins was borne by Austria, and 30,311,536 florins by Hungary. The cost of the special debt of Austria was estimated at 55,932,039 florins.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Austria-Hungary lies in the heart of Europe. The total length of frontier is 5,396 miles. In the S. the frontier line towards the Adriatic Sea is 1,050 miles. The land frontier is formed in the W. by Bavaria, the canton of St. Gallen, Lichtenstein, the Canton Graubünden, and Italy; in the S. by Italy, Montenegro, Herzegovina, and Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania; in the E. by Roumania; in the N.E. and N. by Russia; in the N. by Prussia, and in the N.W. by Saxony. Natural frontiers are the Fichtel Mountains, the Böhmerwald, the Inn, and the Salzach towards Bavaria; the Saale, the Alps, and the Rhine towards St. Gall; the High Alps towards Graubünden and Italy; the Lago di Garda and Carnic Alps also towards Italy; towards Herzegovina and Bosnia, the Dinoric Alps, the Unna and Save; towards Servia, Save and Danube; towards Roumania, the Banat, Siebenburgen, and Bucovinian Carpathians; towards Russia, the Dniester and Vistula; towards Prussia, the Riesen and Iser Gebirge; towards Saxony, the Erz-Gebirge.

The following are the chief territorial defences:—In Bohemia: Josephstadt and Theresienstadt, fortified towns; in Galicia: Cracow, fortified and entrenched camp at Przemysl. Hungary and Transylvania: on the left of the Theiss, Karlsburg, Arad, and Temesvar; on the Danube, Komorn, Peterwardein, and Orsova; on the Drave, Essegg. Croatia: Brod, Gradiska, Karlstadt on the right of the Save. In Dalmatia are the coast fortifications of Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Sebenico, Budua, and Lissa island; in Istria, Pola, fortified naval harbour. The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have numerous defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. In Bosnia and Herzegovina are numerous old fortifications. The Austrian capital, Vienna, is undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire

fleet. The arsenal of the imperial navy is also in Pola ; Trieste is the great storehouse, and there is also an arsenal of the imperial navy.

II. ARMY.

The system of defence is, in Austria and Hungary alike, founded on the principle of universal military service (Aust. Statute 11 Ap. 1889, and Hung. art. vi. 1889). The armed force is organised into the Army, Navy, Landwehr, and Landsturm. The army and Landwehr have each, as an essential part, an Ersatz (or supplementary) Reserve. Military service begins at the age of 21, but for the Landsturm, at 19. The duty of service continues :—(1) In the army : Three years in the line and 7 years in the reserve ; 10 years for those enrolled at once in the Ersatz Reserve. (2) In the navy : Four years in the marines, 5 years in the reserve, and 3 years in the Seewehr. (3) In the Landwehr, i.e. in its Ersatz Reserve : Two years for those who have been transferred to the Landwehr for the army, and 12 years for those at once enrolled. Then follow 10 years in the Landsturm. The marines and the Seewehr can (apart from periodical drill) only be called out by command of the Emperor.

The Landwehr, unlike the army and marines, which are common to the whole monarchy, is a special national institution in each separate part. In peace it is called out only for instruction and drill. The command of the Emperor is required for its mobilisation. (In Tyrol and Vorarlberg it cannot be ordered out of the province save in accordance with constitutional law.) From the Ersatz Reserve men are drafted into the army and Landwehr in time of war. It includes many who are exempt from other compulsory service. Only one year's service in the army and Landwehr is required of those who have reached a certain standard in certain schools. The Landsturm is organised by statutes of 6 June, 1886, and Hung. art. xx. 1886. All citizens from the beginning of their 19th to the end of their 42nd year, who do not serve in the army, navy, Ersatz Reserve, or Landwehr, belong to the Landsturm, as well as those transferred from the Landwehr. The Landsturm may be used for filling up gaps in the army and Landwehr, and is called out by command of the Emperor, and can be ordered beyond its own territory only in pursuance of a statute ; Tyrol and Vorarlberg have in this respect special regulations. With certain modifications the Austrian military organisation has been applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The yearly contingent of recruits for the army amounts to 103,100 ; from Austria 60,389 ; from Hungary 42,711 ; besides these is a yearly contingent, 23,010, for the Landwehr or Honvéd, the Austrian Landwehr contingent being 10,510, the Honvéd 12,500 (yearly) (Wehrgesetz Bill of Army of 1889).

The whole monarchy is divided into 108 recruiting districts, 102 corresponding to the 102 regiments of infantry, three districts (Tyrol and Vorarlberg) for the Tyrolean Chasseurs, and 3 in the Adriatic littoral for

the marine. There are besides 4 recruiting districts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The two Landwehrs have 186 battalions and 16 cavalry regiments in Austria and Hungary, under separate administrations from the army, for which, however, the recruits are taken out of the districts named before. Each infantry regiment has five battalions, so that the infantry has 510 battalions. There are besides 30 battalions of ordinary chasseurs, and one regiment forming 12 battalions of Tyrolean Chasseurs. There are 21 brigades, forming 42 regiments of cavalry, subdivided into squadrons; 14 regiments of corps artillery, consisting in peace of 153 heavy, 28 light, 16 riding, and 12 mountain batteries, and 1 division of mountain batteries; 6 regiments and 3 separate battalions of fortress artillery; 15 battalions of pioneers, and one regiment of 12 companies for constructing railway and telegraph. The Hungarian Landwehr (Honvéd) has 94 battalions of infantry forming 28 regiments, and 10 regiments of cavalry, each consisting of 6 squadrons. The following table shows the actual strength (officers and men) of the Austro-Hungarian army in 1893:—

Peace Footing				War Footing			
—	Army	Landwehr	Total	Army	Landwehr	Landsturm	Total
Infantry . . .	191,090	15,148	206,238	641,877	322,664	450,644	1,415,185
Cavalry . . .	48,846	15,207	64,053	71,862	20,413	8,620	100,895
Field artillery . . .	27,267	—	27,267	81,569	—	—	81,569
Fortress artillery . . .	7,766	—	7,766	22,446	4,428	—	26,874
Technical troops . . .	10,148	—	10,148	27,744	4,422	—	32,166
Train . . .	3,874	—	3,874	45,586	—	—	45,586
Sanitary . . .	6,919	—	6,919	21,608	—	—	21,608
Other special troops . . .	7,072	—	7,072	6,500 20,000	3,200	—	29,700
Staff officers, &c. . .	4,116	—	4,116				
Establishments . . .	9,844	—	9,844				
Total . . .	316,942	30,355	347,297	939,192	355,127	459,264	1,753,583

The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher rifle.

In case of war the number of men who could be obliged to serve in the Landsturm is over 4,000,000. In peace the number of guns, exclusive of fortress artillery, is 912, in war 1,864. In peace there are 58,414 horses, in war 279,886.

III. NAVY.

The Austro-Hungarian navy is mainly a coast defensive force, maintained in a state of high efficiency, and including a flotilla of monitors for the Danube. It is administered by the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The headquarters of the fleet are at Pola, and there are other establishments upon the Dalmatian coast. There has been a gradual increase in the naval expenditure, the votes of 1891 having been 11,550,941 fl., while the estimates for 1894 are 12,477,680 fl. The policy pursued is to reconstruct such of the old vessels as are capable of being adapted to modern requirements, and to replace others. Thus the estimates of 1894 include instalments

for three so-called "coast-defence" armour clads, A, B, and C, which are to take the place of the old wooden ships *Habsburg*, *Lissa*, and the iron ship *Kaiser Max* or *Prince Eugen*. Rating these last-named ships among the port-defence vessels, and including the ships in course of construction, the Austrian-Hungarian fleet is thus constituted¹ :—

Battleships, 1st Class	1	}	8
„ 2nd „	5		
„ 3rd „	2		
Port-Defence Ships (including the Danube Monitors)			10
Cruisers 1st Class (a)	1	}	33
„ 2nd „	4		
„ 3rd „ (a)	16		
„ „ (b)	12		
Torpedo Boats, 1st Class	24	}	55
„ 2nd „	5		
„ 3rd „	26		

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The following table shows the armour-clad ships of the Austro-Hungarian navy in similar arrangement to that adopted for the British navy. The ships in italics are port defence vessels. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing table. Abbreviations :—*b.* broadside; *c. b.* central battery; *bar.* barbette; Q.F. quickfiring.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme armour inches	Armament	Torpedo ejectors	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
<i>b.</i>	<i>Habsburg</i>	1865	5,140	5	14 7-in., 4 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	—	3,500	10·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Lissa</i>	1869	6,080	6	12 9½-in., 4 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	—	4,400	12·5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Kaiser</i>	1871	5,810	6	10 9-in., 6 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	3	3,200	12·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Custoza</i>	3 1872	7,060	9	8 10-in., 6 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	4,400	14·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Erzherzog Albrecht</i>	3 1872	5,940	9	8 9½-in., 6 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	3,600	13·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Kaiser Max</i>	1875	3,550	8	8 8½-in., 4 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	2,700	12·5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Don Juan de Austria</i>	1875	3,550	8	8 8½-in., 4 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	2,700	12·5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Prinz Eugen</i>	1877	3,550	8	8 8½-in., 4 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	2,700	12·5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Tegetthoff</i>	2 1878	7,390	14	6 11-in., 6 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	2	5,000	14·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Erzherzog Rudolf</i>	1 1887	6,870	12	3 12-in., 6 4½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	7,500	16·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Erzherzogin Stefanie</i>	2 1887	5,660	9	2 12-in., 6 6-in., 2 2½-in..	4	8,300	17·0
	"A," "B," and "C."	2 —	5,550					
	RIVER MONITORS—							
	<i>Leitha</i>	1871	310	1½	2 6-in.	—	200	8·0
	<i>Maros</i>	1871	310	1½	2 6-in.	—	200	8·0
	<i>Körös</i>	1892	448	—	2 4½-in., 2 Q.F.	—	1,250	10·0
	<i>Szamos</i>	1892	448	—	2 4½-in., 2 Q.F.	—	1,250	10·0
	FIRST-CLASS CRUISER—							
<i>ram.</i>	<i>Maria Theresia</i>	1893	5,250	—	2 9½-in., 6 6-in., 11 Q.F..	4	9,800	19·0

The sister ram-cruisers *Kaiser Franz Josef* and *Kaiserin Elizabeth* closely resemble the *Kaiserin und Königin Maria Theresia*, but being of less than

¹ For the system of classification adopted, see Introductory Table. Transports, training ships, and other like vessels are not included.

5,000 tons (actually 4,000) are not here counted as first-class cruisers. In the artillery column given above machine guns are not indicated.

Personnel.—The peace-footing in 1893-94 is as follows:—Officers and cadets, 706; petty officers and men, including the engineer ratings, &c., 7,389; auditors, doctors, chaplains, paymasters, shipbuilding engineers, &c., 443. Total, 8,538.

The Seewehr, corresponding to the Landwehr, was created in 1888, and the term of service in army and navy are now alike.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The interests of agriculture fall to the care of the ministry of that department, under which are numerous local organisations for the direction and encouragement of the industry, besides many private societies.

The cultivation of the soil is at the head of the industries of the monarchy, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to nearly three-tenths of the population; and if family and house servants be included, the proportion rises to more than half the population in Austria, and still higher in Hungary.

According to an official statement of 1893 the ownership of land in Hungary was as follows:—

Ownership	Acres	Percentage of total area
State	3,963,391	5·68
Foundation	353,991	·51
Railways	59,704	·10
Fideicommiss	3,342,597	4·79
Districts and Parishes	12,338,930	17·69
Companies	617,615	·89
Church	3,229,257	4·63
Educational	189,145	·27
Private	45,631,540	65·44
Total	69,726,170	100·00

According to a statement of 1888 the size of properties in Hungary and the number of proprietors was:—

—	Number	Total Area. Acres
Under 43 acres	2,348,107	21,489,900
43 — 286 „	118,981	9,639,600
286 — 1,430 „	13,757	20,363,200
1,430 — 14,300 „	4,695	9,523,800
Over 14,300 „	231	5,619,900

As to the distribution of the soil, we have the following results taken from the latest official figures :—

	Percentage of total area		
	Austria	Hungary	Whole Monarchy
Arable and garden land	36·7	42·58	38·9
Vineyard	0·8	1·32	1·1
Pastures and meadows	23·8	23·74	23·9
Woodlands	32·6	26·84	30·2
Lakes and fishponds	0·4	0·32	0·3
Total area subject to taxation .	94·3	94·70	94·4
Exempt from taxes	5·7	5·30	5·6
Totals	100·0	100·00	100·0

The following tables show, for Austria and Hungary, the area in thousands of hectares (2·47 acres) of the leading crops, the total produce in thousands of hectolitres (2·75 bushels dry, 22 gallons liquid measure), or of metre-centners (1·96, or nearly 2 cwt), and also the produce per hectare in hectolitres or metre-centners; excluding grasses of all kinds (for which see table, p. 360).

Austria, 1892				Hungary, 1892		
—	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare in hectol.	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare in hectolitres
						Hectolitres
Wheat	1,125	17,681	15·7	3,064	50,239	16·40
Barley	1,112	21,804	19·6	1,043	18,317	11·55
Oats	1,873	39,683	21·2	1,009	22,007	21·91
Rye	1,967	29,536	15·0	1,106	16,414	14·83
Pulse	281	3,462	12·3	47	584	12·42
Buckwheat . .	193	1,558	8·1	—	—	—
Maize	367	6,783	18·5	2,089	41,075	19·65
Other cereals .	97	1,469	15·1	—	—	—
Total cereals	7,015	121,976	—	8,358	148,636	—
Potatoes . . .	1,099	95,316 ¹	86·7 ¹	457	40,101	87·66
Sugar beet . .	256	55,156 ¹	215·5 ¹	72	13,368 ¹	184·34 ¹
Beet (other) .	169	28,073 ¹	166·1 ¹	131	30,058 ¹	229·54 ¹
Vineyards . .	245	3,460	14·1	248	796	3·20
Tobacco . . .	3·2	57·3 ¹	17·9 ¹	40	535 ¹	13·37 ¹
Hops	14·9	64·9 ¹	4·4 ¹	—	—	—
Hemp	44·0	235·6 ¹	5·4 ¹	67	473 ¹	7·01 ¹
Rape	35·4	408·3 ¹	11·5 ¹	52	345	10·38

¹ Metre-centners

The proportion of productive land in Austria is greatest in Dalmatia, Silesia, Moravia, Bukowina, Bohemia, and Galicia; least in Salzburg and Tyrol.

The following table shows the average produce of the leading crops in hectolitres per hectare for the ten years (1881-90) for Austria, and 1880-89 for Hungary :—

—	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Pulse	Potatoes	Wine	Sugar Beet
Austria	14·20	14·07	16·56	19·10	16·91	10·29	101·41	16·70	198·15 ¹
Hungary	12·89	12·71	16·90	19·29	17·56	12·04	89·28	11·91	185·33 ¹

¹ Metre-centners.

Barley and wine are most largely exported, though in some years considerable quantities of wheat are also exported.

The following table shows the statistics of live stock in 1890 of Austria, and 1884 for Hungary and Croatia :—

—	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Goats
Austria .	1,548,197	8,643,936	3,186,787	3,549,700	1,035,832
Hungary .	1,748,859	4,879,038	10,594,831	4,803,639	270,192
Croatia .	217,112	712,805	588,638	468,053	99,424

The total value of the Austrian live stock was estimated at 487 million florins. Both in Austria and Hungary the export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

Silk-culture, by the law of 1885, is exclusively in the hands of the Government. In Hungary, in 1892, 76,397 families were engaged in silk-culture, as compared with 1,059 in 1879. In 1892 the produce of cocoons was 970,248 kilogrammes, compared with 2,507 kilogrammes in 1879. The produce of cocoons in Austria in 1891 was 1,506,524 kilogrammes.

There are 105 agricultural institutions in Austria, with 3,016 pupils in 1891; 39 in Hungary, with 1,996 pupils.

II. FORESTRY.

The administration of the forests and domains belonging to the State is in the hands of (a) the Administrators of Forests and Domains (the heads of husbandry); (b) the Direction of Forests and Domains; (c) the Ministry of Agriculture. Under the Administration of Domains and Forests is an extensive association of forestry officials, and schools of various grades for practical training in forestry.

The total area under forest in Austria (1890) is 9,782,420 hectares, and of this 6,851,000 hectares are under pines, and 1,417,000 hectares under other trees. In Hungary the total area is 9,183,000 hectares, of which 1,745,500 hectares

are under pines, and 4,824,300 hectares under other trees. The forests are mostly situated in the Carpathians and the Alps, as also the central mountains of Austria-Hungary. In 1892 the Hungarian exports of timber and forest products amounted to 6,086,000 metric centners, valued at 24,176,000 florins, and the imports to 2,604,000 metric centners, valued at 8,914,000 florins.

III. MINING.

Mines are worked for common coal chiefly in Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and Galicia; for brown coal in Bohemia, Styria, Upper Austria, Carniola, and Moravia. Iron ore is worked in Styria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Moravia, and Galicia; silver ore in Bohemia; quicksilver in Carniola; copper ore in Salzburg; lead ore in Styria, Galicia, Bohemia; zinc in Galicia, Carinthia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; sulphur in Bohemia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; manganese in Styria and Carniola; alum in Bohemia; graphite in Bohemia; petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia; while the largest production of salt is from Galicia, Upper Austria, and the Coast Land.

In mining (including the mines for rock-oil and wax) and metal works there were employed in Austria in 1891, 123,661 persons (110,491 men, 7,280 women, 5,662 juveniles, and 228 children; in smelting works 12,668 persons (11,754 men, 376 women, 535 juveniles, and 3 children); in salt works 10,353 persons (6,929 men, 1,114 women, 1,388 juveniles, and 922 children). In Hungary (1889) there were employed 48,173 persons in mining and smelting works; in salt works, 2,264.

The following table shows the value of the chief mineral and furnace products in thousands of florins:—

—	Common Coal	Brown Coal	Raw Iron	Lead	Quick-silver	Zinc	Silver	Copper	Total including others
Austria:									
1880 .	19,336	15,375	15,253	1,739	775	713	2,696	382	56,928
1888 .	23,970	20,741	21,841	1,340	1,705	869	3,157	721	53,964
1889 .	26,648	22,861	23,577	1,402	1,537	1,101	3,157	584	58,940
1890 .	30,401	27,639	27,311	1,399	1,596	1,467	3,197	602	—
1891 .	32,685	30,769	24,881	1,206	1,884	1,375	3,219	585	—
1892 .	31,680	30,097	24,417	1,125	1,148	1,265	3,294	503	—
Hungary:									
1880 .	4,168	2,784	5,729	251	36	99	1,570	602	18,623
1887 .	3,788	4,998	6,563	220	21	—	1,588	184	20,665
1888 .	4,051	5,156	7,129	279	26	—	1,498	239	21,691
1889 .	4,467	5,814	8,763	376	25	—	1,533	182	24,994
1890 .	4,831	6,885	11,338	13	20	—	1,597	157	28,880
1891 .	4,990	7,717	11,525	22	19	—	1,486	142	29,588

The total value of mining and furnace products in five years was as follows in Austria in florins:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Mining products	53,963,781	58,939,809	68,166,825	73,495,532	70,438,556
Furnace . . .	30,579,407	32,748,497	36,894,804	33,776,439	32,903,184

The following table shows the quantities and value of the leading minerals and of the furnace products of Austria in 1892 :—

Minerals	Metre-centners	Florins	Products	Florins
Salt of all kinds	2,849,835	19,766,821	Pig iron . .	24,417,266
Common coal .	92,411,261	31,680,030	Silver . .	3,367,766
Brown „ .	161,902,733	30,096,891	Lead . .	1,518,849
Silver ore . .	141,712	2,672,606	Zinc . .	1,264,587
Iron „ „ .	9,932,899	2,325,088	Quicksilver .	1,148,320
Lead „ „ .	132,648	922,270	Copper . .	502,593
Zinc „ „ .	339,439	580,365	Sulphuric acid .	315,433
Quicksilver ore	794,472	1,007,829	Alum and iron	
Graphite . .	209,782	637,012	vitriol . .	101,600
Sulphur ore .	18,039	20,986	Other products .	266,770
Mineral colours	20,223	57,429		

IV. SEA FISHERIES.

Years	No. of Boats		Value caught		No. of Fishers	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
			Florins	Florins		
1891-92	3,292	3,087	1,606,542	982,978	12,582	11,274
1890-91	3,303	2,831	1,518,483	966,678	12,524	10,653
1889-90	3,103	2,917	1,528,591	985,792	11,912	10,855
1888-9	3,036	2,682	1,359,837	967,400	11,311	10,082
1887-8	3,041	2,669	1,320,653	996,187	11,114	9,647

V. MANUFACTURES.

In the various manufacturing industries 2,946,068 persons were directly employed at the date of the census of 1880, and of these 2,157,098 were in Austria; including families and dependents those connected with manufacture in Austria numbered 4,710,047, or 21·3 per cent. of the population. In the various manufacturing industries there were in 1885 348 works, employing 30,000 people. The glass industry is of great importance in Bohemia, there being 5,423 works of various kinds with 29,168 work-people. In the woollen industry, 2,000 industrial establishments are engaged, besides 707 spinning and weaving factories, with 58,500 work-people. The total spindles in 1885 were 650,835, and of looms 39,367, of which 17,460 were machine looms. The cotton industry occupied 1,900

works—of which 633 were on a large scale—with 96,000 workers, and in 1889 2,350,000 spindles and 42,000 power-loom. There were in 1887 1,962 beer breweries, producing 293½ million gallons of beer; the export of beer is ten times the import. There are 147,577 distilleries, mainly for brandy, of which the export greatly exceeds the import. There are 40 manufactories of tobacco in the monarchy, but they do not supply the demand, so that the imports exceed the exports.

Commerce.

The general commerce of the whole monarchy of Austria-Hungary, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, was as follows, in millions of florins, in the years indicated :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Florins	Florins		Florins	Florins
1870	439·9	395·4	1889	589·2	766·2
1880	613·5	676·0	1890	610·7	771·4
1885	557·9	672·1	1891	618·3	787·6
1888	533·1	728·8	1892	627·2	723·6

The following tables show the values of the leading articles of import and export in millions of florins :—

Imports	1889	1890	1891	1892
Cotton	55·4	63·5	49·5	48·6
Wool	49·9	39·7	37·1	36·1
Coffee	35·8	38·0	38·9	35·9
Silk	20·7	21·1	20·9	22·4
Tobacco, leaf	14·8	15·6	16·7	20·5
Furs and hides, raw	11·8	10·1	17·5	23·0
Tobacco, manufactured	11·1	8·4	4·9	3·1
Woollen yarn	19·8	17·9	17·7	19·4
Cotton yarn	15·9	15·2	13·9	13·9
Leather	13·7	12·6	15·3	16·2
Coal and coke	18·3	25·7	24·4	24·3
Grain	5·2	11·2	7·2	5·9
Silk goods	12·7	12·2	12·1	12·6
Woollen goods	10·1	9·6	12·0	12·7
Pigments and tanning materials	12·4	11·4	10·9	11·9
Machinery	20·8	18·1	17·6	18·7
Hardware and clocks	10·1	11·4	12·7	12·2
Cattle	9·7	11·6	16·7	11·2
Books and newspapers	12·2	12·4	13·0	13·7

Exports	1889	1890	1891	1892
Grain	82·0	79·9	80·4	69·3
Timber	62·9	61·7	63·5	55·6
Sugar	64·1	65·4	83·0	74·0
Hardware	27·9	27·5	21·6	23·7
Cattle	30·7	35·8	37·1	31·4
Woollen goods	25·3	22·5	16·9	17·3
Flour	27·8	21·6	15·2	7·2
Glass and glassware	14·8	15·4	19·0	18·3
Coal and coke	29·3	32·5	34·3	29·2
Wood wares	16·7	18·0	18·2	18·7
Wool	29·7	20·0	11·9	9·1
Wine	18·5	15·5	9·3	6·3
Iron and iron wares	13·8	20·6	17·5	12·5
Paper and paper wares	14·5	14·3	16·0	17·2
Minerals	11·3	14·3	11·7	10·7
Gloves	14·0	14·0	17·9	18·4
Eggs	14·5	16·2	16·0	23·4
Feathers	12·3	12·4	13·7	12·6
Linen yarn	7·4	6·4	7·0	7·1
Leather wares (excluding gloves)	9·6	8·2	11·8	9·5
Silk wares	8·2	6·1	7·7	8·6

The value of gold, silver, and bullion exported in 1891 was 11,343,000 florins, the imports being 39,552,000 florins; in 1892 the exports were 17,938,000 florins, and the imports 83,995,000 florins.

In 1891 the imports into Hungary amounted to 502,780,000 florins, and the exports to 545,207,000 florins. In 1892 the imports amounted to 519,384,000 florins, and the exports to 509,659,000 florins. Of cereals, pulse, &c., the imports in 1891 were 16,566,000 florins, and exports, 207,536,000 florins; of cattle, imports 16,692,000 florins, exports 98,010,000 florins; beverages imports 33,149,000 florins, exports 31,957,000 florins; wool and woollen goods, imports 39,958,000 florins, exports 16,889,000 florins; leather and leather goods, imports 24,669,000 florins, exports 5,144,000 florins; clocks, scientific instruments, &c., imports 36,870,000 florins, exports 2,823,000 florins. Of the imports 21·82 per cent. in value were raw material and 78·18 per cent. were manufactured; of the exports 65·57 per cent. in value were raw material and 34·43 per cent. manufactured.

The imports into Hungary from Austria were 427,523,000 florins, or 82·3 per cent.; the exports to Austria were 386,713,000 florins or 75·8 per cent. of the whole. The imports from Germany were 24,659,000 florins, or 4·7 per cent.; and the exports to Germany were 60,428,000 florins, or 11·8 per cent. of the whole. The imports from Great Britain (mostly cotton goods and tobacco) were 6,478,000 florins, or 1·2 per cent.; and the exports to Great Britain (mostly flour) were 9,784,000 florins, or 1·8 per cent. of the whole. Other countries having considerable trade with Hungary are Servia, France, Switzerland, Italy.

From the Board of Trade returns the direct trade of Austria-Hungary with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Austria-Hungary	2,133,657	2,286,884	1,728,337	1,464,106	1,237,684
Exports of British produce to Austria-Hungary	929,953	1,019,842	1,283,209	1,227,967	1,142,638

The staple articles imported into the United Kingdom by Austria are wheat flour, the total value of which in the year 1892 amounted to 712,004*l.*, and wood 74,149*l.* The principal exports of British produce to Austria are cotton manufactures (including yarn), 451,903*l.* ; iron, 58,123*l.* ; machinery, 127,998*l.* ; oil-seed, 40,862*l.* ; coals, 68,248*l.* ; woollen goods, 71,348*l.* ; copper, 15,680*l.* ; leather, 11,057*l.* ; hardware, 11,992*l.*, in 1892.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows the condition of the Austro-Hungarian mercantile service, including coasting vessels :—

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1880	113	63,970	8,079	267,468
1889	171	96,392	9,851	160,799
1890	173	97,852	10,207	152,716
1891	175	103,281	9,977 ¹	104,064 ¹
1892	141 ¹	89,219 ¹	10,151 ¹	99,176 ¹

¹ Austria alone.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary on Jan. 1, 1893 :—

—	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going vessels	274	214,180	5,658
Coasting vessels	1,684	50,195	5,168
Fishing vessels, &c.	8,575	21,040	20,710
Total	10,533	285,415	31,536

The progress of navigation is shown as follows for Austria alone :—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1880	47,045	5,911,885	46,907	5,913,720
1888	68,749	8,364,526	68,634	8,357,598
1889	68,512	8,442,990	68,492	8,432,631
1890	66,271	8,773,713	66,527	8,759,632
1891	70,988	9,339,454	70,814	9,337,037

Of the vessels entered, an average of 85 per cent. and 89 per cent. of the tonnage, and of the vessels cleared 85 per cent. and 89 per cent. of the tonnage were Austrian, Italy coming next, and Great Britain third.

For the port of Trieste alone in 1892, 7,706 vessels of 1,472,214 tons entered, and 7,637 vessels of 1,463,127 tons cleared. At the port of Fiume in 1891, 4,616 vessels of 639,999 tons entered, and 4,459 of 774,114 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In 1891 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Austria was : for rafts only, 2,384 miles ; for vessels and rafts, 1,706 miles ; total, 4,090 miles, of which 814 miles were navigable for steamers.

The total length of navigable rivers and canals in Hungary is 3,050 miles (for Danube navigation *see* under ROUMANIA).

The river traffic of the monarchy during five years was as follows :—

Year	Danube Steam Navigation Company					Austr. North-West Steam Navigation Company (Elbe)		
	Number of		Passen- gers (including military)	Goods and Luggage shipped, in metre- centners	Head of Living Animals shipped	Number of		Goods carried, in metre- centners
	Steam- boats	Tow- boats				Steam- boats	Tow- boats	
1886	189	737	3,575,331	16,945,750	10,438	33	162	3,862,468
1887	190	729	3,446,083	17,095,980	11,797	36	166	4,040,213
1888	190	749	3,234,530	18,551,960	11,706	38	166	4,951,001
1889	189	765	3,387,100	19,250,430	3,717	40	166	5,307,483
1890	192	770	3,565,063	21,056,410	3,915	40	167	6,263,719
1891	190	769	3,369,297	19,827,880	—	41	164	6,528,473

II. RAILWAYS.

The following are railway statistics of Austria-Hungary for January 1, 1893 :—

	Austria	Hungary	Total
	Kilometres	Kilometres	Kilometres
State lines	7,001	4,336	11,337
Companies' lines worked by the State	3,860	5,601	9,461
Companies' lines worked by companies	5,682	1,876	7,558
Total	16,543	11,813	28,356
	Miles	Miles	Miles
	10,273	7,336	17,609

In Bosnia and Herzegovina there were, in 1892, 384 miles of railway.

The following table shows the growth in miles of Austro-Hungarian railways since 1877, and the total cost of construction in thousands of florins.

—	1877	1880	1883	1888	1891	1892
Length	11,206	11,516	14,499	15,172	16,332	17,198
Capital expenditure in 1,000 florins . . .	2,761,152	3,035,574	3,475,203	3,660,501	2,788,302 ¹	—

The following table shows the traffic on the Austrian railways :—

—	1887	1888	889	1890	1891
Passengers (in 1,000's)	65,440	68,639	77,894	74,924	84,957
Goods carried (in 1,000 tons) . . .	78,585	86,990	95,518	84,371	84,557
Receipts (1,000 florins)	249,881	269,285	286,031	243,801	231,549
Working expenses (1,000 florins) . .	117,311	124,730	151,513	130,843	133,265

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

There were, in 1891, 4,866 post offices in Austria, and 4,189 in Hungary.

The work of the Post Office in Austria (1892) and Hungary (1891) was as follows :—

—	Austria, 1892	Hungary, 1891
	Number	Number
Letters and post-cards	532,911,070	141,089,240
Samples and printed packets	75,097,170	22,140,880
Newspapers	72,606,840	—
	Florins	Florins
Receipts (posts and telegraphs) . .	32,993,560	13,723,856
Expenses	31,750,837	9,561,836

¹ Austria alone.

The following are the telegraph statistics of Austria Hungary, and Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1892 :—

—	Offices	Line	Wire	Messages
	No.	Miles	Miles	No.
Austria	4,098	17,609	50,154	10,835,302
Hungary	2,116	12,473	35,320	5,671,579
Bosnia and Herzegovina .	111	1,780	3,870	425,696

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the issues from the Austro-Hungarian mint and the value of coin now in circulation :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Florins	Florins	Florins	Florins	—
Gold	Four - ducat pieces	685,671	598,771	907,949	} 2,591,876
	Single-ducat	1,482,571	1,606,982	1,794,528	
	Franz - Josefs d'or	936,291	1,706,447	361,458	
Silver	Levantine thalers	2,340,150	1,522,003	985,166	} 5,948,515
	Two - gulden pieces	146,900	293,886	207,360	
	Single-gulden	6,572,045	5,052,537	4,163,886	
	Twenty - kreuzer	—	—	—	
	Ten-kreuzer	508,162	551,906	624,116	
Copper	Four - kreuzer pieces	—	—	—	} 411,207
	One-kreuzer	183,800	241,990	91,010	
	Half-kreuzer	16,200	10,000	—	
State notes in circulation		336,800,000	357,231,630	370,361,103	378,844,091
Austro-Hungarian bank-notes in circulation		425,674,000	434,679,000	445,934,000	455,222,220
					343,970,577
					477,987,590

The only State bank is the Austro-Hungarian, formerly the National Bank. To secure a free loan, originally of eighty million florins, to the State, the bank, during the continuance of its privilege, has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes. This privilege lasts to December 31, 1897 ; and by that time the debt of eighty millions must be cleared off. Of the sum total of bank-notes in circulation, at least two-fifths must be covered by the supply of metal, silver or gold, coined or in bullion. The State, under certain conditions, takes a portion of the clear profits of the bank. From these profits, first 5 per cent. on the share capital is paid to the shareholders, of the remainder 8 per cent. is transferred to the reserve fund, and 2 per cent. to the pension fund, and the dividend to the shareholders may be made up to 7 per cent. Whatever still remains is divided into two portions, one of which goes to the shareholders and the other to the State, 70 per cent. to

Austria and 30 per cent. to Hungary. These last sums, however, are only applied to the reduction of the debt of eighty millions mentioned above.

The following are the statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for five years, in thousands of florins :—

—	Liabilities					Assets				
	Capital	Reserve Fund	Note Circulation	Mortgages	Total including others	Cash	Dis-counted Bills, &c.	State Loan	Other Loans	Total including others
1888	90,000	18,843	425,674	100,678	657,752	233,002	167,807	79,236	105,752	657,752
1889	90,000	18,965	434,679	104,469	682,349	241,445	178,881	79,003	111,363	682,349
1890	90,000	18,967	445,934	107,366	687,999	244,490	166,619	78,170	114,273	687,999
1891	90,000	18,952	455,222	110,872	701,283	245,931	190,189	77,419	116,798	701,283
1892	90,000	32,498	477,988	117,997	744,939	289,155	171,917	77,351	121,457	744,939

The following are statistics for December 31, 1891, of the 51 Austrian and for 1890 of the 172 Hungarian joint-stock and private banks, in thousands of florins :—

LIABILITIES.

—	Nominal Capital	Paid-up	Reserve	Bills, &c., in circulation	Credit Accounts current	Mort-gages	Total, including others
Austria .	274,500	210,807	50,469	169,070	330,383	505,429	1,318,994
Hungary .	51,817	46,147	7,404	8,670	79,350	27,760	286,890

ASSETS.

—	Bank and Credit Notes	Mortgage Loans	Debit Accounts current	Cash in hand	Total, including others
Austria . .	164,792	503,340	425,322	24,354	1,318,994
Hungary . .	81,600	70,760	60,540	6,950	286,890

There are, besides, 1,489 alliance banks in Austria, and 591 in Hungary. The following are the savings-bank statistics of Austria-Hungary :—

—	Austria			Hungary		
	1891	1890	1889	1890	1889	1888
No. of banks . . .	438	430	414	45	435	424
Depositors at end of year .	2,481,438	2,397,591	2,299,306	—	—	—
Amount deposited at end of year (1,000 fls.)	1,935,923	1,282,759	1,235,515	429,070	406,315	386,122

The following are the statistics of the post-office savings-banks :—

—	Austria		Hungary	
	1890	1891	1891	1892
No. of banks . . .	4,657	4,767	3,000 ¹	3,000 ¹
Depositors at end of year . . .	801,014	867,107	—	213,268
Value of deposits at end of year, in florins . . .	55,456,940	62,332,165	3,322,151	4,905,418

¹ The number in 1887.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By law of August 2, 1892, the monetary system of Austria-Hungary was reformed on a gold basis, though the standard coin, the crown (krone), is not coined in gold.

The new coins with English equivalents are—

Gold :—

The twenty-crown piece (weighing 6·775067 grammes '900 fine, and thus containing 6·09756 grammes of fine gold) = 16s. 8d.

The ten-crown piece = 8s. 4d.

The single ducat = 9 crowns 60 heller = 8s.

Silver :—

The single crown (weighing 5 grammes '835 fine, and thus containing 4·175 grammes of fine silver) = 100 heller = half-a-gulden of the old coinage = 10d.

The half-crown = 50 heller = 25 kreuzer = 5d.

Nickel :—

The twenty-heller piece = 10 kreuzer of the old coinage = 2d.

The ten-heller piece = 5 kreuzer of the old coinage = 1d.

Bronze :—

The two-heller piece = 1 kreuzer = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The single heller piece = $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer = $\frac{1}{10}$ d.

Silver gulden or florins continue to be legal tender to any amount. Silver crown-pieces are accepted to any amount at Government offices, but in general circulation they are legal tender only up to 50 crowns. The notes of the State Bank are legal tender.

The metrical system of weights and measures is now legal and obligatory in Austria-Hungary. The old weights and measures are :—

The Centner=100 Pfund=56.06 kg.	=123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Eimer . . . =56.50 litre	= 14.94 wine gallons.
„ Joch . . . =5,754.64 square metre	= 1.43 acre.
„ Metzen . . . =61.49 litre	= 1.7 imperial bushel.
(The Klafter of wood=3.41 cubic metre=120 cubic feet.)	
„ Meile=24,000 Aus- trian feet . . . }	=7,585.6 metres = { 8,897 yards, or about 4½ miles.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Francis Deym, accredited November 26, 1888.

Councillor.—Count Christoph Wydenbruck.

Secretaries.—Count Albert Mensdorff Pouilly-Dietrichstein and Count Charles Kinsky.

Attaché.—Count Alexander Palffy.

Military Attaché.—Major-General Prince Louis Eszterházy.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Leopold de Jedina.

Chancellor.—Baron Peter von Paumgartner.

Consul-General.—Baron A. de Rothschild.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.); Adelaide, Bombay (C.G.), Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Durban, Hong Kong (C.G.), Melbourne, Montreal, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador.—Hon. Sir Edmund Monson, G.C.M.G., C.B.; Envoy to Greece 1888, Envoy to Belgium 1892; appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, March 1893.

Secretary.—Hon. W. A. C. Barrington.

Military and Naval Attaché.—Lt.-Col. D. F. R. Dawson.

There are Consular representatives at Vienna (C.G.), Buda-Pest (C.G.), Fiume, Trieste, Lissa.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Ottoman Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Government for administration and military occupation. The direction of the administration of the two occupied provinces is exercised by the Bosnian Bureau, entrusted to the Imperial Finance Minister in Vienna in the name of the Emperor-King. The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Sarajevo, is the provincial government (Landesregierung), in three departments, for internal affairs, finance, and justice. For administration purposes there are 6 district (Kreis) and 48 county (Bezirk) authorities. The provincial government is provided with an advising body, composed of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Sarajevo and 12 representatives of the populace. Similar councils are also provided for the district and county authorities. (For Finance see the common Budget of Austria-Hungary.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina contain six districts (Kreise), with an area of 23,262 square miles. The Sanjak of Novi-Bazar is occupied by an Austrian military force, though administered civilly by Turkey. In 1885 the population (without military) numbered 1,336,091 (705,025 males and 631,066 females); with military 1,360,000. Greek Oriental Christians, 571,250; Mohammedans, 492,710; Roman Catholics, 265,788; Jews, 5,805; others, 538.

On January 1, 1888, population was estimated at 1,404,000. The nationality is Servian, only in the southern districts are Arnauts, and here and there gipsies. The most populous towns are the capital, Sarajevo, with (in 1885) 26,286; Mostar, 12,665; and Banjaluka, 11,357.

There is 1 higher gymnasium, 2 gymnasia, 4 commercial schools, 943 elementary schools, with 1 Greek-Oriental, and 1 Roman Catholic seminary for priests, and 1 training college for teachers.

There is an upper court of justice in Sarajevo, the 6 district (Kreis) courts and the county (Bezirk) authorities as courts of first instance.

In the budget of 1892 the revenue was estimated at 10,299,350 florins, and the expenditure at 9,944,655 florins.

Agriculture is in a very low state of development, though the soil is very fertile. Maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, millet and buckwheat, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco are cultivated.

Both provinces have a superabundance of fruit. The vine is grown in Herzegovina, but the wine produced is insufficient for the local supply. Dried plums are the chief article of export. Cattle-grazing is important. In 1879 there were, it is estimated, 158,034 horses, 3,134 asses and mules, 761,302 head of cattle, 775 buffaloes, 839,988 sheep, 522,123 goats, and 430,354 swine. Forest land occupies 45 per cent. of the whole area.

Minerals are abundant; mining is now carried on for iron and copper, manganese, chromium, antimony. There are salt-pits at Dolnja Tuzla.

In 1892 the imports amounted to 1,450,000*l.* (alimentary substances, 700,000*l.*, metal and machinery, 260,000*l.*); exports, 1,179,700*l.* (animals and animal products, 497,900*l.*, dried plums, 232,000, staves 140,000*l.*).

Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the Austro-Hungarian customs territory. There are 384 miles of railway, and 1,765 miles of telegraph lines.

In 1892 there were transmitted 7,009,240 letters and postcards, and 2,339,384 packets of printed matter and samples.

Military service is compulsory over 20 years of age. The native troops comprise 12 infantry battalions (each of 9 companies), with a total of 5,040 men, on peace footing. The Austro-Hungarian troops of occupation have at present a strength of 28,648 men.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married, Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen *Marie Henriette*, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess *Louise*, born Feb. 18, 1858; married, February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess *Stéphanie*, born May 21, 1864; married to the late Archduke Diédé Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881; widow January 30, 1889.

III. Princess *Clémentine*, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married, April 25, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union are three children living:—1. Princess Henriette, born November 30, 1870. 2. Princess Josephine, born October 18, 1872. 3. Prince Albert, born April 8, 1875.

II. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married, July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of

the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831 Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the two Chambers. The King's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

According to the law amending the constitution, promulgated 7th September, 1893, the Senate consists of members elected for eight years, partly directly, and partly indirectly. The number of Senators elected directly is proportioned to the population of each province, and is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber, except that the minimum age of electors may be fixed at thirty years.¹ Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, two for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; three for each with a population up to 1,000,000; and four for each with over 1,000,000. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. All senators must be at least forty years of age, and those elected directly must pay not less than 1,200 francs in direct taxes, or own immovable property in Belgium yielding an income of 12,000 francs. In provinces, however, where the number eligible for the Senate would be less than one in 5,000 of population, the list is extended to this proportion by admission of the most highly taxed. Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right Senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

¹ A Bill fixing the age at thirty is about to be submitted to the Legislature.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are elected directly. Their number is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years, one half retiring every two years, except that after a dissolution a general election takes place. Every citizen over twenty-five years of age, domiciled for not less than one year in the same commune, and not legally disqualified, has a vote. Every citizen over thirty-five years of age, married or widower, with legitimate issue, and paying at least 5 francs a year in house tax, has a supplementary vote, as has also every citizen over twenty-five years of age owning immovable property to the value of 2,000 francs, or having a corresponding income from such property, or who for two years has derived at least 100 francs a year from Belgian funds either directly or through the Savings Bank. Two supplementary votes are given to citizens over twenty-five years of age who have received a diploma or certificate of higher instruction, or who fill or have filled offices or engaged in private professional practice, implying at least average higher instruction. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 4,000 francs (160*l.*), and a free pass over Government railways between his home and the place of Session.

Under the new law there will probably be about 1,200,000 electors.

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money bills and bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

The Executive Government consists of seven departments, under the following Ministers, appointed October 26, 1884, viz. :—

1. President of the Council and Minister of Finance.—*M. A. Beernaert.*
 2. Minister of Justice.—*M. J. Lejeune.*
 3. Minister of the Interior and of Instruction.—*M. J. de Burlet.*
 4. Minister of War.—*General J. J. Brassine.*
 5. Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.—*M. J. H. P. van den Peereboom.*
 6. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Count de Mérode.*
 7. Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works.—*M. L. de Bruyn.*
- Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'Etat,' without portfolio, who form a Privy Council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The acting ministers, as such, do not form part of the Privy Council.

Local Government.

The provinces and communes (2,596 in 1892) of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government. Provincial and communal electors¹ must be twenty-one years of age, and pay direct taxes of 20 francs for the provinces and 10 for the communes. A certain degree of education, and the occupation of certain positions, entitle to vote without having to pay taxes. In the year 1892 there were 25,451 provincial and 547,550 communal electors. To be eligible to the Provincial or Communal Council, persons must be twenty-five years of age and domiciled in the province or commune. Half the Provincial Council is renewed every two years, and it meets fifteen days each year. There is a permanent deputation of six members elected, which is presided over by the Governor of the province. All provincial and communal interests, including local finances, are under the care of the Council, as far as they are not provided for in the general administration. The Communal Councils are elected for six years, half being renewed every three years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilomètres, or 11,373 English square miles. The following table shows the population in the various census years since 1846, with the absolute increase and the rate per cent. of increase between each of these years :—

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	4,337,196	—	—	1876	5,336,185	508,352	1·05
1856	4,529,461	192,265	·44	1880	5,520,009	183,824	·85
1866	4,827,833	298,372	·65	1890	6,069,321	549,312	·99

The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the census of December 31, 1890, and on December 31, 1892, with population per square mile at the latter date :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1892
		Dec. 31, 1890	Dec. 31, 1892	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	699,919	726,233	664·4
Brabant	1,268	1,106,158	1,136,827	896·5
Flanders	1,249	738,442	749,291	600·0
	West	949,526	961,907	813·4
Hainaut	1,437	1,048,546	1,065,881	741·7
Liège	1,117	756,734	778,724	697·1
Limbourg	931	222,814	225,000	241·5
Luxembourg	1,706	211,711	212,171	124·3
Namur	1,414	335,471	339,321	230·0
Total	11,373	6,069,321	6,195,355	548·2

¹ As the law at present stands; but these electoral qualifications are now under the consideration of the Legislature.

In 1892 there were 3,090,466 males and 3,104,889 females.

According to the census returns of 1890 there are 2,485,072 Belgians who speak French only; 2,744,271 who speak Flemish only; 32,206, German only; 700,997, French and Flemish; 58,590, French and German; 7,028, Flemish and German; 36,185 who speak all three languages; and 4,972 who do not speak any of the three.

The census returns for 1890 according to occupation are tabulated as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Mining and metal industries	277,997	15,266	293,263
Industries connected with vegetable products	226,818	35,442	262,260
Industries connected with animal products	38,806	13,415	52,221
Mixed industries	282,881	190,878	473,759
Commerce	215,559	111,532	327,091
Professions and official occupations .	505,847	153,440	659,287
Various occupations and independent	509,261	362,246	871,507
Total	2,057,169	882,219	2,939,388
Without profession or status	1,151,093	2,199,592	3,350,685
Grand total	3,208,262	3,081,811	6,290,073

The difference between the above total and that of the population of 1890 is no doubt accounted for by the fact that many persons are entered under more than one head. It is estimated that about 426,000 people are directly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in five years:—

Year	Total Living Births	Still-born	Illegitimate (Living)	Illegitimate per 100 Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1888	177,586	8,482	15,336	8.74	121,097	42,427	54,489
1889	177,542	8,410	15,603	8.77	119,726	43,759	57,816
1890	176,595	8,224	15,246	8.63	126,545	44,596	50,050
1891	181,917	8,582	16,007	8.80	128,786	45,449	53,131
1892	177,485	8,497	15,703	8.85	133,693	47,209	43,792

The following table shows the immigration and emigration:—

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Immigration	21,213	22,150	21,458	20,741	21,774
Emigration	23,041	23,190	21,675	18,994	22,532
Excess of immigration	-1,828	-1,040	-217	+1,747	-758

The following are the populations of the most important towns, January 1, 1892 :—

Brussels and suburbs . . .	488,188	Verviers . . .	50,003	Namur . . .	31,091
Antwerp . . .	240,343	Bruges . . .	48,246	St. Nicolas . . .	28,374
Liège . . .	155,898	Louvain . . .	40,899	Alost . . .	26,070
Ghent . . .	151,811	Seraing . . .	34,850	Ostend . . .	25,790
Mechlin . . .	52,001	Tournai . . .	34,521	Mons . . .	24,955
		Courtrai . . .	30,927	Charleroy . . .	21,944

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants number only 10,000, while the Jews number about 4,000. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. Full religious liberty is granted by the Constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount annually granted in the budget is about 4,800,000 francs to Roman Catholics; 85,000 francs to Protestants; and 16,300 francs to Jews; besides 60,000 francs for various ecclesiastical expenses. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses and 185 deaneries; there are 5,619 Catholic churches and chapels of all kinds. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary, and there are besides 10 smaller seminaries. At the census of 1890 there were 1,643 convents in Belgium, of which number 218, with 4,579 inmates, were for men, and 1,425, with 24,562 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations.

Instruction.

In the budget of 1891 the sum allotted for education is as follows :—Superior education, 1,685,400 francs; middle-class schools, 3,781,428 francs; primary education, 10,764,301 francs. There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four 'facultés,' or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five; Ghent and Liège are State universities, Brussels and Louvain free. The following table gives the number of students attending the various 'facultés' in each of the four universities in the academical year 1892-93 :—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels . .	—	270	127	563	285	1,245
Ghent . .	—	120	72	180	100	472
Liège . .	—	291	167	290	211	959
Louvain . .	40	343	202	441	191	1,177

Attached to the universities are various special schools of engineering, arts, manufactures, mining, &c., with a combined attendance of 1,042 students in 1892-93. Other special schools are the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, with 1,416 students in 1892; schools of design, 13,928 students; royal conservatoires and other schools of music, 14,869.

The following are the statistics for the end of 1892 of the various classes of public schools:—

—	No.	Pupils	—	No.	Pupils.
Royal Atheneums and colleges . .	35	7,216	Middle-class normal schools	4	132
Middle-class schools (male).	88	14,620	Primary normal schools . .	49	2,562
Middle-class schools (female)	39	6,922	Primary schools.	5,797	640,845
			Infant „	1,237	124,960
			Adult „	1,649	70,945

Besides the above public schools there are many private or free schools—about 80 colleges, 65 middle-class schools for boys, 150 institutions for girls, besides many infant, primary, and adult schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care.

By a law of 1842 each commune was required to have at least one primary school, and in 1884 an act was passed by which the Government pays one-sixth, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. The total sum spent on elementary education in 1890 was 28,898,677 francs by State, provinces, and communes, and including fees, &c.

There were in the school year 1891-92, 57 industrial schools, with 16,694 pupils; they are subsidised by the State, provinces, and communes.

The proportion of the population above fifteen years who could not read or write at the census of 1890 was 26·9 per cent., and between seven and fifteen years 26·7 per cent. In the year 1893 there were 61,055 young men called out for military service, and of this number 9,066 could neither read nor write; 51,402 could simply read and write; and 587 for whom there is no return.

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life by the King from lists prepared by the Senate and by the Court. There is one Court of Cassation for the whole kingdom. There are three Courts of Appeal, and there are Assize Courts for criminal cases. The country is divided into 26 judicial arrondissements or districts, in each of which is a Court of first instance. In each canton there is a justice of the peace, a police court, and a judge of the peace; there are 215 such cantons. There are, besides, special military, commercial, and other tribunals, represented by law. There is trial by jury in all criminal and political cases. The Gendarmerie (2,414) and the Garde Civique are utilised for the maintenance of internal order.

The following table shows the number of criminals sentenced at the Assize Courts and Correctional Tribunals in the years stated:—

—	1870	1880	1887	1888	1889	1890
Assize Courts .	105	137	127	130	127	97
Correctional Tribunals .	22,255	34,108	39,996	40,273	40,753	40,275

The mean number of inmates of the various classes of prisons was:—

—	1870	1880	1888	1889	1890	1891
Central prisons .	2,029	824	865	845	860	941
Secondary „ .	2,672	2,881	3,549	3,789	3,424	3,513
Reformatories .	550	1,005	1,000	923	905	139 ¹

¹ The correctional branch of the State charity schools annexed to the Ghent central prison. In 1891 the reformatories were classed as charities, and no longer figure as penal establishments.

Pauperism.

Apart from private charitable associations, which are numerous, public charity is administered under precise regulations. The only public charitable establishments are refuges, *dépôts de mendicité*, or alms-houses, hospitals, and the *bureaux de bienfaisance*, the administrators of which are appointed by the Communal Councils, while the provinces of the State contribute to maintain certain classes of hospitals, refuges, or alms-houses, and asylums. It is the duty of the commune to furnish assistance to its paupers. The *bureaux de bienfaisance* received in donations and legacies 2,770,948 francs in 1889; 2,155,360 francs in 1890; 2,660,387 francs in 1891. Outdoor relief is provided under certain conditions. The statistics of the *dépôts de mendicité* for the reception of beggars and vagabonds (adults) were as follows:—

Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure	Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure
			francs				francs
1885	12,207	3,614	976,972	1889	16,795	4,740	1,277,905
1887	14,587	4,092	1,107,869	1890	17,124	4,644	1,246,004
1888	15,858	4,399	1,190,705	1891	18,253	4,378	1,148,603

State Finance.

The ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure of Belgium for the years stated are shown in the following table in thousands of francs :—

Years	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Special	Total
	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.
1870	190,537	14,905	205,442	191,844	25,064	216,908
1880	291,921	102,294	394,215	292,009	90,899	382,908
1885	313,170	19,915	333,085	313,916	37,335	351,251
1887	323,516	17,648	341,164	309,216	36,922	346,138
1888	333,052	13,615	346,667	314,284	41,309	355,593
1889	337,881	49,155	387,036	322,176	51,112	373,288
1890	340,526	37,878	378,404	335,231	82,663	417,894
1891	346,346	55,601	401,947	338,723	63,445	402,168

The following table gives the details of the amended budget for the year 1894 :—

Ordinary Revenue		Francs	Ordinary Expenditure		Francs
Taxes, direct :—					
Property taxes .		24,812,000	Interest on public debt and sinking fund . . .		107,613,522
Personal taxes .		19,180,000	Civil list and dotations . . .		4,786,160
Trade licences .		6,800,000	Ministry of Justice .		18,921,847
Mines . . .		800,000	„ Foreign Affairs . . .		2,515,828
Taxes, indirect :—			Ministry of Interior and Public Instruction . . .		23,286,017
Customs . . .		24,505,570	Ministry of Public Works . . .		17,513,468
Excise . . .		42,182,409	Ministry of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs . . .		103,411,772
Succession duties .		19,575,000	Ministry of War .		47,117,452
Registration duties, &c. . .		20,200,000	„ Finance .		15,556,305
Stamps . . .		6,050,000	Gendarmerie . . .		4,367,600
Various . . .		5,843,000	Repayments, &c. .		1,529,000
Tolls :—					
Railways . . .		139,000,000			
Telegraphs . . .		5,850,000			
Post Office . . .		11,095,820			
Navigation and pilotage dues .		2,710,000			
Capitals & revenues :—					
Domains and forests		1,310,000			
Unused amortisation fund, securities, national bank, &c.		15,723,000			
Repayments .		3,679,399			
Total ordinary revenue .		349,316,198	Total ordinary expenditure . .		346,618,972

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom in 1892 :—

	Francs
Share of the Netherlands debt at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	219,959,632
Loans at 3 per cent.	609,017,835
Loans at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	1,297,843,707
Railway annuities at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	250,192,000
Various	4,433,235
Total	2,314,854,124

Almost the entire debt of Belgium was raised for and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of State railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. old debt.

The total debt amounts to about 15% per head of population, and the annual charge to about 10s. 9d. ; or, including civil and military pensions, &c., to about 12s. per head ; but the interest is more than covered by the revenue from railways alone. The total exports of home produce average 10% per head.

Local Finance.

The provincial budgets for the year 1891 show a total revenue for all the provinces of 17,421,688 francs, and a total expenditure of 15,770,751 francs, thus leaving a surplus of 1,650,937 francs.

According to the communal budgets for 1892, the total revenues and expenditures of the communes were :—

	Francs.		Francs.
Ordinary revenue	118,738,507	Ordinary expenditure	117,152,324
Extraordinary revenue.	59,239,380	Extraordinary expenditure.	62,124,817
Total	177,977,887	Total	179,277,141

Defence.

The maritime frontier of Belgium is 42 miles in length ; the Dutch frontier, north and east, 282 miles ; the German frontier, in the east, 60 miles ; the Luxembourg frontier, in the east, 80 miles ; and the French frontier, south and west, 384 miles. The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, where also are the fortified towns of Dendermonde and Diest. There are fortifications at Liège, Huy, and Namur on the Meuse, and at Mons, Tournai, and Ypres on the French frontier, and in 1887 an extensive scheme for the further fortification of the Meuse was resolved upon and is being carried out.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable, and also voluntary enlistment. Substitution is permitted. The annual contingent required is about 13,300 men. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are

allowed, as a rule, on furlough. The country is divided into two military circumscriptions or districts; the first comprising the province of Anvers and the two Flanders', and the second the rest of the country. There are military schools of various grades and several establishments for special military education.

The following is the composition of the Belgian army, apart from the general staff and the administrative and sanitary services :—Infantry : 1 regiment of carabineers, of 4 active and three reserve battalions, each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of grenadiers, 3 regiments chasseurs-à-pied, 14 regiments of the line, each of these three bodies of 3 active and 2 reserve battalions each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt; 2 sedentary companies; a corps of discipline and correction of 14 companies; a school for army cadets. Cavalry : 2 regiments of chasseurs, 4 regiments of lancers, 2 regiments of guides, each of 5 active squadrons and 1 dépôt. Artillery : A special staff; 4 field regiments, 2 of 8 mounted batteries and 2 batteries of reserve, and 2 of 2 horse batteries, 7 mounted batteries, and 2 reserve mounted batteries; 1 reserve munition battery and 1 dépôt; each field battery consists of 6 guns; 4 regiments of fortress artillery, 3 of 14 active batteries each, 2 reserve batteries, and 1 dépôt, and 1 regiment of 16 active batteries, 2 reserve, and 1 dépôt battery; 4 special companies—pontoners, artificers, mechanics, and armourers. Train, consisting of a staff and 7 companies. Engineers : A special staff; 1 regiment of 3 battalions each and 4 companies of sappers and miners, 1 battalion of reserve of 4 companies and a dépôt; 5 special companies, telegraphists, railway corps, &c. The following is the peace-strength of the Belgian army in 1893 :—

	Officers	Rank and File	Total
Infantry	1,916	24,361	26,277
Cavalry	367	5,260	5,627
Artillery	454	7,989	8,443
Engineers	93	1,552	1,645
Gendarmerie	60	2,421	2,481
Others ¹	528	2,224	2,752
Total	3,418	43,807	47,225

¹ General staff, train, administrative, military school, &c.

For the army there are 7,200 horses and 200 guns, and for the gendarmerie 1,636 horses. In time of war the total strength is 154,780 men, 14,000 horses, and 240 guns.

Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Civique,' numbering, March 31, 1892, 44,084 men, organised as far as possible in the communes, and part of whose duties is to maintain the integrity and independence of the territory; it is only active in communes of over 10,000 inhabitants and in fortified places.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In each province of Belgium there is an Agricultural Commission appointed by the King; delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme council of agriculture. There are six special services connected with the department of agriculture, dealing with forestry, clearing and planting, irrigation, veterinary affairs, cultivation, and agricultural laboratories.

The tendency in Belgium is to a great subdivision of holdings; these increased from 572,550 in 1846, to 910,396 in 1880, the date of the latest statistics. At that date the holdings of various sizes were as follows:—Less than 1 hectare (2·47 acres) 594,376; from 1 to 5 hectares 226,088; from 5 to 10 hectares 48,390; from 10 to 20 hectares 25,893; from 23 to 50 hectares 12,186; above 50 hectares 3,403.

The area worked by owners increased by 94,650 hectares between 1866 and 1880. In 1880, 713,019 hectares were worked by owners, and 1,270,512 by farmers.

Of the 2,945,715 hectares which compose the area of Belgium, 67·34 per cent. are under cultivation, and 16·61 per cent. under forest, 7·88 per cent. uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c. The population connected with agriculture in 1880 numbered 1,199,319, or 21·77 of the whole.

The soil is distributed as follows (in hectares) among various cultures (1880 the latest statistics):—Cereals, 934,663; peas, beans, &c., 33,093; sugar-beet, 32,627; flax, 40,078; other ornamental plants, 24,070; root plants, 36,153; potatoes, 199,357; grasses, 536,000; heaths, brushwood, land not regularly cultivated, &c., 231,964; fallow, groves, orchards, &c., 146,592; forests, 489,423. The principal cereals were wheat, 275,931 hectares; oats, 249,486; rye, 277,640. The mean product of these cereals in hectolitres per hectare, and of sugar-beet in kilogrammes per hectare, was:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Wheat (winter) .	19·52	24·70	24·79	20·43	26·72
„ (summer) .	19·82	20·12	21·02	22·80	22·80
Oats	40·69	39·57	43·55	45·83	38·24
Rye	19·10	23·05	25·10	19·69	28·24
Sugar-beet (kilos.)	22,977	39,456	31,553	27,192	30,511

In 1892 the yield of tobacco grown in Belgium was 4,176,392 kilogrammes.

The total value of agricultural products of every kind in 1880 was 1,412,224,000 francs; and of animal produce, 238,752,380 francs. The net revenue from forests alone in 1890 was 4,830,884 francs.

In 1880 there were 271,974 horses, 1,382,815 horned cattle, 365,400 sheep, and 646,375 pigs.

II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There is a special department of the Ministry of Public Works for the administration of industry. There are a Superior Council of Industry, a Council of Mines, and a Council of Prud'hommes or specialists for advising the State as to the interests of various industries.

The number of quarries in Belgium in 1892 was 1,631, workmen 29,012. The number of workmen engaged in metallic mines in 1890 was 1,427; in 1891, 1,527; in 1892, 1,447. The quantity of iron ore produced in 1892 was 209,943 tons, valued at 1,093,100 francs. There were in 1892, 235 coal mines in Belgium, of which 124 were worked. The number of work-people in 1892 was 118,578, of whom 2,676 were women, 6,956 boys, and 219 girls, working underground. The production of coal, and its value, were as follows:—

	1870	1880	1889	1890	1891	1892
Tons (1000) .	13,697	16,886	19,870	20,366	19,676	19,583
Value in 1000 frs.	148,635	169,680	187,718	268,503	247,454	201,288

The quantity of iron ore imported in 1886 was 1,367,700 tons, in 1888 1,742,864 tons, in 1892 1 679,443 tons, mostly from Luxemburg.

The quantity and value of pig iron and manufactured iron produced were as follows :—

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Pig iron					
Tons	826,850	832,226	787,836	684,126	753,268
Value (1,000 fr.)	44,498	44,491	50,073	38,318	38,716
Manufactured iron					
Tons	547,818	577,204	514,311	497,380	479,008
1,000 fr. . . .	70,057	80,819	82,988	72,602	64,879
Steel ingots					
Tons	231,847	254,397	221,296	221,913	260,037
Million fr. . .	19,194	25,000	24,989	21,307	23,277
Steel rails, &c.					
Tons	185,417	214,561	201,817	206,305	208,281
1,000 fr. . . .	22,605	29,178	31,278	29,111	27,601

In 1892 there were 18 pig-iron works in activity and 5 unemployed ; 27 blast furnaces active and 7 inactive ; number of workmen, 2,726.

For the manufacture of iron there were 507 works active and 158 inactive ; the number of workmen employed being 15,453. There were 28 steel works active and 13 inactive ; with 3,130 workmen.

The value of the zinc produced in 1892 was 46,568,000 francs, and the workmen employed 4,088 ; value of lead, 2,690,000 francs ; of silver from lead, 4,380,000 francs ; number of workmen, 510.

In 1892 there were 122 sugar manufacturing establishments which turned out 141,371,540 kilogrammes of raw sugar, and 36 refineries giving an output of 47,119,430 kilogrammes. There were also 243 distilleries in operation, whose output was 587,822 hectolitres of alcohol at 50° G. -L.

The total number of persons directly employed in manufacturing industries of all kinds at the census of 1880 was 952,947, and the total annual value of the produce was 2,175,437,896 francs.

In 1892 there were 336 vessels of 10,751 tons engaged in deep-sea fishery, and the value of the fish caught was 3,216,541 francs.

Commerce.

The value of the general commerce in the year 1891 was, imports 3,119,623,667 francs, and exports 2,847,005,898 francs ; 1892, imports 2,811,400,000 francs, and exports 2,644,300,000 francs. Of the general imports in 1892, those by sea were valued at 1,312,900,000 francs, and by land and river at 1,504,800,000 francs ; of the exports, those by sea were valued at 1,115,200,000

francs, by land and river 1,529,100,000 francs. The following table shows the value of the imports for home consumption, the exports of Belgian produce and manufactures, and the transit trade, in millions of francs :—

—	1870	1880	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs
Imports .	920·8	1,680·9	1,534·3	1,556·4	1,672·1	1,799·8	1,536·5
Exports .	690·1	1,216·7	1,243·7	1,458·5	1,437·0	1,519·0	1,369·4
Transit .	831·7	1,008·4	1,556·3	1,554·5	1,511·1	1,328·0	1,274·9

The leading articles of special commerce were as follows in the year 1892 :—

Imports	1,000 francs	Exports	1,000 francs
Cereals and Flour .	274,553	Cereals and Flour .	121,302
Raw textiles . .	158,218	Yarns, wool, linen, &c.	113,088
Vegetable substances .	93,812	Machinery . . .	96,339
Chemicals and drugs .	87,424	Coal, coke, &c. . .	93,330
Mineral substances .	70,350	Raw textiles . . .	86,866
Resin and bitumen .	67,879	Tissues, cotton, wool, &c.	66,278
Tissues, wool, cotton, silk	60,097	Hides, &c. . . .	58,834
Timber	58,764	Iron	53,760
Hides, &c. . . .	58,485	Meat	49,827
Coffee	56,819	Sugar	48,745
Animal substances .	41,912	Chemicals and drugs .	48,615
Metals	40,219	Glass	44,274
Living animals . .	36,636	Vegetable substances .	43,095
Meat	34,394	Zinc	39,948
Yarns, linen, wool, &c.	27,245	Animal substances .	36,481
Wines	27,072	Mineral substances .	31,472
Coal, coke, &c. . .	26,468	Manures	30,313
Manures	25,380	Steel	25,945
Vegetable oils . .	15,804	Living animals . .	24,715
Dyes and Colours .	15,509	Stone	19,328
Machinery	14,340	Resin and bitumen .	18,125
Rice	13,013	Arms	13,948

The imports into Great Britain from Belgium, and exports of British produce and manufactures to Belgium, according to the Board of Trade returns, are shown in the subjoined tabular statement for five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	15,635,228	17,674,877	17,383,776	17,253,265	17,013,967
Exports of British produce . .	6,789,533	7,160,132	7,638,712	7,374,495	6,942,667

The principal imports into Great Britain from Belgium, and exports of British produce to Belgium were:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports into Great Britain :	£	£	£	£	£
Woollen yarn . . .	1,383,124	1,531,795	1,242,399	1,254,881	1,236,894
Silk stuffs & ribbons . . .	1,831,855	1,963,821	1,602,300	1,660,696	1,793,309
Flax	640,755	769,184	759,812	893,196	815,861
Sugar	632,334	1,077,180	942,393	731,521	764,804
Bar iron & manufactures . . .	669,214	892,539	869,803	823,476	761,035
Eggs	492,332	567,955	585,032	540,699	629,264
Poultry and Game	324,835	413,929	477,226	361,181	412,823
Exports to Belgium :					
Cottons	1,211,742	1,121,542	1,089,731	1,040,776	1,003,870
Cotton yarns . . .	587,061	846,150	806,794	610,470	452,937
Woollens	868,131	885,210	922,047	990,794	934,742
Machinery	641,105	660,959	847,463	807,420	670,344
Iron	359,990	370,527	441,044	292,806	244,138

Of foreign and colonial produce, amounting to 5,870,638*l.* sent from Great Britain to Belgium in 1892, raw cotton was valued at 371,406*l.*, and wool at 3,073,243*l.*

The following table shows the respective shares of the leading countries in the special commerce of Belgium in two years:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1891	1892	1891	1892
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	326,775	299,544	378,672	310,661
United States . . .	199,918	206,534	55,299	53,143
Great Britain . . .	199,478	182,617	265,638	234,550
Netherlands . . .	196,617	178,706	228,681	189,902
Germany	179,568	167,823	312,773	312,973
British India . . .	121,631	60,934	9,043	12,608
Russia	116,310	73,749	7,801	5,852
Roumania	109,939	61,965	7,323	7,588
Argentine Republic .	86,904	67,852	11,811	14,011
Sweden and Norway	46,470	42,578	13,663	16,000
Brazil	32,142	35,316	23,829	19,040
Italy	24,358	20,570	27,474	22,492
Peru	22,110	26,198	—	960
Australia	19,607	14,187	—	5,408
Spain	16,978	13,957	31,370	28,337
Chile	15,767	14,449	—	11,945
Egypt	12,667	7,310	10,856	7,184
Switzerland	2,275	3,044	30,090	32,260

Shipping and Navigation.

The condition of the merchant marine of Belgium is shown as follows on December 31 :—

	1870		1880		1890		1891		1892	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Sailing Vessels . . .	55	20,648	24	10,442	10	4,393	8	2,045	6	11,039
Steamers	12	9,501	42	65,224	46	71,553	47	70,860	47	69,356
Total	67	30,149	66	75,666	56	75,946	55	72,905	53	70,395

The navigation at Belgian ports is shown as follows :—

	1870		1880		1890		1891		1892	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels--										
Entered	5,658	1,575,293	6,667	3,571,182	7,357	5,785,980	7,395	6,025,339	7,063	5,782,157
Cleared	5,406	1,534,013	6,615	3,544,964	7,381	5,803,168	7,377	6,060,913	7,085	5,802,111
Total .	11,064	3,109,306	13,282	7,116,146	14,738	11,589,148	14,772	12,086,252	14,148	11,584,268

Of the total in 1892, 3,838 vessels of 2,201,292 tons entered from, and 4,770 of 3,381,865 tons cleared to England ; the United States coming next with 358 of 717,831 tons entered, and 259 of 574,030 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

The length of public roads in Belgium was 5,639 miles in 1891, and of navigable water (rivers and canals) 1,010 miles in 1890.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways open in Belgium on January 1, 1893 :—

							Miles
Lines worked by the State . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,018
Lines worked by companies . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	792
Total lines open Miles							2,810

The total number of passengers conveyed by the State railways in 1892 was 68,515,978, and by the companies 19,709,627. The gross receipts in 1891 amounted for the State to 140,652,251 francs, of which 46,343,226 francs were for passengers ; and for the companies 39,662,190 francs, of which 11,730,237 francs were for passengers ; expenses for the State 82,635,967 francs ; for the companies 20,428,896 francs. Up to the end of 1892 the State had spent 1,358,999,606 francs on the first cost of its railways.

The total receipts of its railways from 1835 to 1892 amounted to 3,170,642,149 francs, and the total expense of working its railways during the same period was 1,859,469,465 francs.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium for three years was as follows :—

—	1890	1891	1892
Private letters . . .	95,484,491	97,802,555	99,295,241
Official letters . . .	16,567,965	18,484,731	17,891,763
Post-cards . . .	36,865,077	37,226,241	39,260,182
Printed matter . . .	73,599,461	81,978,680	88,274,979
Newspapers . . .	94,639,558	96,287,637	100,693,346

On January 1, 1893, there were 829 post offices in Belgium. The total revenue of the Post Office in the year 1891 amounted to 17,021,805 francs, in 1892 17,513,873 francs, and the expenditure in 1891, to 9,747,843 francs, in 1892, 9,954,020 francs.

The telegraphs in Belgium carried 8,445,593 despatches, private and official, in the year 1891, in 1892, 7,975,523. In 1892 the total length of public telegraph lines was 4,617 miles, and the length of wires 22,739 miles. There were at the same date 965 telegraph stations. Receipts (1892), 3,445,599 francs ; expenses, 4,535,192 francs.

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of money minted and circulated in Belgium from 1832 to 1887 was : gold, 598,642,745 francs ; silver, 556,342,745 francs ; copper and nickel, 15,273,826 francs ; total, 1,170,259,316 francs. No coinage has been minted recently. The proportion of Belgian and of foreign fractional silver coin (2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ franc pieces) circulating in Belgium is indicated by the results of an inquiry by the National Bank. Of silver fractional pieces amounting to 349,217 francs received at the offices of the bank on September 1, 1893, 43·53 per cent. in value was Belgian, 34·24 per cent. French, 17·83 per cent. Italian, 3·65 per cent. Swiss, 0·745 per cent. Greek ; or 56·465 per cent. was foreign.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. Its capital, entirely paid up, is 550 million francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. The following are statistics of the bank in thousands of francs :—

Year	Cash	Bills, &c.	Loans in Public Funds	Public Funds	Notes in Circulation	Credit Current Accounts	Reserve
1860	62,023	155,958	4,469	3,347	117,900	81,825	10,312
1880	98,787	283,903	7,787	33,166	339,909	72,142	14,730
1890	103,413	312,671	7,588	49,852	404,722	67,724	22,410
1891	102,752	323,987	6,891	49,852	421,887	69,363	23,065
1892	114,635	309,392	8,599	49,966	427,595	69,340	23,583

The following are the statistics of private banks (30) and joint-stock banks (23) for 1888, in thousands of francs :—

—	Paid-up Capital	Reserve	Cash	Liabilities	Bills	Debit Accounts Current	Loans &c.
Private Banks .	152,556	75,730	26,523	555,378	352,008	231,992	198,992
Joint-stock .	37,598	4,272	7,527	124,985	61,480	94,267	5,549

There are, besides agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are the statistics of the State savings-banks, of which in 1890 there were 609 :—

Year	Depositors	Deposits at end of Year	Reserve Fund	Year	Depositors	Deposits at end of year	Reserve Fund
		Francs	Francs			Francs	Francs
1880	200,565	125,098,287	3,774,740	1889	657,807	282,588,099	8,069,180
1885	444,087	180,001,089	7,580,401	1890	731,057	325,415,412	9,001,336

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Franc* Par value 25·22½ to £1 sterling.

Belgium was one of the five Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kilogramme</i>	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonne</i>	=	2,200 „ „
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> {	Dry measure .	= 2·75 imperial bushels.
	Liquid measure .	= 22 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Metre</i>	=	3·28 feet.
„ <i>Metre Cube</i>	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Kilometre</i>	=	1,093 yards.
„ <i>Hectare</i>	=	2·47 English acres.
„ <i>Square Kilometre</i>	=	247·11 English acres, or 0·386 square mile.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Wethnall, appointed February, 1894.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Count du Chastel de la Howarderie.

Secretary of Legation.—M. Joostens.

Consul-General in London.—F. H. Lenders.

There are Consular representatives of Belgium in the following towns :—

Aberdeen,	Dundee,	Queenstown,	Dunedin,
Belfast,	Falmouth,	Sheffield,	Hong Kong,
Berwick,	Glasgow,	Southampton,	Melbourne,
Birmingham,	Hull,	Adelaide,	Quebec,
Bradford,	Leith,	Bombay,	Singapore,
Bristol,	Liverpool,	Brisbane,	Sydney,
Cardiff,	Manchester,	Calcutta,	Wellington.
Devon,	Newcastle,	Cape Town,	
Dublin,	Portsmouth,	Ceylon,	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, K.C.M.G., Envoy and Minister to Sweden and Norway, 1888 ; to Belgium, 1893.

Secretary.—C. F. Frederick Adam.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, and Vice-Consuls at Ghent, Liège, Louvain, and Ostend.

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BHUTÁN.

AN independent State in the Eastern Himálayas, between $26^{\circ} 45'$ and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north-east and west by Tibet and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 160 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhután hill men have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *dwárs* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *dwárs* were thus annexed. The Bhutiás at first acquiesced in the annexation, but in January 1865 attacked an English outpost, and it was found necessary to send an expedition into their country. Peace being restored, a treaty was signed (November 1865) by which the rulers of Bhután receive a subsidy of Rs. 50,000, on condition of their good behaviour. This gives the Indian Government an effective control over them, while the occupation of two strong positions at Baxa and Diwángiri, within a few miles of their frontier, serves as a material guarantee against further aggression.

The government of Bhután resembles that of Tibet, the chief authority being nominally divided between the Deb Rájá, or secular head, on the one hand, and the Dharm Rájá, or spiritual head of the State, on the other. Practically, the Deb Rájá is a mere instrument in the hands of powerful barons (penlops and jungpens), while the Dharm Rájá is only supposed to be concerned with the spiritual welfare of his people. In theory the Deb Rájá is elected by the penlops and jungpens, but he is usually the nominee of the most powerful chieftain for the time being. The Dharm Rájá is supposed to be the incarnation of his predecessor, and is chosen in infancy. The most powerful chieftains of Bhután are the penlops of Tounso, Páro, and Taka, and the jungpens of Thimbu, Punakhá, and Angdaphorang.

Area about 16,800 square miles; population about 20,000 in 1864, but now much larger.

The chief towns of Bhután are Punakhá, the capital, a place of great natural strength; Tásichozong, Páro, Angdaphorang, Togsa, Taka, and Biaka.

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tásichozong, the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

The military resources of the country are insignificant. Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army.

The chief productions of Bhután are rice, Indian corn, millet, two kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

The trade between British India and Bhután amounted in 1892-93 to Rx. 16,968 imports from and Rx. 25,217 exports to India. The chief imports are tobacco, European cotton goods, betel-nuts, and rice; the chief exports, wool, musk, ponies, and caoutchouc.

See Report on Explorations in Sikkim, Bhután, and Tibet, 1856-86. Edited by Lieut.-Colonel G. Strahan. Dehra Dún, 1889.

BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA).

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia bears date October 28, 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote ; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. The suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write. There are 16 Senators and 64 Deputies. There are two Vice-Presidents and a ministry, divided into five departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship ; Finance and Industry ; Government and Colonisation ; Justice and Public Instruction ; War.

President of the Republic.—Señor *Mariano Baptista*, nominated President August 6, 1892.

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into nine departments, 52 provinces and 374 cantons, administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, and corregidores. The capital of each province has its municipal council.

Area and Population.

The area of Bolivia was estimated in 1869 at 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives after official returns of 1880-88, the area of each of the existing provinces, with their estimated population (excluding aboriginal Indians) :—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho	171,200	346,139
Potosi	52,084	237,755
Oruro	21,331	111,372
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	39,871	123,347
Cochabamba	21,417	196,766
Beni	100,551	16,744
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	126,305	97,185
Tarija	34,599	62,854
Total	567,360	1,192,162

As a result of the war with Chile, 1879-80, Bolivia mortgaged to that country all her coast territory. The aboriginal or Indian population of Bolivia is estimated at a million ; the mestizos or mixed races at 500,000, and the whites about 500,000. They are mostly regarded as at least nominally Christian. The present population may be estimated at about 2,300,000.

The population of La Paz is estimated at 45,000 ; Cochabamba 25,000 ; Sucre (the capital), 17,000 ; Tarija, 8,000 ; Potosi, 12,000 ; Santa Cruz,

10,288 ; Oruro 15,000. The seat of Government changes ; in 1892 it was at Oruro ; in 1893, at La Paz.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State ; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted in the settlements.

Primary instruction is free and nominally obligatory. The following figures are given for 1890 :—Primary schools 493, with 649 teachers and 24,244 pupils (of whom 6,840 girls) ; secondary schools and colleges 16, with 2,126 pupils, and 91 professors. There are five universities with 1,384 students and 83 professors of law, medicine, and theology. There is also a military school with 30 pupils and 9 professors. The Government contribution to public primary schools in 1888 was 43,900 bolivianos.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, 7 district courts, and the courts of local justices.

Finance.

In the budget for the financial year 1890–91 the revenue from all sources was calculated at 3,321,280 bolivianos, and the expenditure at 3,613,698 bolivianos. For 1892–93 the estimated revenue was 5,737,200 bolivianos, and expenditure 5,937,200 bolivianos.

According to *Bradstreet* for August 29, 1891, the internal debt in 1890 was 4,450,000 dollars, and the foreign, 622,121 dollars, giving a total of 5,072,121 dollars. The foreign debt is rapidly being paid off.

Defence.

Bolivia has a standing army of 900 men with 367 superior and 654 subaltern officers in actual service. There is also a national guard, in which all citizens are bound to serve. In 1892 a conscription law was passed making military service compulsory from 21 to 40 years of age, in the line, the reserve, and extraordinary reserve. The annual cost of the army amounts to 1,828,158 bolivianos.

Production and Industry.

Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, but more recently an attempt has been made to construct roads and railways. The silver mines of Potosi alone are estimated to have produced 600 millions sterling from their discovery in 1545 down to 1864. The commercial value of the silver produce of Bolivia in 1890 was estimated at 2,298,060*l*. For the eight months May–December, 1892, the output of the Colquechaca-Aullagas silver mines was stated to be 814,200 ounces ; that of Huanchaca, for July–December, 1892, 5,565,700 oz., and during July, 1893, close on 1,000,000 oz. The country contains also gold, copper, tin, and lead, bismuth, antimony, cobalt, and borax. The india-rubber supply of Bolivia is of the finest quality, and almost inexhaustible. Coca is one of the most important products of Bolivia ; in 1884–85 the quantity derived was valued at 343,666*l*. Cinchona is another important culture ; a report of the United States Consul referring to 1884–85 estimates the number of trees at 5 millions, and the quantity of bark produced in the year at 200,000 lbs. ; but the trees are being destroyed within practicable distance of the coast. Coffee culture is rising into importance.

Commerce.

The average value of the imports is estimated at 1,200,000*l.*, and exports 1,800,000*l.* Two-thirds of the exports consist of silver. In 1889 the total Bolivian exports by Buenos Ayres was 3,327,645 Argentine dollars, in 1890 823,192 dollars, mostly silver and gold. In the first half of 1890 the exports from Bolivia by Arequipa amounted to 536,229 Peruvian soles, that of copper in bars to 312,915 soles. The total imports by Buenos Ayres in 1889 amounted to 106,487 dollars, in 1890, 3,283 dollars; about one-half was for textiles. Export of silver bar and ore in 1888, 17,064,218 bolivianos; in 1889, 12,145,545 bolivianos. Nearly one-half of the imports are calculated to come from the United Kingdom, mainly through the port of Arica in Peru. Considerable trade is also done with France and Germany. The exports comprise, besides silver, Peruvian bark, india-rubber, gum, coca and coffee, and copper, tin, bismuth, and other ores.

In the Board of Trade Returns the trade of the United Kingdom with Bolivia since 1888 has been included in the trade with Chile. The principal imports from Bolivia into Great Britain are silver, tin, copper, and their ores, alpaca, coca, and quinine bark. In the year 1888 the value of the imports of copper, both ore and regulus, amounted to 49,948*l.*; and of nitre to 74,530*l.* The British exports to the Republic consist chiefly of cotton goods, of the value of 3,008*l.*; of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 51,424*l.*; machinery, 13,210*l.*; coals, 7,642*l.*; carriages, 13,753*l.*, in 1888.

Communications.

A railway connects the Chilian port of Antofagasta, with the Bolivian frontier at Ascotan, and it thence proceeds as far as Uyuni in Bolivian territory; from Uyuni there is a branch to Huanchaca where there is one of the most important silver mines in the world. The extension of this railway to Oruro, is now complete. Nearly 500 miles of this railway are built in Bolivian territory. Besides this, concessions have been given for other lines which are being studied and will, it is stated, soon begin to be built—namely, from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier, to join the line from Mollendo on the Pacific coast to Puno on Lake Titicaca; from the River Paraguay, in the east of Bolivia, to the city of Santa Cruz; from Oruro to Cochabamba; and from Challapata near Oruro, to Potosi. A line is also proposed from Uyuni to the Argentine frontier. New roads are being constructed in many parts of the country.

There is a line of telegraph between Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, 145 miles, and from La Paz to Oruro, whence it is being continued to Cochabamba; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine frontier on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. In 1891 there were 83 post offices; the number of letters, postcards, papers, &c., transmitted was: internal, 604,536; international, 294,414. Bolivia belongs to the postal union.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Boliviano* or *Dollar*, of 100 centavos, was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece; present value (Aug. 1893) about 2*s.* The gold ounce is nominally equal to 17½ silver pesos.

The Potosi mint now coins only half bolivianos and 20-cent pieces, 8 per cent lighter than the old boliviano.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration, and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed as follows:—

The <i>Libra</i>	. . . . .	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{ of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
	{ of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	. . . . .	=	0·74 „ „ gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>	. . . . .	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	. . . . .	=	0·859 square yard.

Consular Representative.

OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Francisco Suarez.

Great Britain has no representative in Bolivia.

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BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1807 the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815 the colony was declared 'a kingdom'; and the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II., who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil. Dom Pedro died in 1891.

By a decree of June 22, 1890, the Provisional Government convoked a National Congress, which, in February, 1891, established a new Constitution, whereby the Brazilian nation, adopting the federative republican form of government, constituted itself as the United States of Brazil. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as customs, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belong to the Union; but the several states may impose duties on foreign imports intended for consumption within their respective territories.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked, unless another day be fixed by law, and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If, in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member, the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which is employed by the Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 205 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that eventually no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation.

The following table shows the number of Deputies from the different States and from the Federal district :—

Deputies		Deputies		Deputies	
Amazonas . . .	2	Alagôas . . .	6	Rio Grande do Sul .	16
Pará . . .	7	Sergipe . . .	4	Minas Geraes . .	37
Maranhão . . .	7	Bahia . . .	22	Goyaz . . .	3
Piauí . . .	4	Espírito Santo .	2	Matto Grosso . .	2
Ceará . . .	10	Rio de Janeiro .	17	Federal District .	10
Rio Grande do Norte	4	San Paulo . . .	22		
Parahyba . . .	5	Paraná . . .	4	Totals . .	205
Pernambuco . . .	17	Santa Catharina .	4		

Senators, 63 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice-president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President has the nomination and dismissal of ministers, supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Tribunals for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

President of the Republic.—Marshal Floriano Peizoto, formerly Vice-President. By the resignation of Marshal da Fonseca, he became President, November 23, 1891, the term of office expiring November 15, 1894.

There are 6 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments :—

1. Finance, 2. Justice, Interior and Public Instruction, 3. War, 4. Marine,
5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Industry, Communications and Public Works.

In 1885 a bill was passed for the gradual extinction of slavery, and on May 13, 1888, an act was passed repealing all former acts on the subject, and abolishing slavery from the day of the promulgation of the law.

I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

According to the new Constitution each State must be organised under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective; the magistrates must not be elective nor removable from office save by judicial sentence. The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a Prefect appointed for four years by the President of the Republic. There are in Brazil 892 municipalities and 1,886 parishes.

Area and Population.

The census taken in 1872 was only a partial one, and its results are not regarded as trustworthy. The total population is given as 9,930,478—males, 5,123,869 ; females, 4,806,609. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the provinces of the Empire in 1872, and according to an official estimate of 1888 :—

State or Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. m.	Population, 1872	Population, 1888	Density per sq. m., 1888
Amazonas	732,460	57,610	80,654	0·11
Pará	443,653	275,237	407,350	0·91
Maranhão	177,566	359,040	488,443	2·7
Piauí	116,218	202,222	266,933	2·2
Ceará	40,253	721,686	952,625	23·6
Rio Grande do Norte	22,195	233,979	308,852	13·9
Parahyba	28,854	376,226	496,618	17·0
Pernambuco . . .	49,625	841,539	1,110,831	22·0
Alagoas	22,583	348,009	459,371	20·0
Sergipe	7,370	176,243	232,640	31·0
Bahia	164,649	1,379,613	1,821,089	11·0
Espirito Santo . .	17,312	82,137	121,562	7·0
Rio de Janeiro . .	26,634	782,724	1,164,468	43·7
Município Neutro (City of Rio) . . .	538	837,354	406,958	756·0
Santa Catharina . .	27,436	139,802	236,346	8·6
Rio Grande do Sul .	91,335	434,816	564,527	6·18
Minas Geraes . . .	222,160	2,039,735	3,018,807	13·58
Matto Grosso . . .	532,708	60,417	79,750	0·149
Goyaz	288,546	160,935	211,721	0·77
Paraná	85,453	126,722	187,548	2·19
San Paulo	112,330	837,354	1,386,242	12·34
Total	3,209,878	9,930,478	14,002,335	4·36

This shows an apparent increase of 41 per cent. in sixteen years, or at the rate of 2·56 per cent. per annum. According to an enumeration on August 13, 1892, the population of the State of Rio de Janeiro was 1,053,817 (540,416 males and 513,401 females), 5 per cent. being foreigners, chiefly Portuguese.

In 1892 the population of Rio de Janeiro was estimated at 800,000 ; of Bahia, in 1890, 80,000 ; of Pernambuco, 190,000 ; Belem, 65,000 ; San Paulo, 35,000 ; Ceará, 35,000 ; Maranhão, 38,000 ; Porto Alegre, 45,000 ; Parahyba, 40,000 ; Ouro Preto, 22,000.

At the census of 1872 there were 3,787,289 whites, 3,801,787 mêtis, 1,954,452 negroes, and 386,955 Indians. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports the chief part of the population is of European descent.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The returns of births, deaths and marriages are incomplete, and no statistics are available later than 1884.

From 1871 to 1892 860,991 immigrants are stated to have entered the country. The annual rate through Rio, Santos, and Victoria during five years has been: 1888, 131,745; 1889, 65,187; 1890, 107,100; 1891, 218,958; 1892, 86,513. In 1892 there were 16,776 emigrants. Of the immigrants in 1892, 54,993 were Italians, 17,797 Portuguese, 10,468 Spaniards, 802 Germans, 574 Austrians. By a contract which commenced January 1, 1893, the "Companhia Metropolitana" has undertaken to introduce 1,000,000 immigrants from Europe, and Spanish and Portuguese colonies within 10 years. In September, 1892, the President sanctioned a law permitting Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Religion.

The established religion under the Empire was the Roman Catholic, but under the Republic the connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Federal Government continues to provide for the salaries and maintenance of the existing functionaries of the Catholic Church. In the State of Rio de Janeiro in August, 1892, there were 1,043,541 Catholics and 10,276 non-Catholics.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 2,000 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries.

Instruction.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms or classes—namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The higher education is controlled by the central Government, which maintains two schools of medicine, two of law, four military and one naval school, a school of mines, and a polytechnic. In 1890 these schools had, in all, 2,916 pupils. There are, besides, the Lyceum of Arts and Trades with 2,277 pupils, and five other special schools with 575 pupils. Connected with the observatory at Rio is a school for astronomy and engineering. Secondary instruction is under the charge of the provincial governments except in the capital. In most of the chief towns of the states there is a middle-class school and a normal school, besides many private middle-class schools. Primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the Government, and in the States under the municipal and state authorities. According to the Constitution education is, at all stages, under lay management, and primary education is gratuitous. Compulsory education now exists in several States. In 1889 there were, it was officially stated, 7,500 public and private primary schools, attended by 300,000 pupils in all. In 1881, of the total population 1,902,455 were of school age (6 to 15). The number of illiterates is returned at 8,365,997, or 84 per cent. of the population.

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme tribunal of Justice at Rio de Janeiro; 11 courts of appeal throughout the country, which are courts of first and second instance,

both in civil and criminal cases. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected, and whose chief function is to settle cases by arbitration.

Finance.

The following table shows the actual revenue and expenditure for to 1888–90, the (mainly actual) revenue and expenditure for 1891, and the expected revenue expenditure for 1892 and 1893 :—

	Revenue Milreis	Expenditure Milreis
1888	144,969,654	146,047,490
1889	160,060,744	184,565,947
1890	195,253,406	220,645,874
1891	228,619,779	221,531,917
1892	224,967,000	268,058,000
1893	253,621,000	237,043,000

The proposed budget for 1894 was as follows :—

Revenue	Milreis	Expenditure	Milreis
Import duties & surtax		Departments :	
Port charges, &c.		Interior and Justice	14,473,833
Export taxes (gold, &c.)		Foreign Affairs	1,815,992
Railways		Marine	17,846,200
Post office & Telegraphs		War	29,959,815
Stamps		Industry	100,716,824
New Tobacco stamps		Finance	85,645,244
Transfer taxes			
Tax on Salaries			
On Active Debt			
Various			
Extraord. (fines, &c.)			
Deposits, net balance			
Total	233,521,890	Total	250,457,908

The extraordinary credits required by the Government are given as follows : war (purchase of material, cost of war in Rio Grande, &c.), 44,694,000 milreis ; interior, 6,096,000 milreis ; industry, 33,796,000 milreis ; foreign affairs, 400,000 milreis ; marine, 30,184,000 milreis ; finance, 1,429,000 milreis : total, 116,384,000 milreis.

From the report of the Minister of Finance it appears that in May, 1893, the public debt stood as follows :—

	Milreis
Foreign debt, £29,453,500, or (at par) . . .	261,809,111
Internal debt :—	
Apolices gold, 4 per cent.	124,642,000
Apolices paper, 4 and 5 per cent. . . .	261,953,400
Other debts	262,446,999
Total internal	649,042,399
Total debt	910,851,510
Not included in this statement are :—	
Treasury notes	215,111,964
Bank paper money	355,173,310
Giving a total of	1,481,136,784
To be deducted is the amount of unpaid assets	233,612,484
Net debt	1,247,524,300

The rate of interest on the Foreign Debt varies from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent., that on the Internal Funded Debt from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. According to the report of the Budget Commission, the cost of the service of the external debt to be paid abroad is 3,099,057*l*. Other expenditure abroad (guaranteed interest on railways, diplomatic body, purchases of war material, &c.), amounts to 2,451,138*l*., bringing the expenditure abroad in gold from the Brazilian treasury up to 5,550,195*l*.

The redemption of the foreign loans is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at or above par by drawings by lots.

The internal debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apolices*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisação*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

The total revenue of all the provinces of Brazil in 1886–88 was 34,469,000 milreis, and expenditure 39,643,000 milreis. On January 29, 1893, the debt of the State of Rio Grande do Sul was 6,710,903 milreis. The total provincial debt in 1888 amounted to 53,030,000 milreis, of which 10,986,000 milreis was floating debt.

Defence.

Obligatory service in the army was introduced in 1875. The duration of service is 6 years in the active army and 3 in the reserve. There are 36 battalions of infantry, with 1 transport company and 1 depôt company; 12 regiments of cavalry, each of 4 squadrons, 2 cavalry corps of 4 companies, 5 garrison companies and 1 garrison squadron, 5 regiments of field artillery and 5 battalions of fort artillery; 2 pioneer battalions of engineers. In 1891 there were 1,600 officers and 28,877 men, besides 15,000 gendarmes.

The Brazilian navy includes the two second-class battleships *Riachuelo* and *Aquidaban*; the 9 local-defence armour-clads *Bahia* (1,000 tons), *Sete de Setembro* (2,150 tons), *Alagoas*, *Piahy*, *Rio Grande*, *Maranhao*, *Pernambuco* (the last five being river monitors, 340 to 470 tons), *Brazil* and *Lima-Barros* (both now floating batteries); the three second-class cruisers *Almirante Tamandare* (4,465 tons), *Benjamin Constant* (2,750 tons), and *Guanabara* (2,200 tons)—the first two of these new vessels, and the last dating from 1877; and, of vessels grouped as third-class cruisers in the book—4 *a*, and

18 *b*. These last are all small gunboats. The torpedo-flotilla consists of 3 first-class and 5 second-class boats, besides 11 small vedette craft.

The revolt of the fleet in September 1893, headed by Admiral de Mello, supported by Admiral Saldanha da Gama and many naval officers, is still (December 1893) in progress. One insurgent ship, the monitor *Javary*, has been sunk in Rio bay. On the other hand President Peixoto has added to the fleet by purchase in the United States and elsewhere. The steamship *El Cid*, re-named *Nicheroiy*, and armed with a Zalinski dynamite gun; the *Britannia*, re-named *America*, which has been fitted as a cruiser; the Ericsson submarine gunboat *Destroyer*, re-named *Piraling*; and some other vessels.

The sea-going turret-ships, *Riachuelo* (5,700 tons displacement), and *Aquidaban* (5,000 tons), were built in England, the former launched in 1883 and completed in 1884, and the latter launched and completed in 1885. Both vessels are protected by a belt of armour (steel-faced) having a maximum thickness of 11 inches, and each has two turrets protected by 10-inch armour. The principal armament consists of four 21-ton breech-loading guns carried in the turrets, and there is an auxiliary armament of six 5-ton breech loaders in one ship, and four in the other, besides 17 machine-guns. Both vessels are of steel, sheathed with wood and metal, and are capable of keeping the sea for long periods, and both possess all modern improvements in construction and equipment. The lost *Javary* was a powerful double-turreted ship of light draught, suitable for coast defence or river service, of about 3,500 tons displacement, and 2,500 horse power. The cruiser *Almirante Tamandare*, built in Brazil in 1890, is a vessel of 4,465 tons and 7,500 nominal horse-power, with a very extensive quick-firing armament. The *Sôlímoe*s was lost, May 20, 1892, and the training ship *Almirante Barroso* in May, 1893.

There are five naval arsenals—at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that sugar and tobacco. The yield of coffee for 1892 was estimated at 8,000,000 bags; for Bahia alone the coffee yield in 1893 was 300,000 bags, and tobacco 303,200 bales. There are numerous central sugar factories with Government guarantee of interest at 6 or 7 per cent. In Rio Grande do Sul the cattle industry is important. The number killed in 1891 was 450,000, and in 1892, 485,000. The number of hides, salted and dry, exported in 1891 was 685,541, and in 1892, 671,456. In 1891, 3,987,635 kilogrammes of lard were exported and in 1892, 4,537,615 kilogrammes. Of dried beef, in 1891, 26,846,000 kilogrammes and in 1892, 28,754,000 kilogrammes were sent for consumption in other parts of Brazil. In the same state are prosperous fruit preserving establishments, tanneries and breweries. Both the forests and mines of Brazil are of value, but little has been done to make use of them. There are 4 important gold mines worked by English or French companies. Of 3 of these the produce in 1891 was valued at 73,935*l*. Vast quantities of iron are known to exist, but they cannot be worked from want of fuel. Cotton mills are on the increase; in the State of Bahia there were at work in 1893 ten mills with upwards of 800 looms.

Commerce.

In the five years from 1885–86 to 1890 the imports and exports were as follows:—

	Imports Milreis	Exports Milreis
1885-86	197,501,500	194,961,620
1886-87 (18 months) .	310,850,000	365,592,000
1888	260,999,000	212,592,000
1889	221,621,000	309,000,000
1890	260,100,000	317,822,000

The Government levies on most national products an export duty, while the import duties are very high.

The exports from Pará in 1891 amounted to the value of 50,029,213 milreis, of which 15,496,660 milreis went to Great Britain. Of the total exports from Pará, the value of 44,637,004 milreis consisted of India-rubber ; 3,501,658 milreis of cocoa ; 1,144,380 milreis of Brazil nuts. In the year 1891-92, 3,701,845 bags of coffee (each about 60 kilos.) were exported from Rio Janeiro ; 3,588,007 bags from Santos ; 105,270 bags from Victoria (Espírito Santo) direct. In 1892-93, 2,808,657 bags were exported from Rio Janeiro ; 3,411,498 from Santos ; 185,606 from Victoria. In 1891-92 51,935 tons of sugar were exported from Pernambuco.

The trade of Brazil is mostly with Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and France.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the last five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Brazil	5,206,899	5,070,628	4,350,675	4,249,909	3,511,941
Exports of British produce to Brazil	6,256,297	6,232,316	7,458,628	8,290,039	7,910,32

The following are the values of the principal imports into Great Britain from Brazil :—Raw cotton, 671,990*l.* in 1890 ; 681,005*l.* in 1891 ; 367,844*l.* in 1892 ; unrefined sugar, 259,369*l.* in 1890 ; 306,912*l.* in 1891 ; 243,771*l.* in 1892 ; caoutchouc, in 1890 1,908,062*l.* ; in 1891, 1,765,450*l.* ; 1,729,366*l.* in 1892 ; coffee, in 1890 852,158*l.* ; in 1891, 592,890*l.* ; 571,027*l.* in 1892.

The most important article of British produce and manufacture exported to Brazil are manufactured cotton, the value of which was 2,975,997*l.* in 1890 ; 2,573,083*l.* in 1891 ; 3,356,848*l.* in 1892 ; wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 1,045,546*l.* in 1891 ; 718,365*l.* in 1892 ; woollen manufactures, of the value of 418,428*l.* in 1891 ; 411,193*l.* in 1892 ; coals, of the value of 605,421*l.* in 1891 ; 562,630*l.* in 1892 ; and machinery, of the value of 1,091,442*l.*, in 1891 ; 763,236*l.* in 1892.

The customs duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy, averaging 45 per cent.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1892 there entered the ports of Rio Grande do Sul, in the foreign trade, 251 vessels of 80,283 tons (100 of 58,189 tons British), and cleared 196 of 79,764 tons (91 of 57,239 tons British) ; while in the coastwise trade 324 vessels of 174,920 tons entered and 354 of 164,724 tons cleared. In 1892

1,379 vessels, of 1,948,547 tons entered, and 1,187 vessels, of 1,856,347 tons cleared the port of Rio Janeiro; while 965 of 1,297,712 tons (212 of 330,788 tons British) entered and cleared the port of Bahia. The merchant navy in 1893 consisted of 553 vessels, of 196,981 tons, of which 179, of 114,102 tons, were steamers. From November, 1894, all coasting and river traffic will have to be carried on under the Brazilian flag.

Internal Communications.

Brazil possessed in 1893 railways of a total length of 6,651 English miles open for traffic, besides 3,815 miles in process of construction, 5,340 under survey, and 9,071 to be surveyed. Of the lines open, 1,586 miles were State lines, 1,815 miles were subventioned lines, and 3,250 miles were non-subventioned lines. Of those under construction, 600 miles were State lines, and 2,485 were subventioned. Of the lines under survey, 3,650 miles appear as subventioned, and 1,325 miles as non-subventioned. Most of the railways have been constructed with the guarantee of the interest (mostly 6 and 7 per cent.) on the capital by the Government. The total cost of all the lines up to 1888 has been 488,148,327 milreis, of which 195,636,000 milreis are for State lines. The total receipts of the State railways alone in 1891 amounted to 21,733,383 milreis, and expenses to 14,229,521 milreis, but these expenses consisted only of employés' salaries.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1891 there were 8,620 miles of line. There were 212 telegraph offices. In 1891 there were 1,001,535 messages. Receipts (1890) 2,042,755 milreis; expenses and cost of construction, 2,883,950 milreis.

The Post Office carried of letters 18,822,148; of journals and other printed matter 19,280,135, in the year 1890. There were 2,733 post-offices. Receipts, 1890, 3,243,421 milreis; expenses, 9,323,108 milreis.

Money and Credit.

The value of the coinage executed at the mint at Rio de Janeiro in 1890-91 was :—

	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
1890	157,680	1,505,488	259,653	52,791
1891	231,280	915,642	522,100	12,508

The circulation in Brazil is almost entirely paper money. The amount in circulation (including Treasury notes) at the end of 1893 is stated at 570,285,274 milreis. In 1892 the two chief banks of issue, the Banco do Brazil and the Banco do Republica were united as the Banco da Republica do Brazil, becoming responsible for the existing circulation, while the ultimate liability rests with the Government. The capital of the new bank is stated at 190,000,000 milreis. In 1889 the savings-banks of the country held 22,851,000 milreis.

The par of exchange in the early years of this century was 5s. 7½d. per milreis; in 1833 it was fixed at 3s. 7½d.; and in 1846 the present rate, 2s. 2½d. was established. The actual value in 1868 fell as low as 1s. 2d.; in 1891 it touched 1s. 0½d.; in 1892 (August), 10d., and (December), 1s. 1½d. The present low value, about 1s., is attributed to the effects of rash financial legislation and commercial speculation, as well as to the increase of the paper currency and the decrease of bullion deposits in the Treasury.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* is of the value of 2s. 2½d.

The 10 milreis piece weighs 8·9648 grammes, ·916 fine, and thus contains 8·2178 grammes of fine gold.

The 2 milreis silver piece weighs 25·5 grammes, ·916 fine, and therefore contains 23·375 grammes of fine silver.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. Gold and silver coins have almost entirely disappeared, the actual circulating medium being inconvertible paper currency with nickel and bronze coins. English sovereigns are legal tender.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are :—

The <i>Libra</i> of avoirdupois	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	32·38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	129·54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	=	55·34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Councillor J. A. de Souza Correa, appointed 1890

Secretary.—Eduardo Lisboa.

Consul-General in Liverpool.—Baron de Rio Branco.

Consul in London.—Joaquin Corneiro de Mendoça.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton, Adelaide, Bombay, Canada (C.G.), Cape Town, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Envoy and Minister.—G. Hugh Wyndham, C.B., appointed envoy to Brazil, Feb. 1, 1888.

Secretary.—Geo. Greville.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Ceará, Maranhão.

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CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from the yoke of Spain in 1818. The Constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of members, elected for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies; while the Chamber of Deputies, composed of members chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population, or a fraction not inferior to 15,000 (raised by law of August 9, 1888); both bodies are chosen by the same electors—the Chamber directly by departments, and the Senate directly by provinces. Electors must be 21 years of age, and can read and write. In 1887 there were 134,119 registered electors or 1 to 18 of the population. In the election of deputies in March 1888, 89,977 citizens voted or 67 per cent. of those who had the right to vote. Deputies must have an income of 100*l.* a year, and Senators 400*l.* The executive is exercised by a President, elected for a term of five years. He has a modified veto in legislation; a bill returned to the chambers with the President's objections may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law.

President of the Republic.—Jorge Montt, for the period from 26 December, 1891 to 26 December, 1896.

The President of the Republic is chosen by indirect election, and is not re-eligible. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot, and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The salary of the President is fixed at 18,000 pesos, with 12,000 pesos for expenses.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a Cabinet or Ministry, divided into seven departments, under six Ministers, viz.:—Of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs; of Worship and Colonisation; of Justice and Public Instruction; of Finance; of War and Marine; of Industry and Public Works. The Council of State consists of five members nominated by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendents*; and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments municipalities, which are popularly elected, the number of members varying with the number of the inhabitants, and their tenure of office being for three years.

Area and Population.

The Republic is divided (according to rearrangement of 1887) into 23 provinces, subdivided into 74 departments and 1 territory. Departments and territories are subdivided into 865 sub-delegations and 3,068 districts.

The following are the area and population of the provinces and territories, according to the census of November 26, 1885, and the estimated population together with the population per square mile in 1892:—

Provinces and Territories	Capitals	Area : Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1885 Census	Popula- tion Estimated 1892	Pop. per Sq. Mile 1892
Magallanes, <i>territory</i>	Punta Arenas	75,292	2,085	3,282	—
Chiloé	Ancud.	3,995	73,420	83,530	20.0
Llanquihue	Puerto-Montt	7,823	62,809	76,819	9.8
Valdivia	Valdivia	8,315	50,938	62,020	7.4
Arauco	Lebu	4,248	73,658	88,332	20.8
Cautín ¹	Temuco	3,126	33,291	43,927	14.0
Malleco ²	Angol	2,856	59,492	71,625	25.1
Bio-Bio	Angeles	4,158	101,768	129,651	31.2
Concepción	Concepcion	3,535	182,459	230,847	65.3
Nuble	Chillan	3,556	149,871	163,659	46.0
Maule	Cauquenes	2,930	124,145	128,375	43.8
Linares	Linares	3,488	110,652	117,657	33.7
Talca	Talca	3,678	133,472	158,360	43.1
Curicó	Curicó	2,913	100,002	105,726	36.6
Colchagua	San Fernando	3,795	155,687	161,638	42.6
O'Higgins	Rancagua	2,524	87,641	92,790	36.7
Santiago	Santiago	5,223	329,753	392,585	74.9
Valparaíso	Valparaíso	1,637	203,320	224,866	137.2
Aconcagua	San Felipe	5,840	144,125	154,538	26.4
Coquimbo	Serena	12,905	176,344	194,493	15.0
Atacama	Copiapó	43,180	76,566	69,642	1.6
Antofagasta ²	Antofagasta	60,968	21,213	36,220	0.6
Tarapacá	Iquique	19,300	45,086	48,194	2.5
Tacna	Tacna	8,685	29,523	31,599	3.6
Grand Total		293,970	2,527,320	2,867,375	9.7

¹ Created by law of March 12, 1887.

² Created a province by law of July 12, 1888.

The estimate for 1892 is based on the Census of 1885, which was admittedly incomplete. The official estimate adds 15 per cent., or 399,889 for omissions, and 50,000 as the number of Indians, bringing the total population of Chile up to 3,317,264.

The territory of Antofagasta was taken from Bolivia during the last war, and Tarapacá ceded by Peru in terms of the peace of Oct. 20, 1883. The Peruvian province of Tacna is to continue in the possession of Chile for ten years, at the end of which time a *plébiscite* is to decide to which country it shall belong. Chile claims possession of Easter Island, in the Pacific.

In 1885 there were in Chile 1,263,645 males and 1,263,675 females. At the last census (1885) the foreign population amounted to 87,077 persons, of whom 34,901 were Peruvians, 13,146 Bolivians, 9,835 Argentines, 6,808 German, 5,303 English, 4,198 French, 4,114 Italian, 2,508 Spanish, 1,275 Swiss, 1,164 Chinese, 924 Anglo-American, 674 Austrian, 434 Swedish and Norwegian, and the rest from other countries of Europe and of America.

The total urban population in 1885 was 1,062,544, and the rural 1,464,776. The two largest towns of Chile are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso, the first of which had 250,000, and the second 150,000 inhabitants in 1890 ; other towns are Talca, 24,000 ; Concepcion, 24,000 ; Chillan, 21,000 ; Serena, 17,000 ; Iquique, 16,000 ; Tacna, 14,000 ; San Felipe, 12,000 ; Copiapó, 10,000 ; Curicó, 11,000.

The registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Chile began in 1885, but the resulting statistics are acknowledged to be of little value. The most recent official figures are :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1885	61,965	5,120	66,818	— 4,853
1886	73,241	5,985	67,451	5,790
1891	79,235	6,853	89,422	— 10,187
1892	103,065	12,895	99,371	3,694

Religion.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. The clergy in charge of dioceses and parishes are subsidised by the State. There is one archbishop and three bishops. Civil marriage is the only form acknowledged by law.

Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State. It is divided into superior or professional, medium or secondary, and primary or elementary instruction. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the University and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. The branches included are law, mathematics, medicine, and fine arts. The number of students inscribed for the study of these branches in 1891 was 2,245. The number of students at the National Institute and provincial colleges in 1891 was 4,486. There are, besides, normal, agricultural, and other special schools. There were in 1892 1,174 public primary schools in the country, with 95,456 pupils, and an average attendance of 64,737, and 2,048 teachers. There were also 418 private schools, with an attendance of 24,344. At the census of 1885 there were 600,634 children between 6 and 15 years of age. At the census of 1885, 634,627 people could read and write, and 96,636 could only read. The National Library contains over 70,000 volumes of printed books, and 24,048 manuscripts.

Justice and Crime.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, six Courts of Appeal, Courts of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. The cost of the administration of justice in Chile is 840,065 pesos a year. At the beginning of 1891 there were 518 convicts in the Penitentiary at Santiago.

Finance.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works and salaries.

The following, according to official statement, shows the income and expenditure of Chile, for five years, in paper pesos :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesos	Pesos
1887 .	51,689,950	42,258,205
1888 .	50,182,614	46,135,501
1889 .	62,457,934	61,247,783
1890 .	59,255,783	75,063,376
1892 .	62,400,000	60,900,000

The estimated expenditure for 1893 in currency was 51,855,000 pesos, and in gold 762,134*l*.

The estimated income and expenditure of Chile for 1894 were :—

Revenue	Paper Pesos	Expenditure	Paper Pesos	Gold
Import duties . . .		Interior . . .	4,736,924	£
Export duties . . .		Foreign Affairs, Wor-		—
Agricultural tax . .		ship, & Colonisation	879,569	35,980
Stamps . . .		Justice and Public In-		
Post-Office & Telegraphs		struction . . .	7,220,950	18,190
Storage and Wharfrage .		Finance . . .	4,940,760	1,218,755
Railways . . .		War . . .	7,144,542	7,320
Miscellaneous . . .		Marine . . .	5,994,839	145,144
Total . . .		Industry and Public		
		Works . . .	18,836,692	2,000
Besides gold . . .	1,426,335	Total . . .	49,754,276	1,427,389

The paper peso was worth about 1*s*. 3½*d*. in 1893.

On December 31, 1892, the public debt of Chile was :—

External debt	55,373,560 silver pesos
Internal debt	53,167,054 paper pesos

Silver peso (1893) = 3*s*. 9*d*., paper peso = 1*s*. 3½*d*.

The interest on the external debt is at 4½ and 5 per cent.

Defence.

By the law of February 2, 1892, the strength of the army must not exceed 6,000 men, distributed between 3 regiments of artillery, 7 of infantry, 4 of

cavalry, and a corps of engineers. There are 6 generals of division, 6 of brigade, 17 colonels, 75 lieutenant-colonels, and 855 inferior officers. Besides the regular army there is a National Guard, composed of citizens. In 1892 this force consisted of—artillery 8,970, infantry 42,120; in all 51,090 men.

At the present time the Chilean fleet, including ships building, consists of 3 armouredclads, 5 deck-protected cruisers, several small cruisers of the gunboat class, and a small torpedo flotilla. Classified according to the system adopted in this book (see Introductory Table), the actual strength is as follows:—1 first-class battleship (*Capitan Prat*); 1 port-defence armouredclad (*Huascar*); 1 armoured cruiser (*Almirante Cochrane*); 5 second-class cruisers; 2 third-class cruisers *a*, and 8 of the same class *b*; 6 second-class and 3 third-class torpedo boats, besides a few others for harbour service. The small battleship *Capitan Prat* (6,900 tons), built at La Seyne, is a vessel of most interesting character, combining a high speed ($18\frac{1}{2}$ knots) with a powerful armament, and sufficient protection. All her guns are worked either by electricity or by hand. Four $9\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Canet guns, in armoured barbettes, are dispersed in the form of a lozenge, one at the bows, one at the stern, and one on either broadside. Eight $4\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Q.F. guns are coupled in four closed turrets, and there are 24 smaller Q.F. pieces, as well as machine guns. The ironclad *Almirante Cochrane* was built at Hull in 1874 from the designs of Sir E. J. Reed; 3,500 tons displacement, 2,920 horse-power, 9-inch armour at the water-line, with six 18-ton and 4 Q.F. guns; speed 13 knots. The port-defence ironclad, *Huascar*, was captured from the Peruvians in 1879; built 1865; 1,760 tons displacement, 1,050 horse-power; has $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch armour at the water-line, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch on the turret, and is armed with two 8-inch and four $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Q.F. guns. The protected cruiser, *Esmeralda*, was launched in June 1883, at the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co.; 3,000 tons displacement, armour 1 inch thick, engines 6,500 horse-power; two 24-ton breech-loading guns, six 4-ton guns besides machine-guns; 18 knots an hour. The smaller second-class sister cruisers (2,080 tons, 19 knots) *Presidente Errazuriz* and *Presidente Pinto* have more recently been launched at La Seyne; and, in September, 1893, another cruiser (4,400 tons) was launched at Elswick. She has been named the *Blanco Encalada*, and replaces the vessel of the same name which was torpedoed in the late civil war.

Industry.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ million of the population are engaged in agriculture. Chile produces annually about 27 million bushels of wheat, and 8 million bushels of other cereals, besides fruits, vegetables &c. In 1888, 66,030 gallons of wine were exported. Over 500,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep, goats, &c. are annually reared in the country. Of mineral produce the yield of fine copper in 1890 was 26,120 tons; in 1891, 19,875 tons; the average of other minerals is about 335,000 lbs. of silver, 1,000 lbs. of gold, 10 million tons of coal.

The nitrate fields of Chile are estimated to cover 89,177 hectares, and to contain 2,316 millions of metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce. The total produce is stated to have been 550,000 tons in 1884; 420,000 in 1885; 443,000 in 1886; 702,000 in 1887; 773,000 in 1888; 903,000 in 1889; 1,009,000 in 1890; and 877,000 in 1891. A large amount of British capital has recently been employed in developing the nitrate industry of Chile.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of Chile (including bullion and specie) for five years (in pesos, valued conventionally at about 3s. 2d.) :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports	60,717,698	65,090,013	67,889,079	63,699,190	78,003,104
Exports	73,089,934	65,963,100	67,714,004	65,695,483	64,205,038

The following table shows the leading imports and exports for two years :—

Imports	1890	1891	Exports	1890	1891
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Textiles	8,312,222	7,654,210	Mining products	58,979,200	51,188,920
Cattle	3,965,075	4,634,980	Agricultural „	2,670,000	8,872,300
Sugar	4,746,533	5,700,072	Animals and		
Coal	3,174,676	3,917,808	animal „	2,957,200	3,078,200
Sacks	1,407,149	2,199,164	Specie	382,109	250,512
Wine	516,206	522,542	Re-exports	713,119	775,283
Tea	779,657	636,825			
Iron goods	3,447,415	2,797,190			
Machinery	6,576,939	3,741,920			
Timber	877,307	460,416			

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of export for five years :—

	Nitre	Copper in Bars	Silver	Wheat
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
1888	33,866,196	3,878,439	7,723,957	4,548,729
1889	36,387,210	15,689,329	4,906,791	2,915,215
1890	36,925,414	7,618,840	4,335,218	1,581,449
1891	32,418,491	4,872,964	4,506,771	7,239,752
1892	31,785,000	5,007,000	5,435,000	7,284,000

The trade of the leading ports was as follows in 1890 and 1891 :—

	1890		1891	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Valparaiso	46,814,702	8,674,151	41,063,437	7,966,780
Iquique	5,261,482	25,523,856	7,232,009	23,305,786
Pisagua	1,152,908	14,001,461	1,591,357	10,839,476
Talcahuano	6,347,418	1,664,367	5,221,845	6,574,168
Coquimbo	2,127,398	4,852,761	2,456,474	3,764,582
Antofagasta	1,817,453	2,586,683	2,419,734	2,567,094
Coronel	835,047	3,805,714	517,827	3,498,975

For the years stated the foreign trade of Chile was distributed as follows :—

Countries	Imports from (1889)	Imports from (1890)	Exports to (1889)	Exports to (1890)
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Great Britain . . .	27,892,000	29,479,000	48,394,360	46,035,857
Germany . . .	14,789,000	15,680,000	5,413,838	6,356,470
France . . .	6,549,000	6,845,000	2,243,453	2,324,455
United States . . .	3,842,000	5,217,000	3,781,411	8,540,075
Peru . . .	3,582,000	2,293,000	1,430,995	2,164,725
Argentine Republic	5,236,000	4,435,000	44,439	35,808
Brazil . . .	513,000	727,000	289,988	79,548
Italy . . .	696,000	446,000	129,850	43,252

The commercial intercourse between Chile and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Chile . . .	3,089,381	3,264,573	3,473,348	3,710,356	3,871,399
Exports of British pro- duce to Chile	2,204,540	2,933,708	3,130,072	2,000,550	3,734,697

The staple articles of import from Chile into the United Kingdom are copper and nitre. In the year 1892 the value of the total imports of copper from Chile into Great Britain amounted to 792,247*l.*; nitre, 885,749*l.*; wheat and barley, 1,009,207*l.*; silver ore, 336,425*l.*; sugar of the value of 23,649*l.*; chemical products, 157,068*l.*; and wool, 138,264*l.*

The principal articles of British produce exported to Chile are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1892 the total exports of cotton fabrics to Chile were of the value of 1,405,092*l.*; of woollens, 571,279*l.*; of iron, wrought and unwrought, 534,508*l.*; coal, &c., 137,373*l.*; hardware, 56,885*l.*; machinery, 166,894*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, on January 1, 1893, of 147 vessels (of 100 tons and above), of 108,626 tons, of which 41 were steamers, of 46,612 tons. In 1891 there entered the ports of the Republic in foreign trade a total tonnage of 2,245,572 tons, and cleared 2,089,466 tons; about three-tenths in number and tonnage were British, four-tenths Chilean, and two-tenths of other nationalities. There are English, German, and French lines of steamers from the coasts of Chile to Europe, through the Straits of Magellan, and English and Chilean lines to Peru and Panama.

Communications.

Chile was the first State in South America in the construction of railways. In 1892 the total length of lines open for traffic was 1,735 English miles, of which 686 belonged to the State. Of the Trans-Andine railway from Santa Rosa to Mendoza, 18 miles of the Chilian section and 88 of the Argentine section are open, 42 miles of line being still required to unite the sections. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1890 was 58,827,349 pesos.

The post-office in 1891 transmitted 18,996,646 letters and 15,931,046 papers and printed matter. There were 516 post-offices open in 1891.

The length of telegraph lines was reported in 1892 at 13,730 miles, of which 8,000 belonged to the State. The number of telegraph offices at the same date was 411 (304 belonging to the State); during 1890 the telegraph carried 619,429 messages, besides those of the private lines.

Money and Credit.

The number of banks of issue in Chile was 26 in 1892. Their joint capital amounted to 38,107,060 pesos, and a registered issue of 11,958,361 pesos. There are also a number of land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. On 31 December, 1892, the circulation of these banks was 115,534,700 pesos.

The events of 1891 disorganised the finances of Chile, and 67½ million dollars paper money and small coin formed the principal currency. It is intended to resume specie payment on July 1, 1896, and from January 1, 1897, the paper currency will cease to be legal tender.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* is of the value of 3s. 9d.

Gold coins are 10, 5, 2, and 1 peso pieces called respectively the *Condor*, *Medio-Condor* or *Doblon*, *Escudo*, and *Peso*. The 5-*peso* gold piece weighs 7·6265 grammes ·900 fine and therefore contains 6·8639 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are the *peso*, and the half, fifth, &c. of a peso. In 1893 practically only paper money was in circulation. The paper peso in 1893 was worth about 1s. 3½d. The metallic currency is practically silver. The paper currency is being redeemed.

In 1892 an Act was passed for the establishment of a new system of coinage on a gold basis to come into use on 1 July, 1895. The unit of value will be the gold peso. The *doblon* (= 10 pesos) will be of the same weight and fineness as the English sovereign (7·9881 grammes ·916 fine) and English and Australian sovereigns will be legal tender. The silver coinage will be ·835 fine and will be legal tender only up to 20 pesos.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927 yard. „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859 square yard.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile, but the old weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Augusto Matte (resident in Paris).

Secretary.—Don Luis Izquierdo.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Newcastle, Southampton; Adelaide, Auckland, Cape Town, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Montreal, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

Minister and Consul-General.—John Gordon Kennedy, appointed October 1, 1888.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo, Valparaiso (C.G.), Antofagasta (V.C.), Arica (V.C.), Caldea, Coronel, Iquique, Lota, Pisagua (V.C.), Punta Arenas (V.C.), Talcahuano (V.C.), Tomé.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG KWOH, 'THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.')

Reigning Emperor.

Tsai'tien, Emperor—*Hwangti*—of China; born 1871; the son of Prince *Ch'un*, seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-Fêng; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'ung-chi, January 22, 1875.

The present sovereign, reigning under the style of Kwangsü, is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Ts'ing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming, in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of arrangements directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hien-Fêng, predecessor and father of T'ung-chi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne. There were two dowager Empresses concerned in the arrangements—the 'Eastern,' the Empress widow of Hien-Fêng, and the 'Western,' the mother of the T'ung-chi Emperor. The 'Western' still lives, and has lately withdrawn from power. Having become of age the young Emperor nominally assumed government in March 1887. The Emperor did not assume full control of the government till February 1889, when the Empress Dowager withdrew. He was married on February 26, 1889.

Government.

The laws of the Empire are laid down in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien*, or 'Collected Regulations of the Ts'ing dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the State to be based upon the government of the family.

The supreme direction of the Empire is vested in the Chün Chi Ch'ü, the Privy Council, or Grand Council. The administration is under the supreme direction of the *Nei-ko* or Cabinet, comprising four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the *Han-lin*, or Great College,

who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the Empire, contained in the Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hsio-shih,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Ch'i-pu, or seven boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. Formerly there were only Liu-pu or six boards, but towards the end of 1885 the seventh, or admiralty board (Hai-pu), was created by imperial decree. These boards are:—(1) the board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; (2) the board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; (3) the board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; (4) the military board; (5) the board of public works; (6) the high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction; and (7) the admiralty board.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-ch'á-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Manchu and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the Empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the Government boards.

Area and Population.

Hitherto the population of China, it is believed, has been much over-estimated; a recent estimate of the population of China Proper will be found below. The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest estimates:—

—	Area	Population
	Eng. sq. miles	
China Proper	1,336,841	386,000,000
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria	362,310	7,500,000
Mongolia	1,288,000	2,000,000
Tibet	651,500	6,000,000
Jungaria	147,950	600,000
East Turkestan	431,800	580,000
Total	4,218,401	402,680,000

The territory of Corea is sometimes added to this total.

According to official data referring to 1842 the population of the 19 provinces of China Proper was 413,000,000; other estimates gave 350,000,000. In the following table the figures

with an * are from Chinese official data for 1882; those with a † have the population of 1879; Fukien is estimated on the basis of the census of 1844.

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Chili †	58,949	17,937,000	304
Shangtung *	65,104	36,247,835	557
Shansi *	56,268	12,211,453	221
Honan *	65,104	22,115,827	340
Kiangsu *	44,500	20,905,171	470
Nganhwei	48,461	20,596,288	425
Kiangsi †	72,176	24,534,118	340
Chêhkiang *	39,150	11,588,692	296
Fukien with Formosa	53,480	25,790,556	482
Hupei *	70,450	33,365,005	473
Hunan *	74,320	21,002,604	282
Shensi †	67,400	8,432,193	126
Kansu †	125,450	9,285,377	74
Szechuen *	166,800	67,712,897	406
Kwangtung with Hainan *	79,456	29,706,249	377
Kwangsi †	78,250	5,151,327	65
Kweichow †	64,554	7,669,181	118
Yünnan †	107,969	11,721,576	108
Total	1,336,841	386,853,029	289

After the settlement of the hostilities with France, Formosa was separated from Fukien and made an independent (19th) province under a governor.

According to a return of the Imperial Customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 9,945 at the end of 1892. Among them were 3,919 British subjects, 1,312 Americans, 1,087 Japanese, 862 Frenchmen, 732 Germans, 659 Portuguese, and 315 Spaniards, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the Empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion. The Confucian is the State religion, if the respect paid to the memory of the great teacher can be called religion at all. But distinct and totally separate from the stated periodic observances of respect offered to the memory

of Confucius as the Holy Man of old, and totally unconnected therewith, there is the distinct worship of Heaven (t'ien), in which the Emperor, as the 'sole high priest,' worships and sacrifices to 'Heaven' every year at the time of the winter solstice, at the Altar of Heaven, in Peking.

With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Empire, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist.

Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism—originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago.

Large numbers of the Chinese in Middle and Southern China profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north-east and south-west. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents, with 25 bishoprics besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, Mongolia, and Corea. Other Christian societies have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at 50,000.

Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population.

Instruction.

Education of a certain type is very general, but still there are vast masses of adult countrymen in China who can neither read nor write. There is a special literary or lettered class who alone know the literature of their country, to the study of which they devote their lives. Yearly examinations are held for literary degrees and honours, which are necessary as a passport to the public service; and in 1887, for the first time, mathematics were admitted with the Chinese classics among the subjects of the examinations. Recently, Western literature, and especially works of science, have been introduced in translations, and schools for the propagation of Western science and literature are continually on the increase. The principal educational institution for this purpose is the 'Tung Wên Kwan,' or College of Foreign Knowledge, at Peking, a Government institution, where the English, French, German, and Russian languages, and mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, chemistry, natural history, physiology, anatomy, and Western literature are taught by European and American professors, while the Chinese education of the pupils is entrusted to Chinese teachers. There are besides several colleges under the control of some of the numerous Roman Catholic and Protestant missionary bodies at Shanghai; and a number of smaller or elementary schools at Shanghai and other ports, where the English language and lower branches of Western science only form the subjects of study. The Chinese Government has of late years established naval and military colleges and torpedo schools in connection with the different arsenals at Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, and Foochow, in which foreign instructors are engaged to teach such young Chinese as intend to make their career in the army or navy of their country. Western modes of warfare, besides Western languages and literature. Three Chinese newspapers are published at Shanghai, and the success they have achieved has led to the establishment of others at some of the other treaty ports.

Finance.

The amount of the public revenue of China is not known. According to one estimate the total receipts of the Government in recent years averaged 25,000,000*l.*, derived from taxes on land, grain, salt, and customs duties. The land tax in the north does not exceed 3*s.* per acre yearly, and the highest rate in the south is 13*s.*

The following is an estimate of the ordinary revenue of the Chinese Government:—

	Haikwan taels
Land tax, portion payable in silver	20,000,000
Rice tribute	2,800,000
Salt taxes and levies	9,600,000
Maritime customs under foreign supervision (including Likin on opium)	23,500,000
Native customs, maritime and inland	6,000,000
Transit levy on miscellaneous goods and opium, foreign and native	11,000,000
Licences.	2,000,000
Total normal revenue	74,900,000

Other two sources resorted to in times of necessity are sale of office and forced contributions among the wealthy; the former was abolished by imperial decree in 1878. The sale of brevet rank is, however, still in vogue.

The receipts from the foreign customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan taels, or 2,361,677*l.* (ex. 6*s.*), in 1864, and, gradually increasing, have risen to 23,167,892 haikwan taels (including 6,622,406 taels, opium Likin), or 5,442,041*l.* (ex. 4*s.* 8½*d.*), in 1888, to 21,823,762 haikwan taels (including 6,085,290 taels, opium Likin), or 5,160,410*l.* (ex. 4*s.* 8½*d.*), in 1889, to 21,996,226 haikwan taels (including 6,129,071 taels, opium Likin), or 5,705,271*l.* (ex. 5*s.* 2¼*d.*), in 1890, to 23,518,021 haikwan taels (including 6,197,906 taels, opium Likin), or 5,781,513*l.* (ex. 4*s.* 11*d.*), in 1891, and to 22,689,054 haikwan taels (including 5,667,007 taels, opium Likin), or 4,939,596*l.* (ex. 4*s.* 4¼*d.*), in 1892.

The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army, the maintenance of which is estimated to cost 15,000,000*l.* per annum on the average.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. In December 1874, the Government contracted a loan of 627,675*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest, secured by the customs revenue. A second 8 per cent. foreign loan, likewise secured on the customs, to the amount of 1,604,276*l.*, was issued in July 1878. Two silver loans have since been contracted, a loan of 1,505,000*l.* in 1884, and loans amounting to about 2,250,000*l.* in 1886. In February 1887 a loan of 250,000*l.* was arranged in Germany. Various small silver loans, generally for local viceroys, have also been floated in Shanghai and Hong Kong. The total external debt is estimated at about 5,000,000*l.*

Defence.

ARMY.

According to Chinese official statistics the army is composed as follows:—

1. *The Eight Banners*, including Manchus, Mongols, and the Chinese who joined the invaders under the Emperor Shunchih in

A.D. 1644—total 323,800. Of these 100,000 are supposed to be reviewed by the Emperor at Peking once a year. The number of guards in the Forbidden City, each of whom holds military rank, is given as 717.

2. *The Ying Ping*, or National Army, having 6,459 officers and 650,000 privates. The pay of the infantry is from 5s. to 10s. a month, and the cavalry receive about 1l., out of which each man must feed his horse, and replace it if the one originally supplied by the Government is not forthcoming.

It is impossible to obtain any very reliable information about the Chinese army, but it is stated that great improvements have taken place since the last occasion upon which Chinese troops were opposed to Europeans. Large quantities of foreign-made arms have been purchased, and the arsenals in China, under foreign supervision, are said to be daily turning out both arms and ammunition. Captain Norman, in his book, 'Tonquin,' divides the army as follows:—

I. *The Active Army*, comprising:—

1. The Army of Manchuria;
2. The Army of the Centre; and
3. The Army of Turkestan.

II. *The Territorial Army*.

He gives the number of the Army of Manchuria as 70,000 men, divided into two army corps, the head-quarters of the one being at Tsitsihar the capital, and of the other at Moukden. Many of these troops are armed with the Mauser rifle, and possess a liberal supply of Krupp 8 centimètre field cannon. The Army of the Centre, having its headquarters at Kalgan, an important town to the N.W. of Peking, is numbered at 50,000 men in time of peace. This number, however, can be doubled in case of war. The men are a hardy race, and are armed with Remington rifles. The Army of Turkestan is employed in keeping order in the extreme western territories, and could not, in all probability, be moved eastward in the event of war with a European foe. The Territorial Army, or 'Braves,' is a kind of local militia, capable of being raised to a strength of probably 600,000 men. The numbers are kept down in time of peace to 200,000. The Tartar cavalry of the north are mounted on undersized but sturdy ponies. The small size of their horses, and their wretched equipment, render them no match for European cavalry. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu officers are established in a few of the great cities on the coast and along the frontier.

NAVY.

Within the last fifteen years China has acquired a considerable fleet, and many of the ships are of a powerful character. The larger vessels have been built in European yards, several of them in England, but the Imperial arsenal of Foochow has produced torpedo-cruisers, gunboats, and despatch vessels. The fleet is divided into the North Coast Squadron, the Foochow Squadron, the Shanghai Flotilla, and the Canton Flotilla. The North Coast Squadron consists of 4 barbette sea-going armour-clads, 2 of 7,280 tons, and

2 of 2,850 tons ; 1 turret ship of 2,320 tons ; 3 deck-protected cruisers, 2,300 and 2,500 tons ; 4 torpedo cruisers ; a torpedo flotilla ; and 11 gunboats, from 325 to 440 tons. The Foochow Squadron consists of ten cruisers of from 1,400 to 2,480 tons, 3 gunboats, 9 despatch boats, and 3 revenue cruisers ; the Shanghai Flotilla, of an armoured frigate, 2,630 tons, a gunboat, 6 floating batteries (wood), and 3 transports ; and the Canton Flotilla, of 3 deck-protected cruisers and 13 gunboats. The naval strength of China, adopting the system of classification used in this volume (see Introductory table), may be expressed thus :—Battleships, 1 first-class, 1 second-class, 3 third-class ; 9 port-defence vessels ; cruisers, 9 second-class, 12 third-class *a*, and 35 *b* ; torpedo-boats, 2 first-class, 26 second-class, 13 third-class, and 2 smaller boats.

Production and Industry.

China is essentially an agricultural country, though no statistics as to areas or crops exist. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar is cultivated in Formosa and the south provinces. Opium has become a crop of increasing importance. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu-chien, Hû-pei, Hû-Nan, Chiang-ksi, Cheh-Chiang, An-hui, Kuangtung, and Sze-ch'wan. The culture of silk is equally important with that of tea. The mulberry tree grows everywhere, but the best and the most silk comes from Kuangtung, Sze-ch'wan, and Cheh-Chiang.

All the 19 provinces contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive ; at Keelung, in Formosa, and at Hankow, coal mines have also been worked. There are also considerable stores of iron and copper remaining to be worked, and in Yünnan Japanese mining engineers have been employed to teach the people how to apply modern methods to copper mining, which is an industry of some antiquity in that province.

Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of China for the five years 1888-92 in haikwan taels :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891 ¹	1892 ¹
Imports	124,782,893	110,884,355	127,093,481	134,003,863	135,101,198
Exports	92,401,067	96,947,832	87,144,480	100,947,849	102,583,525

¹ These values are the actual market prices of the goods (imports and exports) in the ports of China ; but for the purposes of comparison it is the value of the imports at the moment of landing, and of the exports at the moment of shipping, that should be taken. For this purpose from the imports there have to be *deducted* the costs incurred after landing, namely, the expenses of landing, storing, and selling, and the duty paid ; and to the exports there have to be *added* the importer's commission, the expenses of packing, storing, and shipping, and the export duty. So dealt with, the value of the imports for 1891 comes to 115,023,051 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 115,553,640 haikwan taels ; and the value of the imports for 1892 comes to 116,786,112 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 117,218,438 haikwan taels.

The sterling value of the foreign trade of China for 1892 shows a decline of over 6,000,000⁷, owing to the fall in the rate of exchange, but the silver-purchasing power of commodities in China appears not to have depreciated with the appreciation in the silver value of gold.

During 1892 the principal countries participated in the trade of China as shown in the following table :—

—	Imports from (value in haikwan taels)	Exports to (value in haikwan taels)	Total Trade (value in haikwan taels)
Great Britain . . .	28,870,150	10,476,249	39,346,399
Hong Kong . . .	69,816,916	40,701,434	110,518,350
India	13,861,094	1,402,891	15,263,985
United States of America	6,061,900	10,784,655	16,846,555
Continent of Europe (without Russia) .	5,128,142	17,166,540	22,294,682
Japan	6,702,302	8,053,732	14,756,034
Russia (in Europe and Asia)	550,753	7,043,250	7,594,003

The imports from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, Germany, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.

The figures given above include the statistics of imports and exports at the treaty ports for the whole year ; and also the like statistics of the junk trade of Hong Kong and Macao with the south of China (by the Kowloon and Lappa custom houses).

The chief imports and exports are as follows (1892) :—

Imports	Haikwan taels	Exports	Haikwan taels
Opium	27,418,152	Tea	25,983,500
Cotton goods . . .	52,707,432	Silk, raw & manuf'd	38,292,130
Raw cotton	1,157,001	Sugar	2,073,402
Woollen goods . . .	4,794,230	Straw braid	2,056,856
Metals	7,130,866	Hides, cow & buffalo	495,065
Coal	2,007,685	Paper	1,572,524
Oil, kerosene . . .	5,049,553	Clothing	1,592,969
Seaweed, fishery pro- ducts, &c.	4,957,060	China ware and pot- tery	1,084,008

Of the tea in 1892, 361,458 piculs (each 133½ lbs.) went to Great Britain, 535,818 piculs to Russia, 307,923 piculs to the United States, 162,727 piculs to Hong Kong, 119,822 piculs to Australia, out of a total of 1,622,681 piculs. The total export of tea has been as follows to foreign countries in 1882-92, in piculs :—1882, 2,017,151 ; 1883, 1,987,324 ; 1884, 2,016,218 ; 1885, 2,128,751 ; 1886, 2,217,295 ; 1887, 2,153,037 ; 1888, 2,167,552 ; 1889, 1,877,331 ; 1890, 1,665,396 ; 1891, 1,750,034 ; 1892, 1,622,681.

China has besides an extensive coasting trade, largely carried on by British and other foreign as well as Chinese vessels, both junks and foreign-built vessels. A considerable fleet of steamers belonging to a Chinese company is engaged in this, and occasionally participates in the foreign trade.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to twenty-three ports of the Empire. The following

is a list of these twenty-three ports, known as treaty ports, with the name of the provinces in which they are situated, and the value of their direct foreign imports and exports for 1892 :—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Imports	Exports
			Haikwan taels	Haikwan taels
Newchwang .	Shêngking .	60,000	360,266	1,172,813
Tient-sin .	Chihli .	950,000	2,247,120	4,089,178
Chefoo .	Shantung .	33,500	1,252,727	720,199
Chung-king .	Szechuan .	250,000	—	—
Ichang .	Hupei .	34,000	—	—
Hankow .	„ .	800,000	347,635	3,224,582
Kiukiang .	Kiangsi .	53,000	6,650	—
Wuhu .	Anhui .	71,000	—	5,706
Nanking .	Kiangsu .	150,000	—	—
Chinkiang .	„ .	140,000	—	—
Shanghai .	„ .	400,000	78,553,106	43,326,831
Ningpo .	Chêhkiang .	255,000	137,085	11,620
Wênchow .	„ .	80,000	—	—
Foochow .	Fukien .	636,000	3,432,482	4,913,170
Tamsui .	Taiwan (Formosa) .	100,000	1,534,416	346,173
Kelung .	„ .	70,000	—	—
Taiwan .	„ .	135,000	—	—
Tainan .	„ .	100,000	1,133,471	752,062
Amoy .	Fukien .	96,000	6,075,612	4,856,802
Swatow .	Kwangtung .	20,000	8,295,653	1,838,392
Canton .	„ .	1,800,000	12,494,853	16,608,786
Kiungchow .	„ .	40,500	861,773	413,228
Pakhoi .	„ .	25,000	3,128,334	581,725

Since April 1887 the customs stations in the vicinity of Hong Kong and Macao have been placed under the management of the foreign customs. Kowloon imports 13,468,368 haikwan taels, exports 17,290,632 haikwan taels; and Lappa imports 3,178,519 haikwan taels and exports 1,684,635 haikwan taels. The same service has also been charged with the collection of the so-called Likin (inland) tax on foreign opium imported, which is likely to result in a considerable increase of the foreign maritime customs receipts.

In 1889 two new custom houses were opened on the Tungking frontier, one at Lungchow, Kwangsi, the other at Mengtsz, Yunnan.

The value of their direct foreign imports and exports for 1892 was (in haikwan taels) :—

Lungchow—imports 26,996, exports 10,991

Mengtsz —imports 887,606, exports 736,000

The port of Nanking, which the Chinese Government consented to throw open by a treaty made with France in 1858, in which England participated under the 'most favoured nation' clause, had not been opened at the end of 1892.

The value of the total imports into the United Kingdom from China, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to China (excluding Hong Kong and Macao), was as

follows in each of the last five years according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	6,457,673	6,115,591	4,830,850	4,713,508	3,583,248
Exports of British produce	6,203,590	5,038,895	6,608,982	6,456,593	5,776,055

The imports into the United Kingdom from China are made up, to the amount of nearly one-half, of tea. During the last five years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom were, from China, as follows :—

Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1888	98,097,843	4,016,626
1889	82,718,606	3,285,001
1890	68,551,201	2,616,741
1891	57,023,986	2,203,092
1892	50,574,681	1,820,378

Besides tea, the only other important article of import into Great Britain from China is raw silk, the value of which amounted to 928,225*l.* in 1888, to 1,131,642*l.* in 1889, to 710,712*l.* in 1890, to 819,082*l.* in 1891, and to 461,840*l.* in 1892. Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 4,190,535*l.*, and the latter of 573,439*l.*, in the year 1892, constituted the bulk of the exports of British produce to the Chinese Empire, exclusive of the goods passing in transit through the colony of Hong Kong.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Imperial Customs Department, the head of which is a foreigner (British), under whom is a large staff of European, American, and Chinese subordinates, the department being organised somewhat similarly to the English Civil Service. It has an agency in London.

Shipping and Navigation.

During the year 1892, 37,927 vessels, of 29,440,575 tons (28,974 being steamers of 28,410,156 tons), entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 18,973, of 19,316,815 tons, were British ; 14,532, of 6,561,190 tons, Chinese ; 2,016, of 1,466,133 tons, German ; 719, of 630,868 tons, Japanese ; 111, of 61,328 tons, American ; 144, of 252,920 tons, French.

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though none are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. A first attempt to introduce railways into the country was made by

the construction, without the sanction of the Government of China, of a short line from Shanghai to Woosung, twelve miles in length. It was opened for traffic June 3, 1876, but closed again in 1877, and taken up after having been purchased by the Chinese authorities. A small railway was constructed from the K'ai-p'ing mines for conveyance of coal to Hokou, situated on the Petang, a river ten miles north of the Peiho, and was subsequently extended to deep water on the Petang. A continuation has been completed from Petang, *via* Taku, to Tientsin and Lin-si, and is being carried on to Shan-hai-kwan. In the summer of 1889 the Emperor ordered the construction of a line across the north-west of China from Peking to Hankow on the Yangtze River, and committed the task to the two Viceroy's of the provinces through which the projected railway is to run, Li Hung Chang and Chang Chih-tung, the latter official having been transferred to Hankow from the Viceroyalty of Canton for the purpose. But up to the present moment no decided steps have been taken to carry out the scheme. There are a few miles of railway in the island of Formosa. The imperial Chinese telegraphs are being rapidly extended all over the Empire. There is a line between Peking and Tientsin, one which connects the capital with the principal places in Manchuria up to the Russian frontier on the Amour and the Ussuri; while Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Yangchow, Soochow, all the seven treaty ports on the Yangtze, Canton, Fatshan, Woochow, Lungchow, and all the principal cities in the Empire are now connected with each other and with the capital. The line from Canton, westerly has penetrated to Yunnan-fu, the capital of Yunnan province, and beyond it to Manwyne, near the borders of Burmah. Shanghai is also in communication with Foochow, Amoy, Kashing, Shaoshing, Ningpo, &c. Lines have been constructed between Foochow and Canton, and between Taku, Port Arthur, and Söul, the capital of Corea; and the line along the Yangtze Valley has been extended to Chungking in Szechuen province. By an arrangement recently made with the Russian telegraph authorities the Chinese and Siberian lines in the Amour Valley were joined in the latter part of 1892, so that there is now direct overland communication between Peking and Europe.

The postal work of the Empire is carried on, under the Minister of War, by means of post-carts and runners. In the eighteen provinces are 8,000 offices for post-carts, and scattered over the whole of the Chinese territories are 2,040 offices for runners. There are also numerous private postal couriers, and during the winter a service between the office of the Foreign Customs at Peking and the outports.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China is the copper cash, of which about 1,600—1,700 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 22 = 1 penny. The silver sycee is the usual medium of exchange. Large payments are made by weight of silver bullion, the standard being the *Liang* or tael, which varies at different places. The haikwan (or customs) tael, being one tael weight of pure silver, was equal in 1892 to 4s. 4½d., or 4·59 haikwan tael to a pound sterling.

By an Imperial decree, issued during 1890, the silver dollar coined at the new Canton mint is made current all over the Empire. It is of the same value as the Mexican and United States silver dollars, and as the Japanese silver *yen*. Foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight, except at the treaty ports.

WEIGHT.

10 <i>Sze</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hu</i> .
10 <i>Hu</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hao</i> .
10 <i>Hao</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Li</i> (nominal cash).
10 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Fun</i> (Candaren).
10 <i>Fun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tsien</i> (Mace).
10 <i>Tsien</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois by treaty.
16 <i>Liang</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Kin</i> (Catty) = $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. ,, ,,
100 <i>Kin</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tan</i> (Picul) = 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. ,, ,,

CAPACITY.

10 <i>Ko</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Sheng</i> .
10 <i>Sheng</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tou</i> (holding from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 <i>Kin</i> of rice and measuring from 1·13 to 1·63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by <i>weight</i> .

LENGTH.

10 <i>Fun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tsun</i> (inch).
10 <i>Tsun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Chih</i> (foot) = 14·1 English inches by treaty.
10 <i>Chih</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Chang</i> = 2 fathoms.
1 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= approximately 3 cables.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of $14\frac{1}{16}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Empire, the *Chih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Chih*) in proportion; but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Chih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Kung-Ta-jen.

Councillor of Legation.—Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G.

Secretary.—Tingfan Chang.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.—N. R. O'Connor, C.B., C.M.G., appointed April 1, 1892.

Secretary.—W. N. Beauclerk.

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chung-king, Foo-chow, Hankow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiung-chow, Newchwang, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Shanghai (C.G.), Swatow, Tainan, Tamsui, Tien-tsin, Wenchow, Wuhu.

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COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. This vast Republic split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1 1858, changed the Republic into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States reverted to the old name Colombia—United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the nine States was abolished, and they became simple departments, their presidents, elected by ballot, being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the President of the Republic, the country being now named the Republic of Colombia.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine departments, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 (subject to change) members, is elected for four years by universal suffrage, each department forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants.

The President is chosen by electoral colleges, holds office for six years, and exercises his executive functions through eight ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. Congress elects, for a term of two years, a substitute, who, failing the president and vice-president during a presidential term, fills the vacancy.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Rafael Nuñez; fourth term of office, 1892—1898.

The departments have retained some of the prerogatives of their old sovereignty, such as the entire management of their finances, &c.; each is presided over by a governor.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated to embrace 513,938 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951,323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows :—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population 1881	Density per square mile	Capital	Population 1886
Antioquia. .	22,316	470,000	21	Medellin . .	40,000
Bolivar . .	21,345	280,000	13	Cartagena . .	20,000
Boyacá . .	33,351	702,000	21	Tunja . . .	8,000
Cauca . . .	257,462	621,000	2.4	Popayan . .	10,000
Cundinamarca	79,810	569,000	7	Bogotá . . .	120,000
Magdalena .	24,440	90,000	3.7	Santa Marta .	6,000
Panama . .	31,571	285,000	9	Panama . . .	30,000
Santander .	16,409	555,600	35	Bucaramanga	20,000
Tolima . .	18,069	306,000	17	Ibagué . . .	12,000
Total . .	504,773	3,878,600	9.9		

This includes 220,000 uncivilised Indians, and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each State. There were 1,434,129 males and 1,517,194 females in 1870.

The capital, Bogotá, lies 9,000 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (population 20,000) on a cañon of the Magdalena and connected with the coast by 20 miles of railway; Cartagena (20,000); Medellín (40,000) in an important mining region; Bucaramanga (20,000); Cúcuta (10,000), the last two being large coffee centres in Santander.

Religion and Education.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism, other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.' There is a national university, which includes 4 colleges and technical schools, with about 1,600 students. Belonging to Departments are 4 universities or colleges with 1,083 students; there are 34 public and numerous private colleges or institutes for secondary instruction. In 1893 there were 14 normal schools with 587 students, and 1,822 primary schools with 114,331 pupils. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory.

Finance.

The following are the official estimates of revenue and expenditure for the biennial periods indicated:—

—	1889-90	1891-92	1893-94
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue . .	19,540,700	26,831,656	24,899,200
Expenditure .	24,513,232	26,979,325	27,322,136

Official estimates in September, 1893, for the biennial period 1893-94, put the revenue and expenditure at 30,580,000 pesos. The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties.

According to official statement the internal debt on June 30, 1892, was: consolidated, 5,044,660 pesos; floating, 6,254,169 pesos; total 11,298,829 pesos. This is exclusive of paper currency amounting to 18,700,000 pesos.

The external debt, mostly due to British creditors, stands thus: external bonds of 1873, 1,913,500*l.*; coupon arrears and interest certificates to January 1, 1893, 1,237,376*l.*; total, 3,150,876*l.* Negotiations for a settlement of the external debt have been in progress since June 1891, but a satisfactory arrangement has not yet (September 1893) been arrived at.

Defence.

The strength of the national army is determined by Act of Congress each session. The peace footing is 5,500. In case of war the Executive can raise the army to the strength which circumstances may require. Every able-bodied Colombian is liable to military service.

Production.

Gold is found in all the departments. From Antioquia alone gold valued at 40,000*l.* is exported annually. Tolima is rich in silver. The average annual output of gold and silver is about 650,000*l.* in value. It is estimated that gold to the value of 125 millions sterling and silver to the value of 7 millions have been exported since the sixteenth century.

The emerald mines of Muzo on the river Minero are said to yield to the value of about 20,000*l.* yearly. The Pradera iron mines east of Bogotá produce about 70 tons of pig iron daily, and this is manufactured into cutlery and hardware. The salt mines at Zipaguira, north of Bogotá, are a government monopoly and a great source of revenue, supplying nearly the whole of Colombia with salt. In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal and petroleum.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Agriculture is in a backward condition. Coffee, cocoa, tobacco, vegetable ivory, rubber, and dyewoods are produced. In the central districts European cattle and horses flourish.

Commerce.

The value of the foreign commerce of Colombia for five years has been as follows:—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports . .	8,714,143	10,116,760	11,579,340	12,854,180	14,447,860
Exports . .	14,128,162	15,506,610	14,697,340	17,583,170	24,802,769

The principal imports are food-stuffs and textiles, and the chief exports are coffee, cinchona (the export of which has rapidly declined), earth-nuts, corn, silver ore, cacao, cotton dye-stuffs, live animals, tobacco. In the imports of 1891 Great Britain was represented by 5,413,060 pesos; France, 3,158,100 pesos; the United States, 1,643,730 pesos; Germany, 1,684,790 pesos. Of the exports in 1891, 9,063,740 pesos went to Great Britain; 8,245,180 pesos to the United States; 2,618,080 pesos to Germany; 2,131,040 pesos to France. The value of coffee exported in 1891 was 6,791,370 pesos; hides 1,123,550; precious metals 5,454,860 pesos; tobacco 1,491,930 pesos.

Far more important than the direct commerce is the transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, which, united by railway,

connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. In 1889 the through traffic was 192,845 tons, showing a falling off of 2,564 tons as compared with the traffic of 1888, due to decrease in the New York trade. The traffic from the Pacific is about two-thirds of that from the Atlantic.

The following table gives the total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Colombia, and of the exports of British home produce to Colombia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom	372,445	245,290	304,261	329,244	457,094
Exports of British Produce	1,126,441	1,157,296	1,144,246	1,279,708	1,105,487

Of the imports into the United Kingdom from Colombia, the most important articles in 1892 were silver ore, of the value of 76,957*l.*; coffee, of the value of 200,679*l.*; caoutchouc, 21,840*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce exported to Colombia in 1892 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 673,495*l.* The other principal articles exported from Great Britain to Colombia in 1892 were linen manufactures, of the value of 57,849*l.*; woollens, of the value of 72,077*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 47,344*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 35,173*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1893 the merchant shipping of Colombia consisted of 2 steamers of 341 tons and 6 sailing vessels of 2,587 tons.

In 1891 1,012 vessels of 769,311 tons (360 of 422,148 tons British) entered the ports of Colombia, of which 639 of 741,708 tons were steamers (345 of 418,407 tons British); of the total tonnage 53 per cent. was British, 19 per cent. French, and 12 per cent. German.

The total length of railways in Colombia in 1892 was 218 miles. Three railways are complete and in working order, and five others are partly constructed and in use. The roads of Colombia are simple mule tracks, but the Government is employing soldiers to improve the main roads. Thirty-two regular steamers visit Colombian ports every month; of these 15 are English, 9 American, 4 German, 3 French, and 1 Spanish.

The Post Office of Colombia carried 1,771,645 letters and post-cards, 728,732 samples, printed matter, &c., 91,688 registered letters and packets in the year 1891.

There were 6,016 miles of telegraph in 1892, with 273 stations; in 1889 504,720 messages were carried.

Under the superintendence of M. de Lesseps, a company was formed in 1881 for the construction of a ship canal, 46 miles in length, across the Isthmus of Panama, mainly following the line of the railway. The capital received up to June 30, 1886, amounted to 772,545,412 francs; and it was expected that before the undertaking was completed this would have to be nearly doubled. It was attempted to raise a loan of 600 million francs in December 1888, but only a small portion of the sum was taken up. It was sought to form a new company, but without success, so that the company was compelled to go into liquidation and suspend payment and all operations on the canal (from March 15, 1889). Provisional administrators were appointed by the Civil Tribunal for the Department of the Seine. In March, 1893, a further extension was granted for the organisation of a new company to take over the business.

Money and Credit.

The amount of gold and silver coinage issued from the mints of Bogotá and Medellín (the only ones now open), from March 1885 to September 1889, has been :—Gold (0·666 fine) 117,884 pesos; silver (0·835 fine) 726,849; silver (0·500 fine) 3,364,407; total 4,209,140 pesos. No money has recently been coined in Colombia, but in 1892 silver coinage was executed in Birmingham for the Republic to the amount of 2,378,272 pesos. The whole amount of money current in September, 1889, was reported as follows:—National Bank notes, 11,932,780 pesos; notes of banks for which Government is responsible, 729,526 pesos; private and joint-stock bank notes 3,356,000; nickel coinage, 3,120,000; silver and gold coins (0·835 and 0·900 fine); locked up in banks, 3,055,000; silver and gold coin (mostly silver 0·500 fine); in general circulation, 2,839,474; total 25,000,000 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *peso*, or dollar, of 10 reales=5 francs=3s. 4d. actual price; nominal value, 4s. The peso or dollar of 10 reales is the legal tender, although the country people and retail trade generally adopt the old dollar of 8 r., which is usually meant unless *peso fuerte* or *peso de ley* is stipulated. Its nominal value is 4s., or 5 fr., but owing to the new coinage law reducing the fineness from 835 to 500 decimas, the Colombian dollar is really worth little above 2s., or half its former value, except, of course, at Panama or Colon, where paper has not yet been introduced. There the *sol* or Peruvian dollar is the legal tender.

Coined money :—

Nickel.— $1\frac{1}{4}$ c., $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., 5 c., common in every-day use, and often at a premium of 5 to 10 per cent.

Silver.— $\frac{1}{2}$ r., 1 r., 2 r., not coined at present.

All the foreign coins have long since disappeared, and any that arrive are bought up at the ports at 90 to 100 per cent. premium.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857, and the only weights and measures recognised by the Government are these :—In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the *arroba*, of 25 pounds Spanish, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ kilos; the *quintal*, of 100 pounds Spanish, or 50 kilos; and the *cargo*, of 250 pounds Spanish, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian *libra* is equal to 1·102 pound avoirdupois. As regards measures of length, the Colombian *vara*, or 80 cm., is used for retailing purposes, although the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—

Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim).—Señor Daniel J. Reyes.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—G. F. B. Jenner, appointed January 9, 1892

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CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE.

THE Congo Independent State was constituted and defined by the General Act of the International Conference, signed at Berlin February 26, 1885, by which it was declared neutral and free to the trade of all nations, in conjunction with the rest of the basin of the River Congo. The Powers reserved to themselves, until the end of a period of twenty years, the right of deciding if freedom of entry shall be maintained or not. But an International Conference, which met at Brussels in 1890, authorised the Government of the Independent State to levy certain duties on imports. The Congo Independent State was placed under the sovereignty of the King of the Belgians individually ; but by will dated August 2, 1889, the King bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights in the State. On July 31, 1890, the territories of the State were declared inalienable, and a Convention of July 3, 1890, between Belgium and the Independent State, reserved to the former the right of annexing the latter after a period of ten years.

The Central Government at Brussels consists of the King of the Belgians, and three heads of departments, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior. There is a local Government, consisting of the Governor-General, Vice-Governor-General, State Inspector, General Secretary, Director of Justice, Director of Finance, and Commander of the Forces. The seat of Government is at Boma.

The precise boundaries of the Free State were defined by convention between the International Association of the Congo and Germany, November 8, 1884 ; Great Britain, December 16, 1884 ; the Netherlands, December 27, 1884 ; France, February 5, 1885 ; Portugal, February 14, 1885, and May, 1891 ; by the declaration of neutrality of August, 1885 ; and by several treaties concluded lately with the chiefs of the Wellé country. The State includes a small section on the north bank of the river from its mouth to Manyanga ; French territory intervening between this last station and the mouth of the Mobangi, whence the State extends northwards to the north-eastern watershed of the Congo basin, eastwards to 30° E. long., southwards to Lake Bangweolo (12° S.), westwards (by arrangement with Portugal 1891) to 24° E., the source of the Kassai river, northwards along that river to 7° S., then westwards to about 19° E., south to 8° S., west to the Kwango river, which it follows to 5° 50' S., and then west to the south as far as the Congo at Nokki. The area of the Independent State is estimated at 900,000 square miles, with a population of 14,000,000. The European population (1891) numbers 950, half being Belgian. The capital is at Boma, on the Lower river.

The Congo is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth to Vivi. Above this, for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Leopoldville). Above this there are about 1,000 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course. In 1888, a survey, with the view to a construction of a railway 250 miles long, was completed between Vivi and Leopoldville at an average distance of 30 miles S. of the river. Of this railway about 25 miles are now open for traffic.

The revenue and expenditure for 1893 were estimated at 5,440,681 francs ; the revenue is derived mainly from a subsidy of two million francs annually granted by the King of the Belgians, from an advance of money by the Belgian Government, July 3, 1890, for a term of ten years at the rate of two million francs a year, from taxes, and from the sale and letting of public lands.

The principal articles of export are palm-oil, rubber, ivory, orchilla weed, gum copal, ground nuts, cam-wood. The chief imports are textiles, guns, powder, spirits, tobacco. In 1888 the general exports were valued at 7,392,348 francs; in 1889 at 8,572,519 francs; in 1890 at 14,109,781 francs; in 1891 at 10,535,619 francs; in 1892 at 7,529,979 francs; the exports of the Independent State proper in 1888 were valued at 2,609,300 francs; in 1889 at 4,297,544 francs; in 1890 at 8,242,199 francs; in 1891 at 5,353,519 francs; in 1892 at 5,487,633 francs. The chief articles exported (in the general commerce) in 1892 were:—Coffee, 309,786 francs; ivory, 3,905,820 francs; nuts, 840,064 francs; palm-oil, 569,628 francs; caoutchouc, 1,841,596 francs. The trade is chiefly with Belgium and the Netherlands.

In 1892, 775 vessels of 199,297 tons entered the ports of Banana and Boma.

Under the governor are a large number of white subordinates, chiefs of districts, which extend as far as Stanley Falls, and other officials. There are twelve administrative divisions or provinces:—Banana, Boma, Matadi, the Falls, Stanley Pool, Kassai, Equator, Ubanji, Wellé, Stanley Falls, Aruwimi-Wellé, Lualaba, and Kwango Oriental. The principal stations occupied are:—Banana, Boma, Matadi, Lukunga, Leopoldville, Equator, Bangala, Stanley Falls, and Luluaburg.

There is an armed force of 3,520 native Africans, divided into 8 companies, commanded by 80 European officers. There are 4 camps of instruction. There are seven steamers on the Lower and twelve in the Upper Congo, besides a flotilla of sailing and row boats. There is a regular steamer service with Europe, and the State is included in the postal union. Post offices, 10. Letters, &c. (1891): internal, 33,044; international, 91,410.

Consul-General in London for the Congo Independent State.—J. Houdret
British Consul at Boma.—W. C. Pickersgill, C.B.

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COREA.

(CH'AO-HSIEN, OR KAOLI.)

Government.

THE reigning monarch, named *Li-Hi* in Chinese, succeeded King Shoal Shing in 1864, and is the twenty-ninth in succession since the founding of the present dynasty in 1392. The Monarchy is hereditary and absolute, modelled on that of China, as is also the penal code. There is an hereditary aristocracy. Internal affairs are administered, under the control of the King, by the *Nei Wu Fu*, or Home Office, in the six Departments of Civil Affairs, Revenue, Ceremonies, War, Justice, and Works. Foreign Affairs are conducted by the Foreign Office, instituted in 1882, for international questions arising under recent treaties.

Since early years Corea has acknowledged the suzerainty of China; in the seventeenth century renewed conditions of vassalage were accepted; and in the trade regulations of 1882, China's rights as suzerain were recapitulated and accepted by Corea. Every king, as also his heir-apparent, applies for and obtains investiture from the Emperor of China; annual missions with tribute are sent to Peking; and no important step in the relations of Corea with other countries is taken without China's consent.

Area and Population.

Estimated area, 82,000 square miles; population estimated at from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000. Recent statistics give 2,356,267 families and 10,528,937 inhabitants—5,312,323 males and 5,216,614 females. The capital, Seoul, has about 250,000 inhabitants. The foreign population consisted, in 1892, of 9,890 Japanese, 2,556 Chinese, 51 British, 80 American, 28 French, and 26 German. The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, and an alphabetical system of writing is used to some extent; but in all official writing, and in the correspondence of the upper classes, the Chinese characters are used exclusively.

Religion and Instruction.

The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but, otherwise, religion holds a low place in the kingdom. Neither temples nor priests are allowed in the city of Seoul; but in the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries. Confucianism is held in highest esteem by the upper classes, and a knowledge of the classics of China is the first aim of Corean scholars and aspirants for official station. There are about 20,000 Catholics and 300 Protestants. In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and ten other members. In 1892 there were about 40 Protestant missionaries (British and American), 20 Roman Catholic.

A government school for teaching English is conducted by an American professor, and a government military school is under the charge of two ex-officers of the United States army.

Finance.

The revenue is derived chiefly from the land tax, payable in kind; the sale of trade monopolies; a poll tax, and other levies accruing chiefly to the local authorities. The court and palace derive their income from the sale of ginseng, this root being the subject of a government monopoly, and from the customs on foreign trade. In 1892 the customs amounted to 438,413 dollars.

Defence.

The standing army consists of about 5,000 men, stationed in Seoul. They are drilled by two American instructors and native officers. Two regiments are equipped with Remington rifles, and are fairly efficient. There is also a battery of Gatling and one of Krupp guns. A force of 500 cavalry has been organised, armed with carbines and swords. In theory about 1,200,000 men are fit for military duty, and these should be supported by the population at the rate of about two soldiers to three families; but, in fact, not one-hundredth of the men available perform military duties. Even of those who serve, the work is chiefly that of messengers, tax-gatherers, and police.

The Korean Government has three merchant steamers which carry tribute and rice to Chemulpo from the non-treaty ports.

Production and Commerce.

In the south of Corea, rice, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds are grown, besides tobacco; in the north the chief crops are barley, millet, and oats. Probably only half the available land is cultivated. Gold, copper, iron, and coal abound, but no attempt is made to develop these resources.

In 1876 Corea concluded a treaty with Japan; in 1882 China (Trade and Frontier Regulations) and the United States; in 1883 Germany and Great Britain; in 1884 Italy and Russia; in 1886 France; in 1892 Austria. An overland Trade Convention has been concluded with Russia, whose frontier is separated from that of Corea by the Tiumen River.

In these treaties Corea was treated with as an independent State. By virtue of these treaties Seoul and the three ports of Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan are open to foreign commerce.

The total value of the trade (merchandise only) at the three ports has been as follows:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	3,046,443	3,317,815	4,727,839	5,256,468	4,598,485
Exports . .	867,058	1,233,841	3,550,478	3,366,344	2,443,739

The imports in 1892 were: cotton goods, chiefly shirtings and muslins, value 2,130,103 dollars; woollen goods, 31,713 dollars; miscellaneous piece goods, 11,326 dollars; metals, 759,364 dollars; sundries, 1,665,979 dollars. The chief exports were: beans, value 797,884 dollars; cow-hides, 291,080 dollars; rice, 998,519 dollars.

The actual trade is much greater than that stated. The statistics refer only to the three open ports, at which a customs service has been established, conducted by foreigners detached from the Chinese customs service. No account is taken of the trade at non-treaty ports, or of that on the Russian and Chinese frontiers, or of the under-valuation of imports owing to "ad valorem" duties. Government has a monopoly of the important product ginseng, which is farmed out to a company and exported overland to China to the value of about 40,000*l.* annually. Of the total imports in 1892, 2,050,854 dollars were from China, 2,542,486 dollars from Japan, and 5,145 dollars from Russian Manchuria. About 60 per cent. (in value) of the imports are goods of British manufacture, and 30 per cent. Chinese and Japanese. Of the exports, 149,861 dollars were to China, 2,271,928 dollars to Japan, and 21,950 dollars to Russian Manchuria. The export of gold (mostly to China) for 1892 as declared at the customs was 852,751 dollars, but almost as much is said to be taken away by junks and fishing vessels visiting the non-treaty ports.

The number of vessels entering from foreign countries in 1892 was 1,386 of 390,497 tons. The shipping is nearly all in Japanese hands; three British steamers of 426 tons (three visits of one small whaler), 15 German of 6,045 tons, 22 Norwegian of 9,768 tons, and 45 Russian of 24,855 tons entered the three ports.

The number and tonnage of the vessels entered in 1892 was:—Steamers 538 of 358,771 tons; sailing vessels, 131 of 8,278 tons; junks, 717 of 23,448 tons; total, 1,386 of 390,497 tons.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack-horses and oxen. Two river steamers are being built for a Chinese company to ply on the Han river between Chemulpo and Riongsan, and there is a project for a tramway to connect Riongsan and Seoul (3 miles). A telegraph line runs from Seoul north to the Chinese frontier, connecting with the line to Shanghai; another runs south to Fusan, connecting with the cable to Japan; a third from Seoul to Yuensan, thence north to the capital of the north-east province, and will probably be connected eventually with the Russian telegraph system at Novokievsk.

Money.

The legal currency is the copper cash, but the Mexican dollar and the Japanese yen can, in some provinces, be changed. In remote districts only silver ingots can be changed. About 560 old cash pieces are given for the dollar or yen; of the inferior 5-cash pieces recently coined, as many as 650 are given for a dollar. A new mint has been built at Chemulpo, and from metal sent from Japan, specimens of a new coinage have been struck in silver, nickel, and copper.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—N. R. O'Connor, C.B., C.M.G. (at Peking).

British Consul-General at Seoul.—Walter C. Hillier.

Acting Consul-General at Seoul.—W. H. Wilkinson.

Acting Vice-Consul at Chemulpo.—H. H. Fox.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1830 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution first promulgated in 1859, but modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives—one representative to every 10,000 inhabitants—chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to live ‘respectably.’ There were 537 electors in 1889, and 26 deputies. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a president, elected, in the same manner as the Congress, for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—José Joaquín Rodríguez was popularly elected President on May 8, 1890. Owing to a dispute with the legislature the President on September 13, 1892, proclaimed himself Dictator, and suspended all constitutional guarantees.

The administration normally is carried on, under the President, by four ministers—viz. of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Worship; of Commerce and Finance; and of War and Marine.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles, divided into five provinces and two territories. According to the census of February 18, 1892, the population was 243,205 (122,480 males and 120,725 females), besides 19,456 (estimated) unenumerated, and about 3,500 aborigines. The enumerated population gives on an average 10·5 inhabitants to the square mile. There were in 1891 1,000 marriages, 7,684 births (19·7 per cent. illegitimate), and 8,489 deaths, showing a deficiency of 805 births, but the registration of births and marriages is very imperfect. In the same year 6,330 persons entered and 3,706 left Costa Rica. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (population 19,326), and in the towns of Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia (pop. 6,047), Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limón. The government encourages immigration by the sale of land on easy terms. Attempts are being made to form Spanish, Cuban, and North American colonies.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entire religious liberty under the Constitution. In 1892 there were in the Republic 2,245 Protestants, 35 Jews, and 224 Buddhists, &c. Education is compulsory and free. In 1892 there were 267 primary schools, with 11,472 pupils in attendance, besides five establishments for higher education costing 87,030 pesos. In 1891, 546,035 pesos were devoted to education.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic. Capital punishment cannot be inflicted.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for four years have been :—

—	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue . .	4,331,265	5,195,865	5,601,996	5,808,474
Expenditure .	3,939,998	4,995,343	5,483,430	5,814,643

For 1891-92 the principal items of revenue were, in pesos:—Customs, 2,143,164; spirits and tobacco, 2,185,670; of expenditure—public works, 549,287; education, 525,249; interior, 417,590; finance and trade, 415,215; army, 431,590; police, 257,208.

The foreign debt of the Republic consisted of a six per cent. loan of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1871 and a 7 per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l.*—issued at 82—contracted in 1872. The amount outstanding in January 1887 was 2,691,300*l.*, and the accumulated interest amounted to 2,119,512*l.* This debt has been converted into a total amount of 2,000,000*l.* sterling at 5 per cent. from January 1, 1888, and has been taken over by the Costa Rica Railway Company. The internal debt on March 31, 1892, amounted to 2,811,100 pesos.

To facilitate agricultural operations and immigration, a concession has been granted for an agricultural bank with a capital of 1,000,000*l.* The bank will not only make advances on the security of lands and produce, but will bring out colonists and settle them on lands which will be ceded to the company.

Defence.

Costa Rica has an army of 600 men, and on a war footing can command 34,273 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve.

Industry and Commerce.

Almost anything can be grown in Costa Rica, but the principal agricultural products are coffee (378,224 quintals in 1892), bananas and sugar (162,804 quintals in 1891.) In 1890 there were 8,130 coffee plantations with 26,558,251 tons. Maize, rice, wheat, potatoes, are commonly cultivated. Gold and silver mines are worked; the annual value of the produce being about 128,000 pesos. In 1892 the live stock consisted of 345,665 cattle, 77,043 horses, and 2,765 sheep, valued at, in all, 5,827,606 pesos.

The following is the value in pesos of the imports and exports for five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports . .	5,201,922	6,306,408	6,337,500	8,351,029	5,389,749
Exports . .	5,713,792	6,965,371	10,290,760	9,664,607	9,113,948

The most important export is coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1892, being valued at 8,024,651 pesos. Other exports were bananas, 707,282 pesos ; hides and skins, 90,249 pesos ; wood, 97,102 pesos ; coin and bullion, 68,047 pesos. Of the imports the value of 1,702,145 pesos was from Great Britain, 1,295,682 pesos from the United States, 947,647 pesos from Germany, and 526,382 pesos from France. Of the exports the value of 4,916,287 pesos was to Great Britain, 3,642,896 pesos to the United States, and 386,737 pesos to Germany.

The imports into the United Kingdom from Costa Rica, according to the Board of Trade Returns, amounted in 1892 to 519,111*l.*, of which 504,307*l.* was for coffee ; and the value of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Costa Rica amounted to 124,478*l.* ; the chief articles exported being cottons, 34,632*l.* ; iron, 17,719*l.* ; woollens and worsteds, 11,746*l.* ; machinery, 5,924*l.* (For earlier years *see* GUATEMALA.)

Shipping and Communications.

In 1893 Costa Rica had 2 merchant steamers of 528 tons and 1 sailing vessel of 318 tons.

In 1892 the number of vessels which entered the ports of Limon and Puntarenas was 372 of 388,499 tons. In 1891 the number entered was 395 of 411,539 tons (126 of 164,560 tons British) ; and cleared 398 of 416,116 tons (128 of 165,347 tons British).

The railway system of Costa Rica extends from Limon, on the Atlantic coast, inland to Alajuela, 147 miles. From Puntarenas, on the Pacific, a line extends to Esparza, 14 miles. This line is being continued to Alajuela, and when it is completed there will be railway communication between the east and west coasts. Other railways are projected.

In 1891 there were 50 post offices. Letters, &c., despatched : internal, 838,051 ; external, 752,686.

There are (1891) telegraph lines of a total length of 630 English miles, with 43 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1891 was 222,231.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

There are two banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, and the Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos, and 1,500,000 pesos respectively.

The *Peso* or *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavos* : normal value, 4*s.* ; approximate value, 2*s.* 10*d.*, gold being at a premium of 90 to 95 per cent. In 1892 the silver coinage executed at Birmingham for Costa Rica amounted to 138,091 pesos.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system is now in use ; the following are the old weights and measures :—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	= 101·40 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—R. Fernandez.

Consul-General.—John A. Le Lacheur.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Falmouth, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Hull, Kingston (Jamaica), Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling, resident at Guatemala.

Consul.—Cecil Sharpe.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen *Louise*, born September 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Frederik*, heir apparent, born June 3, 1843 ; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Lowisa*, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are :—1. Prince Christian, born September 26, 1870. 2. Prince Karl, born August 3, 1872. 3. Princess Lowisa, born February 17, 1875. 4. Prince Harald, born October 8, 1876. 5. Prince Ingeborg, born August 2, 1878. 6. Princess Thyra, born March 14, 1880. 7. Prince Gustav, born March 4, 1887. 8. Princess Dagmar, born May 23, 1890.

II. Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844 ; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 24, 1845 ; admiral in the Danish navy ; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863 ; married, October 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess *Marie Dagmar* (Empress *Maria-Feodorovna*), born November 26, 1847 ; married, November 9, 1866, to Alexander III., Emperor of Russia.

V. Princess *Thyra*, born September 29, 1853 ; married, December 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland.

VI. Prince *Waldemar*, born October 27, 1858 ; married, October 22, 1885, to Princess Marie d'Orléans, eldest daughter

of the Duc de Chartres, born January 13, 1865 ; offspring, Prince Aage, born June 10, 1887 ; Prince Axel, born August 12, 1888 ; Prince Erich, born November 8, 1890.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Frederica*, born October 9, 1811 ; married, October 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg ; widow August 19, 1863.

II. Princess *Louise*, born November 18, 1820 ; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, August 3, 1860.

III. Prince *Julius*, born October 14, 1824 ; general in the Danish army.

IV. Prince *Hans*, born December 5, 1825 ; general in the Danish army.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the house of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved December 17, 1863. The heir apparent of the crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg :—

House of Oldenburg.

	A. D.		A. D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV.	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II.	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various

alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the Kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people for the terms of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 102 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services at the rate of 3 rixdalers (6s. 8d.) per day during the actual session, and are re-imbursed for travelling expenses to and from the capital.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges of the Rigsret, who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the highest tribunal of the Kingdom (Rigsret), and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Finance.—Jacob Brønnum Scavenius *Estrup*, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance, June 11, 1875.

2. Ministry of the Interior.—M. *Hoerring*, appointed January, 1894.
3. Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.—J. M. V. *Nellemann*, June 11, 1875.
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Baron *Reedtz-Thott*, June 3, 1892.
5. Ministry of War.—General J. J. *Bahnsen*, September 13, 1884.
6. Ministry of Marine.—Commander N. F. *Ravn*, January 4, 1879.
7. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—A. H. *Goos*, appointed July 11, 1891.
8. Ministry of Public Works.—H. P. *Ingerslev*, appointed January, 1894.

It is officially announced at Copenhagen that M. *Hoerring*, the Departmental Chief of the Ministry of the Interior, has been appointed Minister of that Department, in the room of M. *Ingerslev*, who is appointed Minister of the newly-created Department of Public Works.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

Denmark is divided into 18 counties (Amter), each of which is administered by a Governor (Amtmand), and the counties into Hundreds (Herreder), each with a portion of the Peace (Herredsfoged or Birkedommer). In the towns there is a Mayor, appointed by the government, with or without aldermen. The Hundreds are divided into parishes of which there are, in all, about 1,068. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king, is at the head of the administration; while the highest local authority is vested in the governor, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are two Amtmands for the western and the northern districts of Iceland.

Area and Population

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark, according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1890:—

Divisions	Area English sq. m.	Population 1890	Population per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) } without suburbs	7.7	312,859	40,569
Islands in the Baltic	5,024	917,401	183
Peninsula of Jutland	9,743	942,120	96
Faeroe Islands (17 inhabited)	514	12,955	25
Total	15,289	2,185,335	143

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,059,322 males and 1,112,983 females. The total population at the census of 1870 was 1,794,723, and of 1880 1,980,259, showing an increase during each of the two decennial periods of nearly 10 per cent., or 1 per cent. per annum. In Denmark proper the town population has increased from 515,758 in 1880 to 663,121

in 1890, or at the rate of 28·7 per cent. ; while the rural population has increased from 1,453,281 in 1880 to 1,509,084 in 1890, or at the rate of 3·77 per cent. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian ; in 1890, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96·67 per cent. were born in Denmark, 0·06 per cent. were born in the Colonies, 0·16 per cent. in Norway, 1·56 per cent. in Sweden, 0·96 per cent. in Sleswig, 0·47 per cent. in other parts of Germany, and 0·12 per cent. in other foreign countries. The foreign-born population was thus 3·27 per cent. of the whole.

According to occupation the population of Denmark in 1890 was classified thus:—

Royal Family	16	No occupation	207,595
Immaterial production ...	135,790	Pensioners	57,999
Railways, posts, &c. ...	26,644	Capitalists	34,974
Agriculture	882,336	Blind, deaf, &c.	3,753
Industry	534,428	Public paupers	39,014
Commerce	172,929	In prisons	1,822
Land transport	16,086		
Navigation	26,082	Total	2,172,380
Fishing	32,912		

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1890, was 312,859, or with suburbs, 375,251 ; Aarhus, 33,308 ; Odense, 30,277 ; Aalborg, 19,503 ; Horsens, 17,290 ; Randers, 16,617.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years:—

Years	Total Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1887	69,417	2,000	14,726	38,645	28,772
1888	69,220	1,792	15,091	41,869	25,559
1889	69,237	1,852	15,233	40,004	27,381
1890	68,111	1,735	14,975	41,377	24,999
1891	62,664	1,727	14,941	43,954	23,983

Of the births 10 per cent. were illegitimate.

Emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, 8,659 in 1888 ; 8,967 in 1889 ; 10,298 in 1890 ; 10,382 in 1891 ; 10,422 in 1892.

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the university and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters. In 1885 there were 1,353 clergymen.

According to the census of 1890, there were only 33,851 persons, or 1·5 per cent. of the population, not belonging to the National Church. Of this number 10,624 belonged to other Lutheran denominations, 4,080 were Jews, 4,556 Anabaptists, 3,647 Roman Catholics, 2,609 Irvingites, 2,301 Methodists, 1,252 belonged to the German or French Reformed Church, 1,281 other Christians, 941 Mormons, and 2,560 of no confession.

Instruction.

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of this century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14. The public schools, maintained by communal rates are free to children whose parents cannot afford to pay. Of elementary schools there are about 2,940 (28 in Copenhagen, 132 in other towns, and 2,780 in rural districts), with 231,940 pupils, or 123 per 1,000 of population. For higher instruction there are: a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen (founded 1892) with 22 teachers; 21 agricultural or horticultural schools; 67 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools; 31 Latin schools (14 Government, 17 private); a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 7 teachers; a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 7 teachers; 99 *realskoler* or technical and commercial schools. The *folkehøjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the state annually makes a grant of about 300,000 kroner. To 72 of the *realskoler* grants are made amounting in the year 1892-93 to 109,000 kroner, exclusive of the cost of apparatus, inspection, &c. The University of Copenhagen founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to all of which, except theology, women are admitted on equal terms with men. It has 40 professors and about 1,300 students.

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are those of the hundred or district magistrates (*herredsfogder* and *birkedommere*) and town judges (*byfogder*). From these courts an appeal lies to the superior court, or court of second instance, in Viborg with 9 judges, and in Copenhagen with 17 judges. The Copenhagen superior court, however, is identical with that of the civic magistrates. The supreme court (*Højesteret*) or court of final appeal, with a chief justice, 12 puisne judges, and 11 special judges sits in Copenhagen. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1890, 819 males and 1,078 females were convicted of crime.

Finance and Defence.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the five years ending March 31, 1891:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Kroner	Kroner
1887	54,769,601	58,091,289
1888	54,333,290	59,868,223
1889	55,934,903	60,162,412
1890	57,392,986	62,329,181
1891	56,811,602	66,287,089

The estimated revenue for 1892-93 was 54,683,727 kroner,

and expenditure 58,578,341 kroner. The following is an abstract of the budget for 1893-94 :—

Revenue	Kroner	Expenditure	Kroner
Balance of domain revenues	767,406	Civil list and appanages	1,155,200
Interest on State assets	4,515,716	Rigsdag and Council of State	306,616
Direct taxes	9,763,500	Interest and expenses on State debt	6,722,180
Indirect taxes, mainly customs and excise.	37,609,000	Pensions, including military invalids	3,310,967
Balance of lotteries	1,000,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	429,656
Revenue from Faeroe Islands	38,778	Ministry of Interior	5,227,946
Separate revenues	522,546	Ministry of Justice	3,935,557
Revenue from employment of property and funding of debt	1,314,671	Ministry of Public Worship & Instruction	3,625,449
		Ministry of War	10,631,950
		Ministry of Marine	6,690,726
		Ministry of Finance	3,516,304
		Iceland	88,664
		Extraordinary State expenditure	5,133,702
		Improvement of State property and reduction of debt	3,453,742
Total revenue	55,531,618	Total expenditure	54,228,658

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. In 1867 it was 148,000,000 kroner; in 1877, 85,900,000 kroner; in 1887, 98,600,000 kroner. On the 31st of March, 1891, it stood at 33,210,169 kroner. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities at different periods, from 1870 to 1891 :—

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	Kroner		Kroner
1870	234,740,700	1889	190,331,149
1880	173,838,612	1890	188,148,541
1885	197,197,824	1891	186,610,992

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1891 to 10,294,250 kroner. The external debt is mostly at 4 per cent., and the internal mostly at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The entire charge of the debt for 1893-94 was set down as 6,722,180 kroner; after deducting productive investments, &c., the charge per head of

population would be about 2s. 9d. The investments of the State including the reserve fund, amount to 68,826,059 kroner.

The army of Denmark consists of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army and its reserve, constituting the first line, and for eight years subsequent in the extra reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry; five months for the field artillery and the engineers; nine months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during thirty to forty-five days. The kingdom is divided into two divisions or commands, the eastern and the western, the former subdivided into two and the latter into three brigades, and each brigade into two battalions. Every brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

The forces of the kingdom comprise 31 battalions of infantry of the line with 11 of reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a *dépôt*; 2 regiments of field artillery, in 12 batteries, and 4 of reserve, and 2 battalions with 6 companies of fortress artillery, and 5 companies of reserve; and 1 regiment of engineers. The strength of the army (1892) is 1,200 officers and 41,750 men; the war strength is 1,495 officers and 58,067 men. Including the Citizen Corps of Copenhagen and Bornholm Island, the total war strength is about 60,000 men, exclusive of the extra reserve, only called out in emergencies, and numbering 16,500 officers and men.

The Danish fleet is maintained for purposes of coast-defence. The naval estimates for 1893-94 reach the sum of 2,004,465 kroner, and are chiefly for maintenance and completion, providing only for the laying down of a patrol-boat and two steam launches. The fleet is thus constituted, according to the system of classification adopted in this book (see introductory table): Battleship, 1 second-class; port defence ships, 6; 3 first-class armoured cruisers *b*; 6 third-class cruisers *a*; and 14 of the same class *b*; torpedo boats, 6 first-class, 4 second-class, 2 third-class, and some smaller. The following are the armoured vessels of the Danish Navy. Those in *italic* are relegated to the port defence class; *b*. roadside, *c. b.* central battery, *t.* turret *bar.* barbette, *Q. F.* quick-firing.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement	Extreme thickness of Armour in Inches.	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed: Knots
<i>b</i>	<i>Absalon</i>	1862	520	2½	2 5in.; 2 3in.	—	500	11·0
<i>t</i>	<i>Rolf Krake</i>	1863	1,330	4½	29-ton; 2 3in.	—	700	8·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Danmark</i>	1864	4,700	4½	12 9-ton; 12 6in.	—	1,000	8·0
<i>t</i>	<i>Lindormen</i>	1868	2,050	5	2 13-ton; 4 3in.	—	1,500	12·0
<i>t</i>	<i>Gorm</i>	1870	2,350	7	2 13-ton; 4 2½in. <i>Q. F.</i>	—	1,600	12·2
<i>c b</i>	<i>Odin</i>	1872	3,050	8	4 18-ton; 4 3½in. <i>Q. F.</i>	—	2,200	12·4
<i>c b</i>	Helgoland	1878	5,300	12	136-ton; 4 22-ton; 4 5in.; 2 2½in. <i>Q. F.</i>	4	4,000	13·4
ARMoured CRUISERS.								
<i>bar</i>	<i>Tordenskjold</i>	1880	2,400	8	1 52-ton; 4 4½in.	4	2,600	14·0
<i>bar</i>	Iver Hvitfeldt	1886	3,250	11½	2 28-ton; 4 4½in.; 2 2½in. <i>Q. F.</i>	4	5,100	15·6
	Unnamed	—	4,500	12	2 28-ton; 4 4½in.	4	5,100	15·5

The *Tordenskjold* is a remarkable ship having no side-armour, but carrying in an armoured barbette the heaviest gun in the Danish Navy. The deck

protected cruisers *Geiser*, *Hekla*, and *Heimdal* (1,270 tons), *Fyen* (2,540 tons), and *Valkyrien* (2,850 tons) have been built, like most other Danish vessels, at Copenhagen. The *Heimdal* is still in hand.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive; about one-sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder less than one-half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows. The total area under corn crops, according to latest returns, was 3,029,404 acres; potatoes, 128,849 acres; clover, 456,585 acres; bare fallow, 637,696 acres; meadows, &c., 2,625,865 acres. The leading crops in 1891 were oats, 33,059,265 bushels; barley, 22,571,447 bushels; rye, 18,677,262 bushels; wheat, 4,514,152 bushels; potatoes, 13,913,122 bushels; other roots, 85,453,952 bushels; besides vegetables, hay and clover. The total value of the produce in 1891 was 355,214 kroner; in 1890, 305,802 kroner.

On July 16, 1888, there were in Denmark proper, 375,533 horses, 1,459,527 head of cattle, 1,225,196 sheep, 13,405 goats, and 770,785 swine. (In 1881 there were 1,470,078 cattle, and in 1871, 1,238,898.)

In 1892 there were exported 11,578 horses, 108,988 head of cattle, 9,998 sheep and lambs, and 185,844 swine.

In 1892 there were in Denmark 116 distilleries (Copenhagen 33), whose output of brandy, reduced to 8°, was 7,435,388 gallons (34,973,605 potter).

In the same year 19,570 tons of beet sugar were produced at 6 sugar factories.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and the exports of home produce (including precious metal) for six years.

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
1887	250,698,077	183,103,840	1890	307,031,194	233,837,937
1888	274,363,759	186,596,793	1891	334,613,378	249,033,125
1889	304,327,851	209,319,456	1892	324,537,214	252,318,525

The commerce of Denmark was divided among the following classes in 1891 and 1892:—

—	Imports, 1891	Imports, 1892	Exports, 1891	Exports, 1892
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Foods	130,900	127,900	197,200	204,300
Manufactured articles	71,700	71,100	13,300	12,800
Raw products	108,800	106,300	25,600	24,700
Means of production (machinery, &c.)	23,200	19,300	12,900	10,500
Total	334,600	324,600	249,000	252,300

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows :—

—	Imports, 1891	Imports, 1892	Exports, 1891	Exports, 1892
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Colonial goods . . .	29,515,324	32,329,546	7,615,992	8,413,574
Beverages	4,954,380	5,121,784	2,213,315	2,327,868
Textile manufactures	39,572,377	42,275,171	5,120,352	5,362,303
Metals and hardware .	30,517,240	27,074,748	4,792,821	4,737,599
Wood & manufactures	17,656,800	17,039,472	3,233,252	4,002,801
Coal	23,255,172	21,699,997	2,519,455	2,003,824
Animals	6,028,370	4,185,840	45,669,690	40,463,626
Pork, butter, eggs, lard	28,640,863	30,932,802	123,101,309	132,571,067
Cereals	42,423,268	32,397,638	17,499,693	19,348,872

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade :—

Countries	Imports, 1891	Imports, 1892	Exports, 1891	Exports, 1892
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	110,694,756	103,821,806	68,176,181	67,030,702
United Kingdom . . .	69,032,205	68,079,641	132,138,623	135,599,983
Sweden and Norway .	52,807,841	53,617,733	31,831,904	10,457,640
United States	19,434,307	28,628,557	2,253,512	1,419,399
Rest of America . . .	683,116	1,504,335	45,150	39,860
Russia	35,748,894	18,850,964	2,720,607	3,404,511
Holland	7,652,363	7,988,246	504,723	282,060
Belgium	6,792,603	7,505,250	1,324,332	918,925
France	9,332,816	10,439,401	2,372,617	1,263,302
Danish Colonies . . .	3,587,685	4,068,350	4,416,900	4,241,633

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Denmark (including Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and Greenland), and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Denmark, is shown in the subjoined table in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain	7,061,396	7,845,877	7,753,389	7,936,787	8,041,662
Exports of British produce	2,082,626	2,364,409	2,539,467	2,617,220	2,622,435

The imports of butter into Great Britain from Denmark rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870 to 4,848,735*l.* in 1892. In 1892 the imports of live animals from Denmark amounted to the value of 80,549*l.* (in 1891, 359,553*l.*), comprising

48,100*l.* for sheep and 13,172*l.* for horses. The import of eggs has risen from 67,654*l.* in 1878 to 413,469*l.* in 1892. The import of lard was 141,503*l.* in 1886, 2,242*l.* in 1890, 3,072*l.* in 1891, and 9,725*l.* in 1892. Of British exports to Denmark in 1892, cotton manufactures and yarn amounted to 478,299*l.*, coal to 726,754*l.*, iron, wrought and unwrought, to 206,941*l.*, sugar, 120,772*l.*, and woollens, including yarn, 270,539*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1892, Denmark and colonies possessed 3,648 vessels (of 4 tons and upwards) of 318,837 registered tons in her merchant marine, of which 361 of 119,038 tons were steamers. In 1892, 28,691 vessels of 2,033,592 tons cargo (589 of 310,575 tons cargo British) entered the Danish ports, and 28,866 vessels of 558,096 tons cargo (620 of 33,177 tons cargo British) cleared, besides 30,949 coasting vessels entered, and 31,904 cleared.

Internal Communications.

There are (1892) railways of a total length of 1,289 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, about 992 English miles belong to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1890, was 164,141,474 kroner.

The Post Office in the year 1891 carried 49,543,000 letters and post-cards, and 56,478,000 samples and printed matter. There are 803 post-offices. The State Telegraphs in 1892 carried 1,673,038 messages, of which 623,910 were internal, 1,013,061 international, 36,067 official. The total length of telegraph lines at the end of 1891 was 3,674 English miles (2,816 belonging to the State), and the length of wire 10,280 English miles. At the same date there were 375 telegraph offices, of which 168 belonged to the State, and 207 to railway companies.

Money and Credit.

On 31 July, 1892, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 122,236,077 kroner. The assets included 22,421,123 kroner in bullion, and 28,736,252 in specie. The liabilities included 78,000,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 3,000,000 kroner reserve fund. In Denmark there are about 40 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. In 1891 there were 540 savings banks, with 886,291 depositors, and deposits amounting to 509,953,949 kroner.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 öre, is of the value of 1*s.* 1½*d.*, or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8·960572 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 8·0645 grammes of fine gold.

The 2-kroner silver piece, or *Rigsdaler*, weighs 15 grammes ·800 fine, and thus contains 12 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Pund* = 1000 *Kvint* = 1000 *Ort* = 1·1023 lb. avoirdupois. The *Centner* = 100 *Pund* = 110·23 lb. avoirdupois.

<i>Tönde</i> grain . . .	=	3·827 bush.	<i>Alen</i> (= 2 <i>Fod</i>) . . .	=	0·6864 yard.
„ oil . . .	=	28·9189 gal.	<i>Kubik fod</i> . . .	=	1·0918 c. ft.
„ butter . . .	=	246·9179 lbs. av.	<i>Töndepand</i> . . .	=	1·36 acre.
„ coal . . .	=	4·6775 bush.	<i>Register-Ton</i> for		
<i>Pot</i>	=	0·2126 gal.	sailing ships . . .	=	1 ton reg.
<i>Viertel</i>	=	1·7011 „	<i>Register-Ton</i> for		
<i>Ship Last</i> . . .	=	2 tons.	steamers . . .	=	0·89 „

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—F. C. Bille, accredited 1890.

Secretary of Legation.—Count Ahlefeld-Laurwig.

Attaché.—Christian August Gosch.

Consul-General in London.—E. A. Delcomyn.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Edinburgh (C.G.), Hull (C.G.), Liverpool, Auckland (N.Z.), Bombay, Brisbane, Calcutta, Cape Town, Halifax (N.S.), Hong Kong, Kingston (Jamaica), Madeira, Malta, Melbourne, Montreal, Singapore, Sydney, Wellington (N.Z.).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Charles Stewart Scott, C.B., Envoy at Berne, May 1, 1888 ; at Copenhagen, January 1, 1893.

Secretary.—Sir F. C. E. Denys, Bart.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Reikjavik (Iceland), St. Thomas (West Indies).

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of territories in Europe and America. Their area and population in October, 1890, and the value of their imports into and exports from Denmark in 1892, according to Danish returns, were :—

Colonies	Area English sq. m.	Population	Imports, 1892	Exports, 1892
			Kroner	Kroner
Iceland . . .	39,756	70,927	2,607,509	2,995,864
Greenland . .	46,740	10,516	486,581	377,389
West Indies . .	118	32,786	522,820	181,464
Total . . .	86,614	114,229	3,616,910	3,554,717

The West Indian Islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, are inhabited mostly by free negroes engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane ; but the trade with Denmark, formerly considerable, has fallen off in recent years. The imports, &c., from the Danish West Indies into the United Kingdom amounted to 2,384*l.* in 1890 ; 595*l.* in 1891 ; and 1,048*l.* in 1892 ; and

that of the exports of British produce to these islands to 114,508*l.* in 1890; 57,914*l.* in 1891; and 77,452*l.* in 1892. The chief article of import into Great Britain from these islands was unrefined sugar, valued at 98,755*l.* in 1882; but *nil* in 1892; while the British exports are mainly cotton goods, to the value of 22,426*l.*, and coals, 8,316*l.* in 1892.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. A Boundary Treaty was concluded between Peru and Ecuador on the 2nd of May, 1890, and sanctioned by the Ecuadorian Congress, but it still lacks ratification by Peru (September 1893). Ecuador is also involved in a dispute with the Republic of Colombia respecting certain territories on the left bank of the river Napo. By its Constitution, dating 1884, with modifications in 1887, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses; the first consisting of two senators for each province (chosen for four years, one-half retiring every two years), and the second of deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years; both elected by adults who can read and write and are Roman Catholics. The Congress meets on the 10th of June of every other year at Quito, the capital and seat of the Government, without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people, and that of the Vice-President, whose term of office is also four years, by the same procedure, but two years after that of the President, so that he is a member of two distinct administrations. The Vice-President in certain cases may be called upon to occupy the Presidential chair. He also discharges the duties of President of the Council of State.

President of the Republic.—Señor Luis Cordero, elected June 30, 1892.

The President, who receives a salary of 12,000 sucres a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five ministers, who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress, and who, with other seven members, form a Council of State. Each minister receives a salary of 2,880 sucres a year. The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it. He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose, but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings. By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic, but most of the Indians are virtually in bondage.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government; their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs; and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under a territorial chief.

Area and Population.

The area of Ecuador is about 120,000 square miles, divided into sixteen provinces and one territory, with about 1,270,000 inhabitants—whites 100,000, mixed 300,000, Indians 870,000. Included in the above statement are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 200.

The population of the Republic is distributed as follows :—

Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.
Carchi .	36,000	Cafiar .	64,014	Guayas .	98,042
Imbabura .	67,940	Azuay .	132,400	Manabi .	64,123
Pichincha .	205,000	Loja .	66,456	Esmeraldas .	14,553
Leon .	109,600	Bolivar .	43,000	Oriente .	80,000
Tungurahua .	103,033	Rios .	32,800		
Chimborazo .	122,300	Oro .	32,600		1,271,861

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (40,000), Guayaquil (45,000), Cuenca (25,000), Riobamba (12,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000).

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the Republic, according to the Constitution, is the Roman Catholic, to the exclusion of every other. Its income, in substitution for tithes, is annually provided for in the estimates. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. There is a University in Quito with 32 professors and 216 students, and University bodies in Cuenca and Guayaquil. There are 9 schools for higher education, 35 secondary, and 1,088 primary schools; the total number of teachers is 1,498, and of pupils 68,380.

There are commercial and technical schools in Quito and Guayaquil.

Justice and Crime.

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, and six superior courts at different centres. The inferior courts deal with criminal, civil, and commercial cases. In the Republic there are 33 cantonal and 359 parochial justices, and 85 solicitors admitted to practice. There is a consular court in Quito and one in Guayaquil.

In the one penitentiary of the Republic, which is in Quito, there were on October 9, 1893, 140 men and 18 women convicted of serious crimes.

Finance.

For 1891 the revenue is stated at 3,584,365 sucres, and the expenditure at 3,945,591 sucres. For 1892 the estimated revenue was 3,983,560 sucres, or £572,365, and expenditure 4,192,300 sucres or £602,342. For the first six months of 1892 the actual revenue was 1,511,653 sucres, and expenditure 1,960,486 sucres.

The foreign liabilities of the Republic are made up of a debt of 1,824,000*l.*, which amount formed the part of the debt assigned to Ecuador on its secession from Colombia in 1830. In 1854 an arrangement was made with the bondholders, under which this debt was recognised by Ecuador, but in 1867 service of this debt ceased. The arrears of interest amounted in 1891 to 428,640*l.* By an arrangement with the British bondholders, July 29, 1892, the capital of the foreign debt was reduced to 750,000*l.* Every bond has attached 50 half yearly coupons at the following rates of interest:—4½ per cent. for five years, 4¾ per cent. for the next five years, and 5 per cent. for the following 15 years, with ½ per cent. sinking fund during the first five years, and 1 per cent. afterwards. When the 50 coupons are exhausted, the Government of Ecuador must provide for the outstanding bonds such coupons as may be necessary to represent the interest for the time required for the total extinction of the debt. The internal debt amounts to about 5,000,000 sucres.

Defence.

The Ecuadorian army numbers 3,341 officers and men. This force is composed of 1 brigade of fortress and 1 of field artillery, 4 battalions of infantry 2 columns of light infantry, and a regiment of cavalry.

The navy consists of a cruiser, which cannot be classified, a torpedo launch, two small gunboats for river service, and a transport, which vessels are manned by about 128 men. The national guard is said to consist of 30,000 men.

Commerce.

The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, but coffee, sugar, and rice are successfully cultivated. Ecuador is eminently auriferous. The gold mines at Zaruma send about 12,000*l.* yearly to England. Gold washing is carried on by several native companies. American companies have been formed to work the mines at Cachavi, Uimbi and Playa de Oro. Petroleum is so abundant on the coast near Guayaquil that it lies in pools, but is hardly worked. The country is known to be also rich in silver, copper, iron, lead and coal. Mining operations are regulated by the law of August 24, 1892.

The value of the foreign trade in five years has been :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés
Imports .	—	9,681,450	10,061,352	7,241,095	—
Exports .	9,100,000	7,910,205	9,761,634	7,351,800	10,324,800

The chief imports (1891) were : cotton and other tissues, 2,074,510 sucrés ; provisions, 1,091,440 sucrés. In 1891 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the imports were from, and 12 $\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. of the exports were to Great Britain. The chief exports (1891) were : Cocoa, 4,544,398 sucrés ; coffee, 659,061 sucrés ; gold and silver, 532,536 sucrés ; India rubber, 415,776 sucrés ; hides, 107,312 sucrés ; straw hats, 315,874 sucrés ; sugar, 154,531 sucrés.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Ecuador in 1890 and 1891, with the leading countries :—

Countries	Imports into Ecuador		Exports from Ecuador	
	1890	1891	1890	1891
	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés
Chili	365,101	246,045	459,130	411,488
Colombia	107,370	46,637	334,255	213,884
France	2,464,064	1,780,563	2,280,218	2,493,243
Germany	1,318,932	1,042,359	1,403,891	1,091,575
Great Britain	2,671,566	1,828,816	1,729,914	935,315
Peru	930,545	512,016	574,251	189,046
Spain	221,944	180,819	1,842,350	599,349
United States	1,607,461	1,496,062	930,560	999,410

The total value of the imports from Ecuador into Great Britain, and of the exports of British produce to Ecuador, was as follows in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	132,360	72,430	72,843	110,238	128,032
Exports of British produce to Ecuador	365,622	266,176	290,743	259,871	257,632

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain consist of cocoa, of the value of 193,975*l.* in 1886, 28,621*l.* in 1889, 44,544*l.* in 1890, 69,335*l.* in 1891; 64,572*l.* in 1892, Peruvian bark has declined from 100,346*l.* in 1882 to 3,099*l.* in 1892. Of the exports of British produce to Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 159,936*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, 21,122*l.*, formed the principal articles in 1892.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following is the movement of national and foreign shipping at the eleven ports of Ecuador in 1891, which includes the whole of the national vessels engaged in trade, except river craft and very small coasting vessels :—

	Entered						Cleared					
	Sailing		Steamers		Total		Sailing		Steamers		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	2	1,523	305	247,534	307	249,057	1	1,299	302	240,100	303	241,399
National	176	8,394	—	—	176	8,394	182	8,898	—	—	182	8,898
Foreign	58	16,765	65	99,357	123	116,122	56	16,558	73	109,893	129	126,451
Total	236	26,682	370	346,891	606	373,573	239	26,755	375	349,993	614	376,748

Internal Communications.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof. Navigation of these inland waters is carried on by about 17 American and Ecuadorian-built side-wheel and screw steamers, and a large fleet of canoes and other small craft.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Chimbo, 63 miles; the prolongation, begun some years ago, has been discontinued. The company had a privilege from the State and held the salt mines, yielding about 100,000 sucres net yearly. The privilege has expired, the State has resumed possession of the salt mines, work is suspended, and the line itself has been seized by the Government. A French syndicate obtained permission to continue the line eventually to Quito; but the necessary funds were not obtained, and the scheme has quite collapsed. The physical difficulties in the way of a line from Guayaquil to Quito are very great. It is understood that the Government intends to prolong the line by employing its own staff, and not by contract.

The total length of telegraphs is about 1,074 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republic of Colombia, and by cable with the rest of the world. A telephonic system with 400 subscribers is established at Guayaquil.

Money and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted at Birmingham, in Chile and in Peru. The total silver coinage minted in the four years ending with 1889 was about 1,835,000 sucrés. The value minted in 1890 was 77,000*l.*; in 1892, 43,000*l.* The amount of silver coin in circulation is estimated at about 1,800,000 sucrés or 260,000*l.* The two Guayaquil banks had in their vaults on December 31, 1892, the sum of 1,488,904 sucrés or 212,700*l.*

There are three banks authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz., the Banco del Ecuador, capital 2,000,000 sucrés; Banco Internacional, capital 800,000 sucrés; Banco de la Union, capital 240,000 sucrés. The authorised issue of notes depends on the stock of silver in the vaults of the bank, and the banks are bound by law to hold one-third of the value of their circulation in coin, silver or gold. During 1885-9 the issue was exactly 246,658 sucrés in each year. The banks are in no way related to the State, except that they have to present a monthly statement of balances of silver in deposit and notes in circulation. They constantly make loans for general or specific objects to the Government, and the debt due on this account to the Bank of Ecuador on December 31, 1892, was 1,396,274 sucrés, and to the Banco Internacional 650,000 sucrés. The cash deposited in the two banks on June 30, 1891, was:—Banco del Ecuador, 1,521,157 sucrés; Banco Internacional 424,729 sucrés. The accounts of the Banco del Ecuador (August 31, 1892) balanced at 6,375,558 sucrés; of the Banco Internacional (July 30, 1892) at 2,737,500 sucrés; and of the Banco de la Union (September 30, 1892) at 846,533 sucrés.

There are no private banks, but two savings banks have been started in Guayaquil, not related in any way to the Government.

The amount of notes in circulation for five years was as follows:—

Years	Bank of Ecuador		Banco Internacional	
	Sucrés	£	Sucrés	£
1888	2,084,504	= 297,900	859,176	= 122,700
1889	1,685,366	= 241,000	853,264	= 121,900
1890	2,132,560	= 328,090	860,148	= 132,330
1891	1,868,395	= 267,000	868,640	= 124,080
1892	2,301,675	= 302,095	1,199,786	= 157,472

Money, Weights and Measures.

The unit of the monetary system is the *sucré* of 100 cents, value about 3*s.* 4*d.* It is composed of 9 parts silver and 1 of alloy. Other silver coins are 50, 20, 10, 5-cent pieces. There are nickel 5, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent. pieces, and 2 and 1 cent bronze coins. There is no gold in circulation.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic; but is not adopted by commerce.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—London, Pedro A. Merino, accredited July 9, 1885.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, and Falmouth.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR

Minister and Consul-General.—William H. D. Haggard.

Consul at Guayaquil.—Geo. Chambers.

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FRANCE.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III. on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and June 16, 1875, by an organic law (*Constitution Wallon*), which has been partially modified in June 1879, August 1884, June 1885, and July 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the Chamber, appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

President of the Republic—Marie François Sadi Carnot, born at Limoges, 1837; studied at the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées; Under-Secretary of Public Works, 1887; Minister of Public Works, 1880–82; Minister of Finance, 1882, and again 1886. Elected President of the Republic, December 3, 1887.

The Ministry, as constituted, December 2, 1893, consists of the following members:—

1. *President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs*—M. Casimir-Perier.
2. *Minister of the Interior*.—M. Raynal.
3. *Minister of Finance*.—M. Burdeau.
4. *Minister of Public Instruction and Worship*.—M. Spuller.
5. *Minister of Justice*.—M. Antonin Dubost.
6. *Minister of War*.—General Mercier.
7. *Minister of Marine and Colonies*.—Admiral Lefèvre.
8. *Minister of Commerce*.—M. Marty.

9. *Minister of Agriculture*.—M. Viger.
 10. *Minister of Public Works*.—M. Jonnart.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon :—

<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon-Orléans.</i>	
Henri IV.	1589-1810	Louis Philippe (+ 1850)	1830-1848
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643	<i>Second Republic.</i>	
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715	Provisional Government,	
Louis XV.	1715-1774	Feb.—Dec. 1848	
Louis XVI. (+ 1793)	1774-1792	Louis Napoléon 1848-1852	
<i>First Republic.</i>		<i>Empire restored.</i>	
Convention	1792-1795	Napoléon III. (died 1873) 1852-1870	
Directoire	1795-1799	<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Consulate	1799-1804	Government of National	
<i>Empire.</i>		Defence 1870-1871	
Napoléon I. (+ 1821)	1804-1814	Louis A. Thiers, President 1871-1873	
<i>House of Bourbon restored.</i>		Marshal MacMahon „ 1873-1879	
Louis XVIII.	1814-1824	F. J. P. Jules Grévy „ 1879-1887	
Charles X. (+ 1836)	1824-1830	M. F. Sadi Carnot „ 1887	

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by universal suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only; in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, and in 1889 the uni-nominal vote was reintroduced. In 1889 it was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void. Multiple elections and elections of persons previously condemned by the law courts are thus rendered impossible. The Chamber verifies the powers of its members. In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors-General appointed by the prefect of the department.

The Chamber is now composed of 584 Deputies; each 'arrondissement' elects one Deputy, and if its population is in excess of

100,000, it is divided into two constituencies. There were 10,387,330 inscribed electors in 1889, and 7,953,382 voted.

The Senate is composed of 300 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population; and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine-years Senators. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session.

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government, or on the initiative of private members. In the first case they are remitted to the bureaux for examination; in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative. Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber can be dissolved by the President upon advice of the Senate. The President and the Ministers may be impeached by the Chamber of high treason, in which case the Senate acts as a High Court of Justice. The same function is vested in the Senate for all other cases of high treason.

Senators and Deputies are paid 9,000 francs (£360) a year, and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive, in addition, 72,000 francs (£2,840) for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all State railways. The dotation of the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'État*, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests

(Maîtres de Requêtes), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government. It is judge in the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes France is divided into 86 departments, or 87 if the 'territory of Belfort' (a remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin) be considered as a separate department. Since 1889 the three departments of Algeria are also treated, for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefectural Council, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. There is a Sub-prefect in every *arrondissement*, except capitals of departments.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There are 36,140 communes, and new ones cannot be created otherwise than by law. Most of them (31,488) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 17,181 have even less than 500; while 99 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste*; but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General, or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the Commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members; each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (2,871 in France), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although the larger communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace.

The district, or *arrondissement* (362 in France), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, whose chief function is to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years. These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs

of the department. the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The area of France has changed but little since the treaties of 1815. In 1860, after the Italian War, it was increased by the annexation of Savoie and Nice from Italy; and by the treaty of May 10, 1871, France lost the entire department of the Bas-Rhin, two *arrondissements*, with a fraction of a third, of the Haut-Rhin, and the greater portion of the department of Moselle, making altogether an area of 5,590 square miles and 1,600,000 inhabitants, part of whom emigrated into France during the next few years.

The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the legal population (including those present and absent) of the 87 departments of France according to the census returns of May 31, 1886, and April 12, 1891:—

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile, 1891
		May 31, 1886	April 12, 1891	
Ain	2,239	364,408	356,907	159.4
Aisne	2,839	555,925	545,493	192.1
Allier	2,822	424,582	424,382	150.4
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	129,494	124,285	46.3
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,158	122,924	115,522	53.5
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	238,057	258,571	174.3
Ardèche	2,136	375,472	371,269	173.8
Ardennes	2,020	332,759	324,923	160.8
Ariège	1,890	237,619	227,491	120.3
Aube	2,317	257,374	255,548	110.3
Aude	2,438	332,080	317,372	130.2
Aveyron	3,376	415,826	400,467	118.6
Belfort (territ. de)	235	79,758	83,670	356.0
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	604,857	630,622	319.9
Calvados	2,132	437,267	428,945	201.2
Cantal	2,217	241,742	239,601	108.1
Charente	2,294	366,408	360,259	157.0
Charente-Inférieure	2,635	462,803	456,202	173.2
Cher	2,780	355,349	359,276	129.3
Corrèze	2,265	326,494	328,119	144.8
Corse	3,377	278,501	288,596	85.4
Côte-d'Or	3,383	381,574	376,866	111.4

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile, 1891
		May 31, 1886	April 12, 1891	
Côtes-du-Nord . . .	2,659	628,256	618,652	232·6
Creuse . . .	2,150	284,942	284,660	132·4
Dordogne . . .	3,546	492,205	478,471	134·9
Doubs . . .	2,018	310,963	303,081	150·2
Drôme . . .	2,518	314,615	306,419	121·7
Eure . . .	2,300	358,829	349,471	152·0
Eure-et-Loir . . .	2,268	283,719	284,683	125·5
Finistère . . .	2,595	707,820	727,012	280·1
Gard . . .	2,253	417,099	419,388	186·1
Garonne (Haute-) . .	2,429	481,169	472,383	194·4
Gers . . .	2,425	274,391	261,084	107·7
Gironde . . .	3,761	775,845	793,528	211·0
Hérault . . .	2,393	439,044	461,651	192·9
Ille-et-Vilaine . . .	2,597	621,384	626,875	241·3
Indre . . .	2,624	296,147	292,868	111·6
Indre-et-Loire . . .	2,361	340,921	337,298	142·8
Isère . . .	3,201	581,680	572,145	178·7
Jura . . .	1,928	281,292	273,028	141·6
Landes . . .	3,599	302,266	297,842	82·7
Loir-et-Cher . . .	2,452	279,214	280,358	114·2
Loire . . .	1,838	603,384	616,227	335·2
Loire (Haute-) . . .	1,916	320,063	316,735	165·3
Loire-Inférieure . . .	2,654	643,884	645,263	243·1
Loiret . . .	2,614	374,875	377,718	144·5
Lot . . .	2,012	271,514	253,885	126·1
Lot-et-Garonne . . .	2,067	307,437	295,360	142·8
Lozère . . .	1,996	141,264	135,527	67·8
Maine-et-Loire . . .	2,749	527,680	518,589	188·6
Manche . . .	2,289	520,865	513,815	224·5
Marne . . .	3,159	429,494	434,692	137·6
Marne (Haute-) . . .	2,402	247,781	243,533	101·3
Mayenne . . .	1,996	340,063	332,387	166·5
Meurthe-et-Moselle . .	2,025	431,693	444,150	219·2
Meuse . . .	2,405	291,971	292,253	121·5
Morbihan . . .	2,625	535,256	544,470	207·3
Nièvre . . .	2,632	347,645	343,581	130·5
Nord . . .	2,193	1,670,184	1,736,341	791·7
Oise . . .	2,261	403,146	401,835	177·6
Orne . . .	2,354	367,248	354,387	150·5
Pas-de-Calais . . .	2,551	853,526	874,364	342·7
Puy-de-Dôme . . .	3,070	570,964	564,266	183·8
Pyrénées (Basses-) . .	2,943	432,999	425,027	144·4
Pyrénées (Hautes-) . .	1,749	234,825	225,861	129·1
Pyrénées-Orientales . .	1,592	211,187	210,125	131·9
Rhône . . .	1,077	772,912	806,737	749·0
Saône (Haute-) . . .	2,062	290,954	280,856	136·2
Saône-et-Loire . . .	3,302	625,885	619,523	187·6
Sarthe . . .	2,396	436,111	429,737	179·3
Savoie . . .	2,224	267,428	263,297	118·4

Departments	Area ; English sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1891
		May 31, 1886	April 12, 1891	
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	275,018	268,267	160·9
Seine	183·6	2,961,089	3,141,595	17,111·1
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	833,386	839,876	360·4
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	355,136	356,709	161·0
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	618,089	628,590	290·5
Sèvres (Deux)	2,317	353,766	354,282	152·9
Somme	2,379	548,982	546,495	229·8
Tarn	2,217	358,757	346,739	156·4
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	214,046	206,596	143·8
Var	2,349	283,689	288,336	122·7
Vauchuse	1,370	241,787	235,411	171·8
Vendée	2,588	434,808	442,355	171·0
Vienne	2,691	342,785	344,355	127·9
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	363,182	372,878	175·0
Vosges	2,266	413,707	410,196	181·0
Yonne	2,868	355,364	344,688	120·2
Total	204,092	38,218,903	38,343,192	187·8

The population actually present at the date of the Census in 1886 was 37,886,566, and in 1891, 38,095,156.

It will be seen that between 1886 and 1891 there has been a decrease of population in 55 departments, and an increase in 32. In 1891 there were 362 arrondissements, 2,881 cantons, and 36,144 communes.

Notwithstanding a moderate death-rate, the population of France increases more slowly than that of most States of Western Europe, owing to the low rate of births. Between the years 1811 and 1820 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5·7 per thousand of population; between 1851 and 1860 it was 2·9; and between 1881 and 1885 it was 1·6. The average number of births per marriage was (1881-85) about 3.

The changes of area and population since 1801 (date of the first census taken) are seen from the following table. The third, fourth, and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase *on the present territory of France*, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

Dates	Area : sq. miles	Population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual Increase per 10,000 inhabits.
1801	204,765	27,349,003 [26,930,756]	134 [132]	— —
1821	—	30,461,875 [29,871,176]	149 [146]	57 [55]
1841	—	34,230,178 [33,406,864]	167 [164]	62 [58]
1861	209,625	37,446,313 [35,844,902]	178 [176]	37 [36]
1866	—	38,192,064 [36,495,489]	182 [179]	40 [36]
1872	204,092	36,102,921	177	—96 ¹ [—17] ¹
1876	—	36,905,788	181	54
1881	—	37,672,048	184	41
1886	—	38,218,903	187	29
1891	—	38,343,192	187·8	6·5

¹ Decrease.

The foreigners residing in France constitute 2·97 per cent. of the aggregate population. The numbers in 1891 were:—

Belgians	465,860	Russians	14,357
Italians	286,042	Austro-Hungarian	11,909
Germans	83,333	Miscellaneous	36,922
Swiss	83,117		
Spaniards	77,736	Total (1891)	1,130,211
English	39,687	„ (1886)	1,126,531
Luxembourgeois	31,248	„ (1851)	379,289

Of the total in 1891, 420,842 were born in France. The number of French citizens abroad in 1891 was 517,000.

Occupations of Population.—According to the results of the census of 1886, it appears that of the total population the number engaged in agriculture amounted to 17,698,402; in industry, 9,289,206; transport, 1,020,721; trade, 4,247,764; public forces, 613,362; public administration, 711,027; liberal professions, 1,094,233; independent persons, 2,295,966; without profession, 237,899; not classed, 490,374; of unknown professions, 231,805,

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate Children	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1870	223,705	943,515	70,415	1,046,909	-103,394	—
1888	276,848	882,639	74,919	837,867	44,772	42,070
1889	272,934	880,579	73,571	794,933	85,520	42,449
1890	269,332	838,059	71,086	876,505	-38,446	40,535
1891	285,458	866,377	73,936	876,882	-10,505	42,472
1892	290,319	855,847	73,785	875,888	20,041	41,925

The movement of the population is very unequal over France, and from year to year the deaths are in excess of the births in from 32 to 60 departments out of 87.

In 1892 the birth-rate for all France was 22·3 per 1,000 inhabitants, the rate varying from 13·9 in Gers to 28 in Finistère, Morbihan, Pas de Calais, Nord, Seine Inférieure. The death-rate for all France was 22·8 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the excess of deaths over births was 0·5 per 1,000 inhabitants. On the average there were 977 births for every 1,000 deaths, the extremes being 1,370 in Morbihan, and 630 in Gers.

Illegitimate births formed 8·6 per cent. of all births, as against 7·5 per cent. in 1881; they reached as much as 24·5 per cent. in the department of the Seine (Paris), while in Ardèche the proportion was only 1·9 per cent., and in Lot 2·3 per cent. The average with foreigners in France was 12·3 per 100 births.

The number of divorces is rapidly increasing; it was 4,708 in 1888, 4,786 in 1889, 5,457 in 1890, 5,752 in 1891, and 5,772 in 1892 (7·7 per 10,000 households), the aggregate number of 38,995 divorces having been registered since the new law was voted in 1884.

Emigration.

In the five years 1885-89, 335,368 emigrants, of whom 79,240 were French, left the ports of France. In 1890 to 1892 the numbers of French emigrants, with their destinations were as follows:—

—	United States.	Chile and Peru.	Argentine and Uruguay.	Other Countries.	Total.
1890	3,085	2,895	14,001	579	20,560
1891	2,950	666	2,073	528	6,217
1892	2,798	155	2,106	469	5,528

The total number of emigrants from French ports in 1890 was 72,512; 1891, 57,815; 1892, 39,146.

As in other countries of Europe, there is a steady movement from the country towards the cities. In 1846 the rural population constituted 75·58 per cent. of the total, and the urban 24·42 per cent.; while in 1886 the former was 64·05, and the latter 35·95. In 1881, of the total increase of 766,260, more than two-thirds, or 561,869, belonged to the 47 towns of more than 30,000 inhabitants.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following, according to the census of 1891, are the towns with a communal population over 30,000:—

Paris	2,447,957	Montpellier	69,258	Avignon	43,453
Lyon	416,029	Rennes	69,232	Lorient	42,116
Marseille	403,749	Tourcoing	65,477	Levallois-Perret	39,857
Bordeaux	252,415	Dijon	65,428	Dunkerque	39,498
Lille	201,211	Orléans	63,705	Cherbourg	38,554
Toulouse	149,791	Grenoble	60,439	Poitiers	37,497
St. Etienne	133,443	Tours	60,335	Angoulême	36,690
Nantes	122,750	Le Mans	57,412	Cette	36,541
Le Havre	116,369	Calais	56,867	Perpignan	33,878
Roubaix	114,917	Besançon	56,055	Roche fort	33,334
Rouen	112,352	Versailles	51,679	Boulogne-sur-	
Reims	104,186	St. Denis	50,992	Seine	32,569
Nice	88,273	Troyes	50,330	Pau	32,111
Nancy	87,110	Clermont-Ferrand	50,119	Périgueux	31,439
Amiens	83,654	St. Quintin	47,551	Roanne	31,380
Toulon	77,747	Béziers	45,475	St. Nazaire	30,935
Brest	75,854	Bourges	45,342	Clichy	30,608
Limoges	72,697	Boulogne	45,205	Laval	30,374
Angers	72,669	Caen	45,201		
Nîmes	71,623				

The aggregate population of these 56 towns is 6,862,822, and the increase during 1886-91, 340,396. Of the 36,144 communes in France, only 232 have a population over 10,000.

Religion.

The population of France, at the census of December 1881, consisted of 29,201,703 Roman Catholics, being 78·50 per cent. of the total population; 692,800 Protestants, or 1·8 per cent, of

the population, as compared with 584,757 in 1872; of 53,436 Jews, and 7,684,906 persons 'who declined to make any declaration of religious belief.' This was the first census at which 'non-professants' were registered as such. On former occasions it had been customary to class all who had refused to state what their religion was, or who had denied having any religion, as Roman Catholic. The number of persons set down as belonging to 'various creeds' was 33,042.

All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant; but at present only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews have State allowances. In the Budget for 1894 these grants were as follows:—

	Francs
Administration, &c.	258,000
Roman Catholic worship, and places of worship	42,261,523
Protestant worship	1,541,984
Jewish worship	167,533
Total	44,229,040

There are 17 archbishops and 67 bishops; and of the Roman Catholic Church on January 1, 1890, the secular clergy numbered in all 50,420, besides 4,376 teachers and 9,526 pupils in the ecclesiastical seminaries. The value of the total gifts and legacies made to the Church during the present century up to 1882 is 23,976,733 francs. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory; while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris. In 1890 there were 700 Protestant pastors, and 57 Jewish rabbis and assistants. In the Protestant Theological Faculté there were 915 students in 1891.

Instruction.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government. The highest schools, or universities, go by the name of 'facultés de l'état.' There are 15 'facultés des lettres,' at Paris, Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Lille, Grenoble, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. At all of these, except Aix, are also 'facultés des sciences,' besides one at Marseilles and one at Chambéry, where letters and sciences are combined. There are also 2 'facultés' of Protestant theology, 15 'facultés de droit,' and 6 'facultés de médecine.' In 1890 there were 4,570 students of law; 6,590 students of medicine; 2,214 students of pharmacy. To the support of the facultés the sum of 11,600,370 francs was set down in the budget of 1891. The Roman Catholic theological

'facultés' were suppressed in 1885, but the Catholic universities exist still on certain conditions. (See under RELIGION.)

- Among the 295,707 young men examined on the conscription list of 1890, 8·7 per cent. could neither read nor write.

Elementary schools existed before the Revolution in the towns and in many of the rural parishes of France, but little was done for the advancement of education till near the middle of this century. In 1833 a law was passed requiring every commune to maintain at least one primary school, every town one higher primary school, and every department one primary normal school. A law of 1850 obliged every commune with a population of 800 (extended in 1867 to communes with a population of 500) to have a school for girls. Since 1878 elementary education has advanced rapidly; many schools have been built, the number of teachers and pupils has increased, and the standard of education has been raised. In 1881 primary instruction was made free, and in 1882, obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age. In 1886 the system of education was reorganised, and it was ordained that all public schools should be under the charge of laymen. In 1891 there were only 58 communes which had no primary school, public or private. In 1891 the total number of children of school age was found to be 4,654,000. In 1890, 4,544,775 children of school age were enrolled in primary and infant schools, besides 70,900 in Algeria. About 78,000 are taught in higher schools, and nearly 10,000 at home, while many children between 11 and 13 years of age discontinue attendance at school, having received certificates of primary instruction. The number of untaught children is thus very small. The following table shows the number of the various classes of schools and the number of pupils in France (including Algeria) for the school year 1890-91 :—

—	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Pupils
Elementary :—				
Infant schools . . .	2,616	2,724	5,340	709,579
Primary schools . . .	67,359	14,672	81,990	5,593,883
Total elementary . .	69,975	17,396	87,330	6,303,462
Secondary public :—				
Lycées	105	—	—	50,992
Communal colleges . .	238	—	—	32,873
For girls	50	—	—	7,043
Total secondary . . .	393	—	—	90,908

The total number of elementary pupils (1890-91) includes 41,018 receiving higher primary instruction.

There was, it will be seen, one elementary school for every 445 inhabitants, and one pupil in every 6 of the population. The number of primary public schools directed by clericals was in 1891 reduced to 595 for boys, 6,501 for girls, and 615 mixed. In private education the number of lay schools was 788 for boys, 2,311 for girls, 512 mixed; and of clerical schools 1,999 for boys, 8,521 for girls, 249 mixed. The total number of teachers in lay primary schools was 96,778, in clerical schools 46,692, in 1890-91. There were in 1890 85 normal schools for males, and 83 for females. In 6,485 communes education is provided for adult males, and in 994 for adult females, the total number of pupils in 1888-9 being 152,162 males and 25,080 females. There are besides numerous technical, industrial, and other special schools.

The public funds, communal, departmental, and State, devoted to primary instruction in France amounted in 1857 to 16,523,969 francs, in 1878 to 59,216,449 francs, and in 1890 to 162,681,000 francs (including Algeria).

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of First Instance in France are those of the Justices of Peace and the Police Court, where all petty offences are disposed of. The Police Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver cases of misdemeanour (*délits*), including cases involving several years' imprisonment. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges. In all general cases, the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may dismiss the case or send it for trial. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and 4 Councillors for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury, and by one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, and is composed of a First President, 3 Presidents of Sections, and 45 Councillors, for all criminal cases tried by jury.

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. They can be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted as the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy.

The agencies for the prosecution of misdemeanours and crimes in 1888 appeared as follows:—Gendarmes, 20,919; commissaires de police, 1,087; agents de police, 14,111; gardes champêtres, 31,522; private sworn 'gardes,' 38,751; forest gardes, 7,649; fishing police, 5,085; customs officials, 21,648; total, 140,772

The following table shows the number of persons convicted before the various courts in the years given :—

Year	Assize Courts	Correctional Tribunals	Police Courts
1884	3,082	195,725	470,904
1885	3,028	211,797	450,773
1886	3,128	210,805	451,369
1887	3,179	216,461	443,763
1888	3,034	215,993	429,988

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,094 *chambres de sûreté* and 35 *dépôts de sûreté*). Next come 380 Departmental Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 11 for boys and 3 for girls, belonging to the State, and 21 for boys and 9 for girls rented to private persons and institutions. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 16 for men and 5 for women. To the same category belong the agricultural penitentiaries recently introduced in Corsica.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de forçats* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a depot for transferred hard-labour convicts. The prison population in France on January 1, 1888 (last figures published), was 44,248, of whom 6,461 were females; 24,967 were in Departmental Prisons; 13,182 in Central Prisons; 6,099 (1887) in reformatories. There are about 13,000 in New Caledonia and Guiana.

Pauperism.

There is no Government system of poor relief in France. The poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1888 there were 15,138 of such bureaux, with a total revenue of 38,359,101 francs, the expenditure amounting to 35,893,331 francs. The number of poor relieved was 1,647,720. Public assistance is also rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1888 there were 2,068 sick children in hospital, 59,535 domiciled in the country, and 44,598 who were being assisted at their homes. The total expenditure amounted to 17,159,681 francs. There are also public establishments for the sick and for aged persons and imbeciles.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The revenues of the State consist of: (1) four chief direct taxes, forming 15 per cent. of the revenue: (a) the land tax;

(b) the 'personnelle mobilière,' consisting of a capitation tax of from 1 fr. 50 c. to 4 fr. 50 c., levied upon each person, not a pauper, and of a house tax; (c) the door and window tax; and (d) trade-licences. There are also the 'additional centimes' (so many centimes per franc levied, intended for local budgets); (2) indirect taxes (about 62 per cent. of the revenue); (3) State monopolies: tobacco, gunpowder, post and telegraphs (about 20 per cent. of revenue); (4) the income from national land; and (5) various sources, such as a few State manufactures, State railways, and so on. To the above must be added, the extraordinary receipts—chiefly loans—the revenue inscribed 'pour ordre,' being transferences from one branch of the Administration to another.

The following table shows the budget estimates for the revenue for 1894 and the corresponding estimates for 1893:—

	1894	1893
	Francs	Francs
Land tax:—		
Land	118,288,391	118,522,206
Buildings	78,322,583	77,565,248
Personal property	88,191,343	87,500,937
Doors and windows	57,155,514	56,797,110
Trade licences	122,751,282	121,804,802
Tax 'd'avertissement'	1,052,650	1,055,500
Carriages, horses, and other special taxes	35,257,520	31,568,660
Total, direct taxes	501,019,283	494,814,463
Registration	548,499,600	540,276,500
Stamps	161,785,000	163,437,500
Customs	465,726,130	491,536,000
Other indirect taxes	601,865,350	582,250,100
Tax of 4 per cent. on movables	69,249,000	70,393,000
Sugar	203,393,600	195,983,400
Total, indirect taxes	2,050,518,680	2,043,876,500
State monopolies, posts, and telegraphs	628,901,980	615,619,050
Domains and forests	47,428,020	45,883,300
Various revenues	57,268,512	34,820,435
Total, ordinary revenue	3,285,136,475	3,235,013,748

	1894	1893
	Francs	Francs
Exceptional Resources	29,669,402	—
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	74,366,928	64,289,854
Total, general budget	3,389,172,805	3,299,303,602
Total, Algeria	48,291,150	48,855,020
General total	3,437,463,955	3,348,158,622

The following table shows the budget estimates of the expenditure for 1894 and the corresponding estimates for 1893 :—

	1894	1893
	Francs	Francs
Public debt	1,284,509,114	1,298,146,159
President, Chamber, and Senate	13,171,720	13,235,520
Ministries :		
Justice	35,022,100	34,819,500
Religion	44,229,040	43,736,057
Foreign Affairs	16,274,800	15,564,800
Interior, France	69,746,699	65,236,824
Finance	19,492,860	19,534,220
War, ordinary	584,227,630	585,018,698
„ extraordinary	52,474,000	60,138,000
Marine	267,571,528	224,395,000
Colonies	73,483,355	72,624,747
Public Instruction	180,335,727	183,859,965
Fine Arts	8,157,045	8,090,055
Commerce, Industry, Posts, Telegraphs	25,855,345	20,343,010
Agriculture	29,120,140	29,202,130
Public Works, ordinary	81,119,914	78,847,924
„ „ extraordinary	179,322,350	136,628,650
Expenses of Régie, collecting taxes, &c.	360,430,208	349,779,500
Repayments, &c.	42,240,800	43,542,600
	3,366,784,375	3,282,743,359
Total, Algeria	70,466,729	64,948,129
General total	3,437,351,104	3,347,691,488

The following figures, published by the Direction Générale de la Comptabilité Publique in February 1893, do not include the 'budget sur ressources spéciales,' and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 12 years :—

Years	Revenue			Total Expenditure
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1880	2,956,923,947	573,899,336	3,530,823,283	3,364,577,722
1881	2,988,374,978	797,069,391	3,785,444,369	3,616,401,846
1882	2,980,477,689	663,624,875	3,644,102,564	3,686,650,040
1883	3,037,973,018	614,965,704	3,652,938,722	3,715,366,615
1884	3,032,014,444	416,781,288	3,448,795,732	3,538,714,027
1885	3,056,635,831	263,626,782	3,320,262,613	3,466,923,058
1886	2,940,291,981	229,133,507	3,169,425,488	3,293,561,815
1887	2,968,477,833	275,405,732	3,243,883,565	3,260,964,639
1888	3,107,534,722	160,256,078	3,267,790,800	3,220,594,184
1889	3,108,072,541	163,253,131	3,271,325,672	3,247,131,879
1890	3,229,372,253	146,389,175	3,375,761,428	3,287,908,973
1891	3,364,014,678	—	3,364,014,678	3,258,171,024
Total .	36,770,163,915	4,304,404,999	41,074,568,914	40,956,965,822
Borrowed from preceding budgets . .			349,273,402	—
Net totals			40,725,295,512	40,956,965,822

Since 1869 the budget has nearly doubled. To the budget of 1894 is annexed a statement, showing the deficits of the ordinary budgets from the period anterior to 1814 down to the end of 1891, as follows :—

Period	Government	Deficit
		Francs
Before 1815	Napoleon I. and previously . .	99,678,480
1815 to 1829	Louis XVIII. and Charles X. . .	269,801,915
1830 „ 1847	Louis Philippe	519,067,077
1848 „ 1851	The Second Republic	29,399,140
1852 „ 1869	Napoleon III.	93,921,998
	Total	1,011,868,611
1870 „ 1891	The Third Republic, surplus . .	180,908,005
	Total deficits	830,960,606

These figures, however, do not represent the actual deficits arising from the difference between the ordinary revenue and the total expenditure, nor even those arising from the differences between the total revenue and total expenditure. Moreover, almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation have shown a small surplus, while the ‘compte définitif,’ published a number of years afterwards, has exhibited a large deficit.

The following table shows the progress during the century of the French national debt and its yearly charge :—

Date	Period	Nominal Capital	Interest
		Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs
Sept. 23, 1800	First Republic	714	36
Jan. 1, 1815	Napoleon I.	1,272	64
Aug. 1, 1830	Louis XVIII. and Charles X.	4,426	199
Feb. 24, 1848	Louis Philippe	5,913	244
Jan. 1, 1852	Second Republic	5,516	239
Jan. 1, 1871	Napoleon III.	12,454	386
Jan. 1, 1889	Third Republic	21,251	739

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt, according to the budget estimates of 1894 :—

Consolidated debt :	Francs
4½ per cent.	305,540,276
3 " "	456,126,943
Redeemable debt	301,270,824
Floating debt	221,571,071
Total	1,284,509,114

According to a statement by M. Poincaré, the debt of France, capitalised, amounted on January 1, 1893, to 30,611,685,122 francs.

The total debt would thus amount to about £31 18s., and the interest and annuities to about £1 6s. per head of the population.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The total ordinary revenue (estimated) of all the communes reached 675,009,532 francs in 1891, while the total communal debt was 3,224,088,832 francs on March 31, 1890. The revenue of Paris was 264,691,174, and its debt 1,872,336,971 francs ; the revenue of Lyons (1889), was 11,773,686 francs ; Marseilles, 13,041,035 francs ; Bordeaux, 9,055,733 francs. As to the departments, their aggregate revenues reached in 1891 257,846,707 francs, the expenditure 257,563,295 francs, while their aggregate debts amounted to 535,738,156 francs.

The revenue and expenditure of the city of Paris in 1890 were as follows :—

Revenue	Expenditure
<div> <div>Frances</div> <div> <div>Ordinary</div> <div>Extraordinary :</div> <div> <div>General</div> <div>Special</div> </div> <div>Total</div> <div>Balance from 1889</div> <div>Total resources</div> </div> <div> <div>277,039,175</div> <div>3,939,272</div> <div>36,299,670</div> <div>317,278,117</div> <div>102,038,470</div> <div>419,316,587</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>Frances</div> <div> <div>Municipal debt</div> <div>Other ordin. expendi- ture</div> <div>Extraordinary</div> <div>From special funds</div> <div>Total</div> </div> <div> <div>106,036,110</div> <div>162,407,282</div> <div>8,782,562</div> <div>43,429,421</div> <div>320,655,375</div> </div> </div>

The estimated ordinary expenditure for 1891 was 264,691,174 francs ; for 1892, 271,770,046 francs ; for 1893, 283,253,008 francs. The extraordinary expenditure for 1893 was estimated at 1,262,500 francs.

The total national and local revenues derived from taxation in France were stated in the budget of 1892 to be as follows :

	Total.	Per Head of Pop.
	Millions of Francs.	Francs.
Fiscal Revenues of the State	2,780	72·50
„ „ Departments	164	4·30
„ „ Communes .	531	13·85
Total	3,475	90·65

III. PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Apart from a very few railways, the State is owner of but a few forests and other properties, the yearly income of which is insignificant, as is seen from the following estimates :—

	1893	1894
	Francs	Francs
Gross revenue from forests	28,194,300	28,050,120
Other domains & manufactures.	17,689,000	19,377,900

The capitalised value of private property has been the subject of many calculations, which, however, differ too greatly to be considered as reliable. The best estimates, by M. de Foville, put down the aggregate private fortunes at : land, 3,200,000,000*l.* ; buildings, 1,600,000,000*l.* ; State funds, 1,200,000,000*l.* ; other securities, 2,000,000,000*l.* ; total, 8,000,000,000*l.* ; while M. Leroy Beaulieu estimates that the total yearly income of the nation reaches about 1,000,000,000*l.*, of which three-fifths is the product of personal labour.

Defence.

I. LAND DEFENCES.

France has a coast line of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,575 miles, of which 1,156 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The whole of France is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same area as the departments, under a general of brigade ; Paris and Lyon have each a separate military government. The fortified places are specially administered by a ‘service des fortifications.’ Paris, which is considered as the centre of defence, is surrounded by a wall which has 97 bastions, 17 old forts, and 38 new advance forts or batteries, the whole forming two entrenched camps at St. Denis and Versailles.

The following are the strong places on the various frontiers :— On the German frontier : first class fortresses, Belfort, Verdun, Briancon ; second class, Langres ; third class, Toul, Auxonne ; and 9 fourth-class places. Belgian frontier : first class, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Douai ; second class, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Givet, St. Omer, Mzires, Sedan, Longuy, Soissons ; third class, Gravelines, Cond, Landrcies, Rocroi, Montmdy, Peronne ; and 6 fourth-class places. Italian frontier : first class, Lyon, Grenoble, Besanon ; and 11 detached forts. Mediterranean coast, first class, Toulon (naval harbour) ; second class, Antibes ; and 21 fourth-class forts. Spanish frontier : first class, Perpignan, Bayonne ; third class, St. Jean, Pied-de-Port ; and 10 fourth-class forts. Atlantic coast : first class, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest ; second class, Olron, La Rochelle, Belle Isle ; third class, Ile de Rh, Fort Louis ; and 17 fourth-class forts. The Channel coast : first class, Cherbourg ; second class, St. Malo, Havre ; and 16 fourth-class forts.

II. ARMY.

The military forces of France are organised on the basis of laws voted by the National Assembly in 1872, supplemented by further organisation laws, passed in 1873, 1875, 1882, 1887, and 1889. These laws enact universal liability to arms. Substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and it is ordered that every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty-five years, to enter the active army or the reserves. By the law of 1882, supplemented by those of 1889 and 1892, the yearly contingent must serve 3 years in the Active Army, 10 in the Reserve of the Active Army, 6 in the Territorial Army, and 6 in the Territorial Reserve. The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserves of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserves are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand, the Territorial Army and its Reserves are confined to fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

Students and pupils of certain higher schools, and seminarists, are required to serve only one year, on condition of completing their studies and obtaining a certain rank before the age of twenty-six years. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

The present organisation of the active French army is as follows:—

INFANTRY.

- 145 divisional regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, each regiment of 62 officers and 1,591 men.
- 18 regional regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, each regiment of 51 officers and 1,560 men, the latter located in the various fortresses of France.
- 30 battalions of chasseurs-à-pied, each of 4 or 6 companies, each company having 19 officers and 552 men.
- 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies, one of which is in France, each regiment of 73 officers and 2,551 men.
- 4 regiments of tirailleurs algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company, each regiment of 103 officers and 2,632 men.
- 2 régiments étrangers, of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company.
- 5 battalions of African Light Infantry.

CAVALRY.

- 13 regiments of cuirassiers, 30 of dragoons, 21 of chasseurs, 13 of hussars, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, each regiment having 5 squadrons, with 37 officers, 792 men, and 722 horses.
- 4 regiments of Spahis, each having 6 squadrons.
- 8 companies of 'cavaliers de remonte,' 299 men each.

ARTILLERY.

- 38 regiments of field artillery, one-half with 12 mounted batteries, the other half with 9 mounted and 3 horse batteries.
- 16 battalions of fortress artillery, each of 6 batteries.
- 4 batteries of fortress artillery, 4 of mounted, and 8 of mountain artillery for service in Corsica and Africa.
- 2 regiments of artillery pontonniers, each of 14 companies.
- 10 companies of artillery workmen.
- 3 companies of artificers.

ENGINEERS.

- 4 regiments of sappers and miners, of which 3 contain each 5 battalions and 1 company of sapper-conductors, and the other has 4 battalions and 1 company of sapper-conductors.
- 1 regiment of railway sappers.

TRAIN.

- 20 squadrons of train, each of 3 companies, besides 11 companies in Algeria and Tunis.

According to the budget for 1894, the peace strength of the whole French army (including vacancies, furloughs, &c.) is composed of 564,603 men (of whom 28,555 are officers), and 141,059 horses, showing an increase for the year of 8,566 men and 534 horses. The various subdivisions of the army and their relative strength are seen from the following table, the number of men including that of the officers, the number of officers being given separately in brackets:—

—	France		Algeria		Tunis		Total	
	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses
General Staff . .	4,062 (3,348)	3,471	363 (274)	375	74 (56)	82	4,499 (3,678)	3,928
Military Schools .	3,303 (590)	2,337	— (—)	—	— (—)	—	3,303 (590)	2,337
Unclassed amidst the troops . .	2,345 (2,097)	125	745 (509)	296	100 (98)	75	3,190 (2,704)	496
<i>Army Corps :</i>								
Infantry . .	284,998 (11,276)	6,496	36,451 (846)	373	8,883 (255)	239	330,282 (12,377)	7,108
Administrative .	11,825 (—)	—	3,551 (—)	—	484 (—)	—	15,860 (—)	—
Cavalry . .	67,655 (3,439)	59,408	8,244 (371)	8,134	1,863 (96)	1,707	77,762 (3,906)	69,249
Artillery . .	75,986 (3,648)	33,679	2,697 (54)	1,424	851 (17)	473	79,534 (3,719)	35,576
Engineers . .	11,181 (418)	892	747 (12)	300	325 (4)	140	12,253 (434)	1,332
Train . .	8,296 (361)	5,200	2,806 (39)	2,674	922 (12)	918	12,024 (412)	8,792
Total Army Corps	459,941 (19,142)	105,675	54,496 (1,322)	12,905	13,278 (384)	3,477	527,715 (20,848)	122,057
Total Active Army	469,651 (25,177)	111,608	55,604 (2,105)	13,576	13,452 (538)	3,634	538,707 (27,820)	128,818
Gendarmerie . .	21,584 (621)	10,540	1,108 (23)	867	154 (3)	94	22,846 (652)	11,510
Garde Républicaine	3,050 (83)	740	— (—)	—	— (—)	—	3,050 (83)	740
Grand Total .	494,285 (25,881)	122,888	56,712 (2,133)	14,443	13,606 (541)	3,728	564,603 (28,555)	141,059

Deducting vacancies, sick and absent, the total effective for 1894 is 494,235 for the Active Army, and 25,635 for the Gendarmerie and Garde Républicaine.

The number of men liable to military service is estimated as follows:—active army and its reserve, 2,350,000; territorial army, 900,000; territorial reserve, 1,100,000; total, 4,350,000 men, of whom about 2,500,000 would be available.

NAVY.

The French navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, who is assisted by a Chief of the Staff, this officer being at the same time Director of the Minister's Cabinet. The Staff is divided into three sections—the first charged with intelligence concerning foreign navies, and the coast defences of foreign powers; the second chiefly with French coast defences, and colonial affairs (which are under the Minister's direction); and the third with the French navy afloat, training, mobilization, and operations of the fleet. The Cabinet includes a special staff, and an administrative bureau. The central administration also embraces the department of control, and directorate of *personnel*, *matériel*, and *artillery*, the inspectorate of works, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and other speci

sections. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the navy, and the committee of inspectors-general, with a series of particular inspectorates, the council of works, and a number of special and permanent technical and professional committees. For purposes of administration the French coasts are divided into five maritime arrondissements, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, at each of which the Government has important shipbuilding establishments. At the head of each arrondissement is a vice-admiral, with the title of Maritime Prefect, who is responsible for the port administration and the coast defences, mobile and fixed. The chief torpedo-stations are Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, Toulon, and Corsica, as well as Algiers and Bona, which are not attached to the arrondissements. The naval forces afloat are the active and reserve squadrons of the Mediterranean, the northern squadron in the Channel, the "flying division" for training, and the divisions of the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Far East, Cochin China, and the Indian Ocean; and there are ships on local stations.

Since 1872, when the votes were 121,484,000 francs, there has been, with fluctuations, a progressive increase in the naval expenditure of France. In round millions of francs the following have been the naval votes since 1880:—1880, 186; 1881, 193; 1882, 202; 1883, 232; 1884, 254; 1885, 266; 1886, 233; 1887, 211; 1888, 194; 1889, 199; 1890, 201; 1891, 222; 1892, 219; 1893, 255. The total credits for the year 1894 are 267,371,528 francs. Provision is made for 1,837 executive officers (including 16 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 115 *capitaines de vaisseau*, and 217 *capitaines de frégate*), and for 247 principal engineer officers, progressive increase being stipulated for this branch; also for 41,536 rank and file (40,132 in 1883), including 31,686 seamen and petty officers, and 7,104 engine-room artificers and stokers, these last being increased from 6,615 in 1893. Of the seaman class, 26,536, and of the engine-room ratings, 5,614 men will be afloat. The total number of vessels building and contemplated, as inscribed in the budget of 1894, is 99, including 51 torpedo-boats, and of these the following are the new vessels assigned to the financial year:—3 battleships, 5 second-class cruisers, 1 third-class cruiser, 1 sea-going torpedo-boat, 5 first-class and 4 second-class torpedo-boats, as well as 9 boats for the transport *Foudre*, 1 second-class despatch vessel, and 3 river gunboats.

The French navy stands next in importance to that of Great Britain. It therefore becomes of much importance to compare the two. With the British navy will be found a tabular statement of its strength, constructed upon a plan fully explained in the Introductory Table. The following statement of the strength of the French navy, including ships building and projected, but excluding transports and non-service vessels, is strictly analogous.

<i>Battleships, 1st Class</i>	23	}	34
„ 2nd Class	8		
„ 3rd Class	3		
<i>Port Defence Ships</i>			19
<i>Cruisers, 1st Class (a)</i>	8	}	18
„ „ (b)	10		
„ 2nd Class			37
„ 3rd Class (a)	47	}	112
„ „ (b)	65		
<i>Torpedo Craft, 1st Class</i>	45	}	231
„ „ 2nd Class	148		
„ „ 3rd Class	38		
			<hr/>
		Total	451

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population'—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age—France is provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 are serving with the fleet. The time of service in the navy for the 'Inscrits' is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the naval service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription Maritime.'

The tables which follow of the French armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, like the similar tables for the British navy. The ships named in italics in the first list are port-defence vessels. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing statement of strength. Abbreviations: *b.*, broadside; *c. b.*, central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.*, barbette; *Q.F.*, quick-firing. In the column of armaments machine guns are not given.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement. Tons	Extreme Armouring. Inches.	Armament	Torpedo Ejections	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
<i>t.</i>	<i>Onondaga</i> . . .	1862	2,590	12	4 9'4in. . . . .	...	600	Knots 6'0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Héroïne</i> . . .	1863	5,900	6	8 9'4 in.; 3 7'4in.; 4 5'5in. . .	...	3,318	13'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Thétis</i> . . .	1867	3,910	6	6 7'4in.; 4 5'5in. . . . .	...	1,700	12'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Octan</i> . . .	1868	7,810	8	4 10'6in.; 4 9'4in.; 8 5'5in.; 3 Q.F.	4	4,000	11'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Marengo</i> . . .	1869	7,860	8	4 10'6in.; 4 9'4in.; 7 5'5in. . .	4	4,000	12'8
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Suffren</i> (3) . . .	1870	7,800	8	4 10'6in.; 4 9'4in.; 6 5'5in. . .	4	4,200	14'0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Bélier</i> . . .	1870	3,590	8½	2 9'4in.	2	1,800	12'0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Bouledogue</i> . . .	1872	3,510	8½	Ditto	2	1,800	12'0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Friedland</i> (3) . . .	1873	8,990	9	8 10'6in.; 8 5'5in.	4	4,500	13'0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Richelieu</i> (3) . . .	1873	9,130	8½	6 10'6in.; 5 9'4in.; 6 5'5in. . .	4	4,000	13'0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Tonnerre</i> . . .	1875	5,820	13	2 10'6in.; 4 1'8in. Q.F. . . .	2	3,600	12'9
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Colbert</i> (2) . . .	1875	8,920	8½	8 10'6in.; 2 9'4in.; 6 5'5in. 2 Q.F.	4	5,000	14'4
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Trident</i> (2) . . .	1876	8,900	8½	Ditto, ditto	6	5,000	14'1
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Redoutable</i> (2) . . .	1876	9,300	14	8 10'6in.; 6 5'5in.; 2 Q.F. . .	4	6,200	14'8
<i>t.</i>	<i>Tempête</i> . . .	1876	4,870	13	2 10'6in.; 4 1'8in. Q.F. . . .	2	2,000	12'0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Fulminant</i> (2) . . .	1877	5,820	13	2 10'6in.; 4 1'8in. Q.F. . . .	2	4 000	13'0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Vengeur</i> . . .	1878	4,710	13	2 13'3in.; 4 1'8in. Q.F. . . .	2	2,000	10'9
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Amiral Duperré</i> (2) . . .	1879	11,070	22	4 13'3in.; 1 6'2in.; 14 5'5in.; 2 Q.F.	4	7,000	15'0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Dévastation</i> (2) . . .	1879	10,580	15	4 12'5in.; 4 10'6in.; 6 5'5in.; 2 Q.F.	4	8,300	15'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Tonnant</i> . . .	1880	5,090	18	2 13'3in. . . . .	...	2,000	11'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Terrible</i> (2) . . .	1881	7,770	20	2 16'5in.; 8 3'9in. and 2 1'8in. Q.F.	5	6,500	14'5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Courbet</i> (1) . . .	1882	10,520	15	4 12'5in.; 4 10'6in.; 6 5'5in.; 2 Q.F.	5	8,000	15'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Amiral Baudin</i> (1) . . .	1883	11,900	22	3 14'5in. (75-ton); and 4 6'2in., 8 5'5in., and 9 1'8in. Q.F.	4	8,800	15'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Indomptable</i> (1) . . .	1883	7,590	20	2 16'5in.; 8 3'9in. and 2 1'8in. in Q.F.	5	6,500	14'5

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejections	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
<i>bar.</i>	Furieux (2)	1883	5,780	20	2 13·3in; 5 Q.F.	2	4,600	Knots 14·
<i>bar.</i>	Caïman (1)	1885	7,640	20	2 16·5in.; 8 3·9in. and 2 1·8in. Q.F.	...	6,500	15·0
<i>bar.</i>	Requin (1)	1885	7,740	20	Ditto, ditto	5	6,500	15·0
<i>bar.</i>	Formidable (1)	1885	11,910	22	3 14·5in (75-ton); 4 6·2in. and 5 smaller Q.F.	5	9,600	15·0
<i>t.</i>	Hoche (1)	1886	10,650	18	2 13·3in.; 2 10·6in.; 18 5·5in.; 8 Q.F.	4	11,000	17·0
<i>t.</i>	Neptune (1)	1887	10,620	18	4 13·3in.; 17 5·5in. and 14 smaller Q.F.	4	11,000	16·5
<i>t.</i>	Marceau (1)	1887	10,620	18	Ditto, ditto	4	11,000	16·5
<i>t.</i>	Magenta (1)	1889	10,610	18	Ditto, ditto	4	11,000	16·0
<i>t.</i>	Brennus (1)	1891	10,980	17½	3 13·3in.; 10 6·2in.; 12 Q.F.	5	13,500	17·5
<i>t.</i>	Bouvines (1)	1892	6,610	18	2 11·8in.; 8 3·9in. and 4 1·8in. Q.F.	2	8,000	17·0
<i>t.</i>	Valmy (1)	1892	6,590	18	Ditto, ditto	2	8,000	17·0
<i>t.</i>	Jemmapes (1)	1892	6,900	18	2 13·3in.; 8 3·9in. and 4 1·8in. Q.F.	2	8,000	16·5
<i>t.</i>	Masséna (1)	1892	11,730	18	2 11·8in.; 2 10·6in.; 8 3·9in. Q.F.	4	11,000	18·0
<i>t.</i>	Charles Martel (1)	1893	11,800	18	2 11·8in.; 2 10·6in.; 16 Q.F.	6	13,000	17·5
<i>t.</i>	Jauréguiberry (1)	1893	11,820	18	Ditto, ditto	6	13,270	18·0
<i>t.</i>	Tréhouart (1)	1893	6,610	18	2 11·8in.; 8 3·9in. and 4 1·8in. Q.F.	2	8,000	17·0
<i>t.</i>	Bouvet (1)	...	12,205	18	2 11·8in.; 2 10·6in.; 8 5·5in. and 32 smaller Q.F.	4	11,600	18·0
<i>t.</i>	Lazare Carnot (1)	...	11,820	18	2 11·8in.; 2 10·6in.; 8 5·5in. and 16 smaller Q.F.	6	13,270	18·0
<i>t.</i>	*Henri Quatre (1)	...	10,780	...	4 11·8in.; 10 5·5in. and 32 smaller Q.F.	...	14,000	18·0
<i>t.</i>	*Charlemagne (1)	...	10,780	...	Ditto, ditto	...	14,000	18·0
<i>t.</i>	*Saint Louis (1)	...	10,780	...	Ditto, ditto	...	14,000	18·0
Armoured gun- boats	<i>Fusée</i>	1884	1,410	8	1 9·4in.; 1 3·5in.	1	1,500	12·0
	<i>Flamme</i>	1884	1,120	8	Ditto, ditto	1	1,500	12·0
	<i>Grenade</i>	1885	1,090	8	Ditto, ditto	1	1,500	12·0
	<i>Achéron</i>	1885	1,720	8	1 10·6in.; 3 3·9in. and 2 smaller Q.F.	...	1,600	13·0
	<i>Cocyte</i>	1886	1,710	8	Ditto, ditto	...	1,600	13·0
	<i>Mitraille</i>	1886	1,130	8	1 9·4in.; 1 3·5in.	1	1,500	12·0
	<i>Phlégéton</i>	1890	1,790	8	1 10·6in.; 1 5·5in. and 4 smaller Q.F.	...	1,600	13·0
	<i>Styx</i>	1890	1,790	8	Ditto, ditto	...	1,600	13·0

* Programme of 1894.

The first-class cruisers *a*, in the following list, are all of 5,000 tons or more, with a sea-speed of at least 15 knots. They are deck-protected. The ships named in italics are also armoured. Certain of these are inferior in displacement, and some in speed, to the others. The older ones are admitted as first-class armoured cruisers *b*, mainly for conveying purposes, in the foregoing estimate of strength. The letters *a* and *b* in the first column have reference to these categories.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement. Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejections	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
b.	<i>La Galissonière</i>	1872	4,720	6 9·4in.; 6 5·5in.	...	2,400	14·0
b.	<i>Victorieuse</i>	1875	4,670	6 9·4in.; 1 7·4in.; 6 5·5in.	4	2,400	13·0
b.	<i>Triomphante</i>	1877	4,650	Ditto, ditto	4	2,400	13·0
b.	<i>Turenne</i>	1879	6,360	4 9·4in.; 2 7·4in.; 6 5·5in.	2	4,400	14·0
b.	<i>Bayard</i>	1880	6,010	4 9·4in.; 2 7·4in.; 6 5·5in.; 2 2·5in. Q.F.	2	4,400	12·0
b.	<i>Vauban</i>	1882	6,210	4 9·4in.; 1 7·4in.; 6 5·5in.	2	4,400	14·0
b.	<i>Duguesclin</i>	1883	6,210	4 9·4in.; 1 7·4in.; 6 5·5in.; 1 3·5in.	2	4,400	14·0
a.	<i>Tage</i>	1886	7,255	6 6·2in.; 10 5·5in.; 5 Q.F.	7	12,500	19·0
a.	<i>Cécille</i>	1887	5,790	8 6·2in.; 10 5·5in.; 5 1·8in. Q.F.	4	11,000	20·0
a.	<i>Dupuy de Lôme</i>	1890	6,600	2 7·4in.; 6 6·2in. Q.F.; 8 smaller Q.F.	4	14,000	20·0
a.	<i>Latouche-Tréville</i>	1892	4,660	2 7·4in.; 6 5·5in. and 8 smaller Q.F.	5	8,000	19·0
b.	<i>Charner</i>	1893	4,650	Ditto, ditto	5	8,000	19·0
b.	<i>Bruix</i>	...	4,650	Ditto, ditto	5	8,000	19·0
b.	<i>Chanzy</i>	...	4,650	Ditto, ditto	5	8,000	19·0
a.	<i>Pothuau</i>	...	5,200	2 7·4in.; 10·5 5in. and 24 smaller Q.F.	...	8,500	19·0
a.	<i>D'Entrecasteaux</i>	...	7,900	2 9·4in.; 12 5·5in. and 16 smaller Q.F.	...	13,500	19·0
a.	<i>Jeanne d'Arc</i>	...	8,700	Ditto, ditto	...	13,500	19·0
a.	* <i>Foudre</i>	...	5,970	8 3·9in.; 4 2·5in.; and 4 1·8in. Q.F.	6	9,000	19·5

* Torpedo transport.

Among recent French battleships the *Hoche* (10,650 tons) presents a remarkable type, distinguished by very imposing character, resulting from her colossal super-structure. Her guns are well above the water-line, and can be fought in all weathers; but, on the other hand, her great height makes her a conspicuous object. Her two 13·3 in. guns are severally fore and aft in closed revolving turrets, with a firing arc of about 260 degrees, while the two 10·6 in. guns firing both right ahead and astern, are disposed on either broadside in barbette turrets protected by shields. The 5·5 in. guns are in a protected battery, nine on each broadside. Like other French battleships, which differ in this respect from our own, the *Hoche* is protected by a complete steel belt. Her engines, of 11,000 horse-power, give her a speed of about 17 knots with forced draught. Closely analagous are the sister ships *Neptune*, *Marceau*, and *Magenta*. These have a like disposition of armament—the heaviest guns at the angle of a lozenge, but all mounted *en barbette*. The *Brennus* differs from the ships named in having her three heavy guns in closed turrets, of which one is forward of the foremost fighting mast, while the others are severally on either quarter. The fighting tops, reached by spiral staircases within the masts, as well as the superstructure, bristle with machine-guns.

The *Masséna* and *Bouvet*, in hand respectively at St. Nazaire and the Chantiers de la Loire, are still more powerful vessels, and they have this peculiarity—shared by the cruiser *Dupuy de Lôme*, the German deck-protected cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta*, and certain Italian vessels—that they have three screws, and have propelling machinery divided into three parts. The following are the dimensions of the *Bouvet*, which is a little larger than the *Masséna*—length, 382ft. 3in.; beam, 70ft. 3in.; displacement, 12,205 tons. In these ships the heavy guns are disposed, as in the *Neptune*, but the pieces of the secondary armament are also in closed turrets. The protection of the

Masséna consists of a Schneider steel belt (9½ in. to 17½ in.), 15½ in. to 15½ in. on the four large turrets, and 4 in. on the smaller turrets. Beneath the armoured deck, which is 3½ inches in extreme thickness, is a secondary splinter-proof deck. The *Charles Martel*, which is closely resembled by the *Jauréguiberry*, and the *Lazare Carnot*, is the largest vessel ever launched from a French State dockyard. She was designed by M. Huin, who is also the author of the plans of the *Hoche*, *Neptune*, *Marceau*, *Magenta*, *Brennus*, and *Bouvet*. The *Charles Martel* may be described as an elongated *Hoche*, but, in her upper works, she resembles the *Marceau*. The following are her principal characteristics:—Length 392 ft. 6 in., beam 71 ft. 2 in., stern draught 27 ft. 6 in., displacement 11,800 tons, speed 17 knots with 9,500 horse-power, and 18 knots with forced draught (13,500 horse power). The protection of the ship consists of an overall steel belt 17·71 in. thick, and further broadside plating about 4 in. thick intended to protect the armoured deck (which is 2·75 in. thick) from the direct action of high explosive shells. A gun of 11·81 in. is in the forward turret, which stands about 26 feet above the water-line, and another of the same calibre is aft, raised some 9 ft. 6 in., while amidships on either side is a gun of 10·6 in. In addition, on each broadside are four quick-firing guns of 5·5 in. in turrets, protected by 3·93 in. of steel. The artillery is completed by four quick-firing pieces of 2·55 in., and twenty Hotchkiss guns of 21·85 in., and 1·45 in. placed in the tops and on the superstructure. The whole of the artillery will be of types subsequent to the year 1887. In general aspect the *Charles Martel* is high at the bows, but has low freeboard at the stern. The *Jauréguiberry*, designed by M. Lagane, is a most interesting vessel. All her guns are worked either by hand or by electricity. This last innovation was suggested by the Chilean *Capitan Prat*. Eight of her secondary guns are coupled in closed turrets; and in the three battleships of the Programme of 1894 this disposition is made for the heavy guns. It is usual in English battleships, but has not hitherto been adopted in France.

Of French cruisers the *Dupuy de Lôme*, which has been very unfortunate at her steam trials, presents a most interesting type. Not only has she three screws, but she is provided with what is practically a complete coat of armour, and has both an armoured and a splinter-proof deck. Her guns are well protected, and are admirably disposed for use in any direction, and are besides of great penetrating power. When this cruiser is afloat, after reboiling, she will be a most efficient fighting machine. Many of her characteristics are found in the somewhat smaller armoured, turtle-back-decked cruisers *Latouche-Tréville*, *Charner*, and their sisters, as well as the *Pothuau*, which is now in hand, and is a little larger than these. France also possesses some interesting types of deck-protected cruisers. The *Cécille* and *Tage* are swift and powerful vessels; the *D'Entrecasteaux* (7,900 tons) sheathed and coppered for distant service, will be a most efficient ship, but she is to be surpassed by the *Jeanne d'Arc*, which is to be enlarged to 8,700 tons. Of cruisers a little smaller the *Davout*, *Isly*, and *Suchet* are among the most efficient. France has recently added to her navy some very swift torpedo-boats, and is still energetically building. It may be added that her first-class boats are generally considerably larger than English boats of the same class.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of France (52,857,199 hectares) 8,397,131 hectares are under forests and 36,977,098 hectares under all kinds of crops, fallow, and grasses. The following tables show the area under the leading crops and the production for four years:—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	—	1889	1890	1891	1892
<i>Corn Crops :</i>	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	<i>Corn Crops :</i>	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres
Wheat and Spelt .	7,088,968	7,061,739	5,759,599	6,986,628	Wheat and Spelt .	108,319,771	116,915,880	77,265,828	109,537,907
Barley	873,499	877,527	1,223,160	916,112	Barley	15,805,530	17,157,270	25,420,447	16,248,516
Oats	3,753,549	3,780,727	4,242,704	3,812,852	Oats	85,259,511	93,635,298	106,145,172	83,991,354
Rye	1,599,496	1,588,632	1,498,570	1,541,836	Rye	23,126,806	24,170,317	21,588,914	23,558,094
Buckwheat . . .	590,811	606,650	623,958	604,055	Buckwheat . . .	9,334,800	9,575,515	10,393,059	9,770,022
Maize and Millet .	603,292	595,021	608,428	610,308	Maize and Millet .	9,638,594	8,964,915	9,928,395	9,972,293
Mixed Corn . . .	299,580	296,952	270,890	275,986	Mixed Corn . . .	4,560,364	4,766,053	3,698,274	4,096,922
<i>Green and other Crops :</i>					<i>Green and other Crops :</i>				
Potatoes	1,454,794	1,464,757	1,492,736	1,512,136	Potatoes	106,998,419	110,397,993	111,672,583	135,352,648
Beetroot, sugar .	236,341	238,915	260,156	253,670	Beetroot, sugar .	71,445,260	64,765,763	65,353,445	61,215,550
„ other	316,838	332,970	342,692	360,456	„ other	80,374,285	80,905,296	84,879,731	89,130,424
Colza	61,091	63,675	38,155	65,028	Colza	735,938	836,342	362,057	302,366
Flax	34,255	32,174	29,097	27,137	Flax (Seed	180,352	220,343	156,367	149,385
Hemp	53,825	51,990	51,602	44,597	Flax (Fibre	240,866	171,221	215,617	182,300
Vineyards	1,856,800	1,816,544	1,764,363	1,792,816	Hemp (Seed	189,401	371,809	199,488	157,842
Tobacco	16,264	15,448	15,407	15,467	Hemp (Fibre	394,205	170,419	328,246	294,201
Clover	1,429,952	1,050,854	1,046,392	1,120,764	Hectolitres	24,323,000	27,416,327	30,166,915	28,891,406
Meadows and Perma- nent Pasture . .	4,822,261	4,958,741	5,075,452	5,228,080	Wine	205,929	222,500	219,601	229,974
					Tobacco	1,051,243	43,980,589	43,340,869	37,122,135
					Clover	16,077,581	164,257,090	158,843,128	126,956,838
					Hay				

In 1888 and 1889 lucern and sainfoin are included in clover.

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows for the last 10 years (the wine compared with 1875) :—

Year	Hectares under Vines	Wine thousands of hectolitres	Wine Import, hectolitres	Wine Export, hectolitres	Cider, thousands of hectolitres
1875	2,246,963	82,727	272,730	3,717,590	—
1884	2,040,759	34,781	8,129,874	2,471,765	11,907
1885	1,990,586	28,536	8,183,666	2,602,773	19,955
1886	1,959,102	25,063	11,042,091	2,601,565	8,301
1887	1,944,150	24,333	12,282,286	2,401,918	13,437
1888	1,843,580	30,102	12,064,000	2,118,000	9,767
1889	1,817,787	23,224	10,470,000	2,166,000	3,701
1890	1,816,544	27,416	10,830,462	2,162,129	11,095
1891	1,764,363	30,167	12,278,376	2,149,268	9,280
1892	1,792,816	28,891	9,278,769	1,840,237	15,141
1893 ¹	1,793,299	50,070	—	—	31,609

¹ First ten months.

The value of the crop of chestnuts, walnuts, olives, cider-apples, plums, and mulberries in 1892 was estimated at 223,993,800 francs.

During the last ten years the number of farm animals in France has varied little, with the exception of sheep, which have decreased 35 per cent., and pigs, which have increased 15 per cent. On December 31, 1892, the numbers were : Horses, 2,852,632 ; cattle, 13,364,434 ; sheep, 21,504,956 ; pigs, 6,337,100 ; goats, 1,528,560.

Silk culture is carried on in 24 departments of France—most extensively in Drôme, Gard, Ardèche, and Vaucluse. About 141,500 persons are employed in this industry ; the production of cocoons in 1892 was 7,305,086 kilogrammes ; 357,978 kilogrammes of cocoons were exported, valued at 3,669,274 francs, and 65,822 kilogrammes of silkworms' eggs, valued at 5,529,048 francs.

II. MINING AND METALS.

In France there are (1890) 463 mines (out of 1,372 conceded mines) in work, with (1891) 145,500 workers. The annual yield was estimated in 1891 at 30,050,000 tons, valued at 380,300,000 francs, as against 346,400,000 francs in 1890. The quarries employed same time 113,000 workers, and their annual yield was (1890) valued at 164,000,000 francs.

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products :—

Year	Coal	Iron Ore	Pig Iron	Finished Iron	Steel
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1886	19,910,000	2,285,648	1,507,850	767,214	466,913
1887	20,288,000	2,579,000	1,610,851	774,260	525,646
1888	22,952,000	2,842,000	1,633,349	816,973	517,294
1889	23,851,912	3,070,389	1,733,964	808,724	529,302
1890	26,083,000 ¹	3,471,718	1,970,160	823,360	566,197
1891	26,025,000 ¹	—	1,897,000	833,000	638,000

¹ Including lignite.

III. MANUFACTURES.

Textile Industries.—The culture of flax and hemp being on the decrease in France, there were imported in 1891, 186,831 quintals of hemp, 707,280 quintals of flax, and 642,422 quintals of jute. The three industries taken together employed in 1886, 365 establishments (spindles, machine looms, and hand looms).

For the woollen, cotton, and silk industries the official figures for 1887 are as follows :—

—	Woollens	Cottons	Silks
Works	—	—	1,256
Number of mills	1,987	895	1,016
Operatives	109,372	121,543	103,819
Horse-power	40,466	63,112	23,777
Spindles	3,151,871	5,039,263	1,109,466
Power looms	44,682	72,784	51,399
Hand looms	25,399	28,213	44,257

The value of imports and exports of cotton in millions of francs appears as follows :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth
1877-86	38·0	67·9	2·4	83·8
1888	25·8	41·0	2·7	106·2
1889	29·0	41·3	3·1	116·2
1890	31·2	41·0	3·0	110·4
1891	29·6	44·8	3·2	101·2
1892	22·5	38·6	2·8	95·2

The annual production of cocoons has been as follows in kilogrammes : In 1886, 8,269,862 ; 1887, 8,575,673 ; 1888, 9,549,906 ; 1889, 7,409,830 ; 1890, 7,799,423 ; 1891, 6,883,587.

The values of the yearly imports and exports of woollens and silks in millions of francs are seen from the subjoined table :—

Years	Woollens				Silks	
	Imports		Exports		Imports	Exports
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Cloth	Cloth
1877-86	17·0	77·3	38·1	349·0	40·9	251·0
1888	14·1	65·2	37·2	323·4	50·5	223·2
1889	12·9	67·8	55·5	364·4	58·1	260·8
1890	10·2	66·9	34·7	361·3	63·9	273·9
1891	14·1	74·9	22·3	327·0	68·7	245·7
1892	12·1	55·9	20·7	328·5	62·2	249·2

Sugar.—In 1891-92 there were 368 sugar works (including 1 distillery), employing altogether 49,386 operatives (3,158 children), and 48,685 horse-power. The yield of sugar during the last 12 years (expressed in thousands of kilogrammes of refined sugar) was :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1880-81	331,000	1883-84	474,000	1886-87	506,000	1889-90	699,366
1881-82	393,000	1884-85	318,000	1887-88	400,000	1890-91	615,242
1882-83	423,000	1885-86	309,000	1888-89	412,524	1891-92	577,821

IV. FISHERIES.

In 1890 the number of boats engaged in the French fishing was 25,043 of 196,215 tons ; of which 365 of 47,658 tons were engaged in the cod fisheries. The number of fishermen on board was 88,890, and of those on shore 57,741. The total value of the fish caught was 107,563,446 francs.

In 1892, in the cod fishing, 530 boats were employed, and the weight of 363,320 metric quintals was caught. In the herring fishing there were employed 594 vessels of 20,412 tons, with 7,175 men, and the weight caught amounted to 505,603 metric quintals.

Commerce.

In its registration of foreign trade, the French administration distinguishes between General Trade, which includes all goods entering or leaving France (from and to foreign countries and colonies), and the Special Trade, which includes only those imported goods which are intended, or are supposed to be intended, for home use and those exported goods which are of French origin. The value of each appears as follows :—

Years	General Commerce		Special Commerce	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs
Average 1883-87	5,223	4,244	4,294	3,254
1888	5,187	4,298	4,107	3,246
1889	5,320	4,803	4,317	3,704
1890	5,452	4,840	4,437	3,753
1891	5,938	4,730	4,768	3,570
1892	5,136	4,551	4,188	3,461

The chief subdivisions of the special trade during the last five years are seen from the following table, in millions of francs :—

—	Imports					Exports				
	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Food products .	1,507	1,441	1,445	1,653	1,400	727	837	855	809	759
Raw .	2,021	2,262	2,342	2,419	2,173	813	941	899	885	823
Manufactured goods	579	613	650	696	615	1,707	1,926	1,999	1,926	1,879
Total .	4,107	4,317	4,437	4,768	4,188	3,247	3,704	3,753	3,570	3,461

The chief articles of import for home use and exports of home produce for the same years are seen from the following in millions of francs :—

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
<i>Imports :—</i>					
Wine	438	384	350	401	305
Raw wool	329	371	337	340	319
Cereals	375	366	364	532	487
Raw silk	192	292	240	249	258
Raw cotton	158	203	206	204	207
Timber and wood	166	173	158	251	104
Hides and furs	135	180	211	215	147
Oil seeds	146	155	192	200	154
Coffee	131	145	156	149	145
Coal and coke	143	212	248	190	185
Ores	34	36	43	44	64
Cattle	78	86	69	60	55
Sugar, foreign and colonial	78	65	46	55	60
Textiles, woollen	65	68	67	75	56
„ silks	50	58	64	69	62
„ cotton	41	41	41	45	39
Flax	69	57	58	49	62
<i>Exports :—</i>					
Textiles, woollen	323	364	361	327	329
„ silk	223	261	274	246	249
„ cotton	106	116	110	101	96
Wine	242	251	269	246	214
Raw silk and yarn	117	139	125	109	132
Raw wool and yarn	131	169	121	109	120
Small ware	129	145	155	152	157
Leather goods	135	135	146	139	112
Leather	92	108	112	107	114
Linen and cloth	87	103	125	133	130
Metal goods, tools	71	85	89	89	82
Cheese and butter	91	112	118	92	88
Spirits	65	67	71	75	66
Sugar, refined	48	68	62	50	55
Skins and furs	63	68	76	79	74
Chemical produce	46	49	50	52	59

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in millions of francs :—

	1889	1890	1891	1892		1889	1890	1891	1892
<i>Imports from :</i>					<i>Exports to :</i>				
United Kingdom	538	627	589	530	United Kingdom	996	1,026	1,013	1,027
Belgium	475	500	487	388	Belgium	571	538	500	502
Spain	355	354	412	277	Germany	342	342	364	355
United States	307	317	486	534	United States	273	329	248	240
Germany	338	351	367	337	Switzerland	230	243	235	227
Italy	134	122	124	132	Italy	144	150	126	133
British India	186	210	250	201	Spain	194	153	181	135
Argentine Republic	219	210	198	177	Argentine Republic	170	103	52	62
Russia	210	195	212	166	Algeria	179	195	207	190
Algeria	201	208	187	195					

According to value of the general imports and exports, their distribution appears from the following, in millions of francs :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892
<i>Imports :—</i>				
By sea : French ships .	1,606	1,576	1,658	1,550
Foreign . .	2,064	2,246	2,640 .	2,148
Total by sea . .	3,670	3,822	4,298	3,698
,, land . .	1,650	1,631	1,640	1,438
<i>Exports :—</i>				
By sea : French ships .	1,780	1,794	1,740	1,741
,, Foreign . .	1,466	1,513	1,466	1,360
Total by sea . .	3,246	3,307	3,206	3,101
,, land . .	1,557	1,534	1,525	1,450

The share of the principal French ports and Customs House in the general trade of 1892 was as follows—imports and exports combined—in millions of francs :—

Marseilles . .	1,948	Dunkerque . .	531	Dieppe . .	194
Le Havre . .	1,617	Boulogne . .	444	Belfort, P.C. .	169
Paris . .	744	Rouen . .	246	Cette . .	165
Bordeaux . .	630	Calais . .	194	St. Nazaire . .	151

The imports and exports of coin and bullion were as follows in 1892 :—

—	Gold	Silver	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports . . .	387,596,197	120,027,735	507,623,932
Exports . . .	111,167,764	102,084,487	213,252,251

The transit trade in 1892 reached the value of 546 million francs.

The subjoined statement shows, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the imports into the United Kingdom from France, and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to France, in the years indicated :—

—	1881	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from France . .	39,984,187	38,855,296	45,780,227	44,828,148	44,777,460	43,519,130
Exports of British produce to France	16,970,025	14,810,598	14,551,294	16,567,927	16,429,665	14,686,894

The total exports to France from the United Kingdom amounted to 24,232,815*l.* in 1888 ; 22,232,605*l.* in 1889 ; 24,710,803 in 1890 ; 24,336,676*l.* in 1891 ; 21,337,350*l.* in 1892.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles imported into the United Kingdom from France in each of the last four years :—

Staple Imports into U. K.	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£
Silk manufactures . . .	7,178,021	7,147,067	7,214,266	7,447,481
Woollen „ . . .	6,418,345	6,025,578	5,831,761	5,602,296
Butter	3,073,473	2,847,144	3,038,063	3,027,648
Wine	3,122,076	3,240,167	3,253,747	2,859,897
Sugar, refined	2,489,278	2,185,822	1,774,854	1,512,078
Leather and manufactures	1,893,270	1,790,724	1,581,672	1,560,396
Eggs	1,181,345	1,270,092	1,259,009	1,437,203
Brandy	1,276,674	1,340,684	1,359,593	1,291,554

These eight articles constitute about two-thirds of the total imports from France into the United Kingdom. The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1892 was 5,760,567 gallons, being 33·2 per cent. of the total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom.

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles of British produce exported from the United Kingdom to France in each of the last four years :—

Staple Exports from U. K.	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures and yarn	3,326,462	3,037,176	2,934,552	2,631,691
Metals (chiefly iron and copper)	946,894	1,764,931	1,320,609	1,519,835
Coals	1,896,210	2,987,664	2,972,112	2,719,915
Cotton manufactures and yarn	1,213,215	1,321,126	1,680,820	1,195,230
Machinery	1,011,560	1,295,708	1,618,095	1,054,469
Chemicals	525,029	723,710	482,347	387,587

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1892, the French mercantile navy consisted of 14,117 sailing vessels, of 407,044 tons, and with crews 68,570, 1,161 steamers of 498,562 tons, and crews numbering 14,460. Of the sailing vessels 218 of 25,571 tons were engaged in the European seas, and 306 of 142,321 tons in ocean navigation ; of the steamers 240 of 168,608 tons were engaged in European seas, and 173 of 283,174 tons in ocean navigation. The rest were employed in the coasting trade, in port service, or in the fisheries.

Of the sailing vessels and steamers 12,483 were not over 50 tons.

The following table shows the navigation at French ports in 1891 and 1892 :—

Entered	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1891						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	52,361	5,129,254	15,337	987,324	67,698	6,116,578
Foreign trade ¹	8,730	4,587,437	623	116,381	9,353	4,703,818
Total French .	61,091	9,716,691	15,960	1,103,705	77,051	10,820,396
Foreign vessels .	20,240	10,421,707	2,563	475,082	22,803	10,896,789
Total .	81,331	20,138,398	18,523	1,578,787	99,854	21,717,185
1892						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	50,323	5,420,875	13,342	921,503	63,665	6,342,378
Foreign trade ¹	8,164	4,323,588	729	133,286	8,893	4,456,874
Total French .	58,487	9,744,463	14,071	1,054,789	72,558	10,799,252
Foreign vessels .	17,568	8,837,473	2,875	535,383	20,443	9,372,856
Total .	76,055	18,581,936	16,946	1,590,172	93,001	20,172,108
Cleared						
1891						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	52,361	5,129,254	15,337	987,324	67,698	6,116,578
Foreign trade ¹	8,340	4,461,511	1,636	538,862	9,976	5,000,373
Total French .	60,701	9,590,765	16,973	1,526,186	77,674	11,116,591
Foreign vessels .	14,263	5,664,830	8,838	5,337,066	23,101	11,001,896
Total .	74,964	15,255,595	25,811	6,863,252	100,775	22,118,847
1892						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	50,323	5,420,875	13,342	921,503	63,665	6,342,378
Foreign trade ¹	7,893	4,131,762	1,478	533,243	9,371	4,665,005
Total French .	58,216	9,552,637	14,820	1,454,746	73,036	11,007,383
Foreign vessels .	13,315	4,989,253	7,761	4,636,536	21,076	9,625,789
Total .	71,531	14,541,890	22,581	6,091,282	94,112	20,633,172

¹ Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

In 1893 there were in France 38,072,271 kilomètrés of national roads.

Navigable rivers, 8,877 kilomètrés; actually navigated (1893), 7,522 kilomètrés; canals, 4,805 kilomètrés.

The navigation on the rivers and canals is on a steady increase, as seen from the following figures of yearly traffic (in millions of metric tons):—

Year	Canals	Rivers	Total
1879	1,104	919	2,023
1887	1,707	1,366	3,073
1888	1,751	1,428	3,180
1889	1,789	1,448	3,238
1890	1,900	1,316	3,216
1891	2,000	1,537	3,537
1892	2,083	1,526	3,609

By a law passed June 11, 1842, the work of constructing railways was left mainly to private companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted in their operations, by the State; which, moreover, also constructs and partly works railways on its own account.

The French railways grew from 9,086 kilomètrés in 1860 to 34,791 kilomètrés in 1893, of which 2,728 kilomètrés belonged to the State, besides 3,150 of local interest.

The gross receipts, expenditure, and net revenue of the French railways are given in the following table, in millions of francs:—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Net Revenue
1875	848·1	425·9	422·2
1880	1,034·9	515·6	519·0
1885	1,044·3	568·5	475·8
1889	1,144·4	588·8	555·6
1890	1,127·6	—	—
1891	1,163·8	—	—
1892	1,137·8	—	—
1893	1,159·5	—	—

The number of passengers in 1889 was 244,164,701; the weight of the goods carried was 87,043,706 tons (89,100,000 tons in 1883).

On 31 December, 1892, the length of tramways worked was: for goods and passengers, 868 kilomètrés; for passengers only, 696 kilomètrés; total, 1,564 kilomètrés.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

On January 1, 1891, France and Algeria had 7,449 post-offices, besides 88 movable offices, and 58,464 letter-boxes. The postal and telegraph receipts for France alone in 1891 amounted to 197,837,606 francs, and expenditure to 143,045,846 francs. The number of letters, &c., carried in 1891 was:—

	Internal	International	Total
	(1,000's)	(1,000's)	(1,000's)
Letters	608,804	130,387	739,191
Registered letters, &c.	20,445	3,327	23,772
Post-cards	41,310	3,935	45,245
Printed matter, samples, &c.	878,558	115,033	993,591
Total	1 549,117	252,682	1,801,799

The total length of the telegraphic lines on January 1, 1893, was 59,693 miles, with 197,622 miles of wire. There were 10,589 telegraph offices, and in 1892 there were despatched 45,328,888 telegrams, of which 33,439,947 were internal, 5,306,337 international, 1,571,168 in transit, and 5,011,436 were official. There are 237 miles of pneumatic tubes in Paris. The number of subscribers to the telephonic systems in 1890 was 11,439, and 152,538 inter-urban conversations were held.

Money and Credit.

The total amount of coin put into circulation by France from 1795 till January 31, 1893, was 8,831,462,370 francs gold, and 5,534,675,124 francs silver. The French money coined in 1892 amounted to 4,714,120 francs, of which 200,000 francs was bronze. The proportion of silver coin of each of the members of the Latin Union in circulation in France is indicated by the results of an inquiry made on September 14, 1893, by the Government offices, the railway companies, the banks of France and Algeria, and other banking companies. The total nominal value of the silver coin examined was 6,043,967 francs, and it was found that 58·9 per cent. was French, 28·8 per cent. Italian, 6·5 per cent. Belgian, 4·0 per cent. Swiss, and 1·8 per cent. Greek.

The statistics of private banking are too unsatisfactory to be given.

The private savings-banks numbered 544 (with 1,074 branch offices) in January, 1891; and on December 31, 1893, the number of depositors was 6,173,054, to the value of 3,143,370,267 francs, thus giving an average of 509 francs for each account. The postal savings-banks, introduced in 1881, had, December 31, 1893, 2,095,622 accounts, to the value of 607,871,925 francs, thus showing an average of 285 francs per account.

The Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monopoly of emitting bank notes. Its capital is estimated at 182,500,000 francs.

The situation of the bank on September 30, 1893, was :—

Cash :	1,000 francs	1,000 francs
Gold	1,695,800	
Silver	1,270,500	
		2,966,300
Notes to bearer in circulation		3,467,800
Accounts current and deposits		363,700
Portfolio : French and foreign paper		526,200
Advances on mortgage		297,800
Treasury account, current and deposits		114,600

The nominal value of the money coined in France during the last five years has been :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1889	17,477,800	370	200,000	17,678,170
1890	20,602,800	—	200,000	20,802,800
1891	17,422,020	—	200,000	17,622,020
1892	4,514,120	—	200,000	4,714,120
1893	50,943,360	—	200,000	51,143,360
	110,960,100	370	1,000,000	111,960,470

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The Monetary Union between France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, was formed in 1865, and was joined by Greece in 1868. The convention was renewed in 1878, 1885, and 1890, and unless again renewed, will end in 1895.

The countries in the Union have their gold and silver coins of the same weight and fineness, and each in its public offices, accepts payment in the coin, gold or (with the limitation stated below) silver of the others. When the term of the convention expires, each may return to each of the others the silver money which it has received from them respectively ; and must accept its own silver coin in return, or if the supply of this is insufficient, be repaid in gold.

The coinage system of the Latin Monetary Union is followed also in Finland, Roumania, Servia, Spain, and, partially, in several of the South American Republics.

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* is of the value of 9½*d.* or 25·225 francs to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10, and 5 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6·4516 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 5·80645 grammes of fine gold.

Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces. The 5-franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes ·835 fine, and contains 4·175 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces.

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically 15½ to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5-franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

<i>Gramme</i>	.	.	=	15·43 gr. tr.
<i>Kilogramme</i>	.	.	=	2·205 lbs. av.
<i>Quintal Métrique</i>	=	220½	„ „	
<i>Tonneau</i>	.	.	=	2,205 lbs.
<i>Litre, Liquid</i>	.	.	=	1·76 pint.
<i>Hectolitre</i>	(Liquid	.	=	22 gallons.
	(Dry	.	=	2·75 bushels.

<i>Mètre</i>	.	.	=	39·37 inches.
<i>Kilomètre</i>	.	.	=	·621 mile.
<i>Mètre Cube</i>	}	.	=	35·31 cubic ft.
<i>Stère</i>		.	=	
<i>Hectare</i>	.	.	=	2·47 acres.
<i>Kilomètre Carré.</i>	.	.	=	·386 sq. mile.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—M. Decrais ; December, 1893.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

Secretary.—Comte de St. Genys.

Attaché.—E. Pelletier.

Military Attaché.—Count du Pontavice de Heussey.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Le Clerc.

Secretary Archivist.—J. Knecht.

There are French Consular representatives at—

London, C.G.	Southampton, V.C.	Mandalay, C.
Cardiff, C.	Bombay, C.	Melbourne, C.
Dublin, C.	Calcutta, C.G.	Mauritius, C.
Edinburgh, C.	Cape Town, C.	Quebec, C.G.
Glasgow, C.	Cyprus, C.	Singapore, C.
Liverpool, C.	Gibraltar, C.	Sydney, C.
Manchester, V.C.	Hong Kong, C.	Wellington(N.Z.), V.C.
Newcastle, C.	Malta, C.	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., &c. ; Governor-General of Canada 1872-78 ; Ambassador to Russia 1879-81 ; to Turkey 1881-84 ; Governor-General of India 1884-88 ; Ambassador to Italy 1888-92. Appointed Ambassador to France, December 15, 1891.

Secretary.—E. Constantine Phipps.

Military Attaché.—Colonel the Hon. Reginald A. J. Talbot, C.B.

Naval Attaché.—G. le Clerc Egerton, R.N.

Commercial Attaché for Europe (except Russia).—Sir Joseph A. Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

There are British Consular representatives at—

Paris, C.	Cayenne, C.	Nantes, C.
Ajaccio, C.	Cherbourg, C.	New Caledonia, C.
Algiers, C.G.	Dunkirk	Nice, C.
Bordeaux, C.	Havre, C.G.	Réunion, C.
Brest, C.	Marseilles, C.	Saigon, C.
Calais, C.	Martinique, C.	Tahiti, C.

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ANDORRA.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles and a population of about 6,000. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by four heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndic to preside; the executive power is

vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two vicars or priests. France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a vicar and a civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonial possessions and protectorates of France (including Algeria), dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of countries under protection and spheres of influence, a total area of 2,405,000 square miles. Not reckoned as a colony is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other colonial possessions, being looked upon as a part of France. Algeria, as well as all the colonies proper, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. The estimated area and population of the various colonies and countries under protection, together with the date of their first settlement or acquisition, is shown in the subjoined table (on page 507), compiled from the latest official returns.

In 1890 the trade of the colonies was :—

Colonies	Trade with France		Trade with French Colonies		Trade with Foreign Countries		Total Trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Cochin-China }	16,715	2,319	170	3	43,364	54,673	60,248	56,995
Indo-China }	772	11,352	20	161	3,845	5,587	4,638	17,099
French India	160	1,475	60	42	341	46	562	1,563
Mayotte	298	505	45	41	1,682	1,554	2,025	1,900
Nossi Bé	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ste. Marie	9,921	1,519	227	324	20,166	1,433	30,314	17,276
Réunion	4,777	1,349	—	—	6,313	5,792	11,090	7,141
New Caledonia	1,129	305	—	3	2,744	3,200	3,873	3,507
Tahiti	3,069	2,440	—	—	4,262	5,185	7,331	7,625
Guinea & Congo	5,823	10,247	96	234	9,272	2,035	15,191	12,517
Senegal	4,071	3,999	112	22	3,706	288	7,890	4,309
Guiana	10,658	21,920	1,357	250	18,247	1,180	30,261	23,350
Martinique	39,656	20,572	1,136	279	12,457	518	23,249	21,370
Guadeloupe	3,835	9,043	69	2,179	10,196	6,113	14,100	17,335
St. Pierre and } Miquelon }								
Total	70,884	180,846	3,292	3,538	136,595	87,604	210,772	191,988

The special trade of France with French Colonies in 1892 amounted to 140,230,156 francs for imports, and 85,269,283 francs for exports. Including Algeria and Tunis, the total amount of imports was 358,391,056 francs, and of exports 295,604,255 francs.

I. COLONIES.		Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia :—</i>				
French India		1679	203	283,053
Cochin-China		1861	23,000	1,876,639
Tonquin		1884	34,700	12,000,000
Siam		1893	80,000	3,000,000
Total of Asia			137,903	17,159,692
<i>In Africa :—</i>				
Algeria		1830	184,474	4,124,732
Senegal and Rivières du Sud	}	1637	386,000	5,048,000
French Soudan and Niger		1880–90		
Gaboon and Guinea Coast		1843		
Congo Region		1884	258,620	5,000,000
Réunion		1649	1,000	167,847
Mayotte		1843	143	8,708
Nossi-Bé		1841	113	7,700
Ste. Marie		1643	64	7,667
Obock		1864	46,320	200,000
Total of Africa			876,734	14,564,654
<i>In America :—</i>				
Guiana, or Cayenne		1626	46,850	29,650
Guadeloupe and Dependencies		1634	720	165,761
Martinique		1635	380	175,863
St. Pierre and Miquelon		1635	90	5,929
Total of America			48,040	377,203
<i>In Oceania :—</i>				
New Caledonia		1854	7,700	62,752
Marquesas Islands		1841	480	5,145
Tahiti and Moorea		1880	455	11,181
Raiatea		1888	—	—
Tubuai and Raivavae		1881	80	881
Tuamotu and Gambier Islands		1881	390	6,536
Wallis Islands		1887	60	3,500
Total of Oceania			9,165	92,995
Total of colonies (with Algeria)			1,071,843	32,194,544
II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.				
Tunis		1881	45,000	1,500,000
Madagascar		1887	228,500	3,500,000
Annam		1884	106,250	5,000,900
Cambodia		1862	32,390	1,500,000
Comoro Isles		1886	800	47,000
Sahara Region		1890–91	1,000,000	—
Total, protected countries			1,412,940	14,547,000
Total, colonies and protected countries			2,484,783	43,741,544

In the budget for 1894 the expenditure for the Colonial Service, exclusive of Algeria and Cambodia, was estimated at 73,483,355 francs, while the contribution of the colonies to the civil and military expenditure which they occasion and to the general charges of the state was fixed at 145,000 francs. In addition, the Marine Budget has to bear certain colonial expenses, while each colony has a large budget of its own, insufficient to meet the colonial expenses.

The only possessions of commercial importance, besides Algeria and Tunis, are Cochin-China, the islands of Réunion and Madagascar on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies. The exports from and imports to French colonies are seen from the table on page 506 ; where more recent statistics are available they are given under separate heads.

The total imports from French colonies and dependencies (exclusive of Algeria and Tunis) into Great Britain amounted in 1892 to 50,768*l.*, and the exports from Great Britain to these possessions to 719,296*l.*

The following are more detailed notices of the colonies, dependencies, and spheres of influence, arranged under ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, and AUSTRALASIA and OCEANIA.

ASIA.

FRENCH INDIA.

The French possessions in India, as established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, consist of five separate towns, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 200 square miles), and had on December 31, 1888, the following estimated populations :—

*Pondichery . . . 41,253	Nédoukadou . . . 33,487	La Grande Aldée 23,260
*Karikal . . . 34,719	*Shandernagar . . . 25,395	*Mahé . . . 8,349
Oulgaret . . . 46,529	Bahour . . . 27,129	*Yanaon . . . 4,199
Villenour . . . 35,983		

Total, 280,303.

Of this total less than 1,000 are Europeans. The colonies are divided into five *dépendances*, the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table, and ten communes, having municipal institutions. The Governor of the colony resides at Pondichery. The colony is represented by one senator and one deputy. Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1893) 2,046,944 francs ; expenditure of France (budget of 1894), 337,726 francs ; debt 300,000 francs. The chief exports from Pondichery are oil seeds. The imports in 1890 amounted to 4,637,956 francs (771,991 francs from France), and total exports, 17,099,046 francs (11,351,528 francs to France). At the ports of Pondichery, Karikal, and Mahé in 1890 659 vessels of 559,302 tons entered and 659 of 576,179 tons cleared. In 1891 there were 5 post offices, through which 76,225 letters, &c., passed.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Under this designation the French dependencies of Cochin-China, Tonquin, Annam, and Cambodia have, to a certain extent, been incorporated. There is a Superior Council of Indo-China, which fixes the budget of Cochin-China, and advises as to the budgets of Annam, Tonquin, and Cambodia.

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union ; the external trade of the Union reached in 1890 60,248,460 francs for imports, and 56,995,119 francs for exports ; in 1891, imports, 67,034,567 francs ; exports, 68,647,791 francs. Of the total foreign trade in 1891, 24 per cent, was with France.

ANNAM.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. Prince Bun Can was proclaimed King on January 31, 1889, under the title of Tham Thai. The ports of Turane, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the former has been conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel of Hué, the capital (population 30,000). Annamite functionaries administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of Annam proper is about 27,020 square miles, and of the territory more or less dependent, about 19,300 square miles. Population estimated at 2,000,000 by some, and at 5,000,000 by others; the latter being considered the more probable. It is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. There are 420,000 Roman Catholics. There are 23,230 soldiers, of whom 11,830 are natives. A French company has (1891) been formed for working coal mines at Turane. Chief productions besides cereals are cinnamon bark, cotton, sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, and seeds. Imports (1891) 4,261,388 francs; exports, 8,652,428 francs. The chief imports are rice, cotton, yarn, cottons, opium, and paper; all from China and Japan.

CAMBODIA.

Area, 38,600 square miles; population from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000, consisting of several indigenous races, 30,000 Malays, 100,000 Chinese and Annamites. The country is under King Norodom, who recognised the French protectorate in 1863, and it is divided into 32 arrondissements. The two chief towns are Pnom-Penh (population 30,000), the capital of the territory, and Kampot, its only seaport. Revenue, 1888, 3,275,000 francs; expenditure, 3,059,236 francs. French troops, 300. The chief culture is rice, betel, tobacco, indigo, sugar tree, and silk tree. Imports (1891) 1,161,219 francs; exports, 310,735 francs. Salt fish, cotton, beans, tobacco, rice. The trade statistics are included in those of Indo-China. The imports comprise salt, wine, tea, textiles, arms, and pottery.

COCHIN-CHINA.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 23,082 square miles. The whole is divided into 4 provinces, Saigon, Mytho, Vinh-Long, and Bassac; and these into 21 arrondissements. The colony is represented by one deputy. The total population in 1891 was estimated at 2,034,453 consisting chiefly of Annamites, but including Cambodians, Chinese, Malays and Malabarians. The French population is under 3,000. There were 628 schools, with 115 European and 1,183 native teachers, and 25,397 pupils. The Catholic population numbered 5,800, and the Buddhists, 1,688,270. There were 1,830 French troops, and about 2,800 Annamite soldiers. Of the total area about one-sixth (or 995,933 hectares) is cultivated. The chief crop is rice—9,366,000 piculs in 1892, exported mostly to China, Europe, and Singapore. Cotton, hides, fish, pepper, copra are also articles of export. In 1887 the colony had 143,270 oxen and buffaloes. Narrow gauge tramway lines are in operation in Saigon and its neighbourhood, and concessions have been granted for their extension. Imports in 1892, 38,255,664 francs; exports 81,464,560 francs. At Saigon in 1892 there entered 402 vessels of 466,451 tons (140 of 171,129 tons British, and 151 of 149,864 tons German), exclusive of the Messageries Maritimes. There are in the colony 51 miles of railway, and 1,840 miles of telegraph line, with 73 telegraph offices. Telegrams (1892) 197,692. At Saigon there are 5 banks or bank-agencies. In the local budget of 1893 the

annual revenue and expenditure balanced at 30,366,204 francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1894) 3,160,340 francs. The French budget for 1894 requires the sum of 4,700,000 francs to be paid by Cochinchina towards the military expenditure of Annam and Tonquin.

TONQUIN.

This territory, annexed to France in 1884, has an area of 34,740 square miles, and is divided into fourteen provinces, with 8,000 villages and a population estimated at 9,000,000. There are 400,000 Roman Catholics. Chief town Hanoi, an agglomeration of many villages, with a population of 150,000. Revenue (1888) of Tonquin and Annam 17,321,000 francs, expenditure, 17,034,620 francs. There were 18,555 troops in 1892, including 6,500 native soldiers. The chief crop is rice, 1,060,000 piculs in 1892, exported mostly to Hong-Kong. Other products are sugar-cane, silk tree, cotton, various fruit trees, and tobacco. There are copper and iron mines of good quality. French companies work coal mines at Hongay, near Haiphong, and at Kebao. The chief industries are silk, cotton, sugar, pepper, and oils. In 1891 the imports into Tonquin amounted to 25,159,300 francs; exports 11,828,513 francs. In 1892 the imports into Annam and Tonquin together amounted to 37,000,000 francs; exports 20,000,000 francs. The transit trade to and from Yunnan amounted to 5,000,000 and 3,200,000 francs respectively. At Haiphong in 1892 there entered (exclusive of Chinese vessels) 177 steamers and 2 sailing vessels; of these 71 were French, 57 German, and 42 Danish. The Phulang-Thuong-Langson railway, about 62 miles long, is being constructed. In Annam and Tonquin in 1891 there were 58 post offices through which 1,803,447 letters, &c., passed. Local revenue (1892), including extraordinary receipts, 8,821,743 piastres. The expenditure of France for Annam and Tonquin in the budget of 1894 was 24,450,000 francs, of which 450,000 francs was for the Tonquin submarine telegraph cable, the remainder being for the military and maritime services.

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AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government.

A civil Governor-General at present administers the government of Algeria, which is now regarded as a detached part of France rather than as a colony. A small extent of territory in the Sahara is still administered by the military authorities, represented by the Commandant of the 19th Army Corps.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Jules Cambon, appointed April, 1891.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. The Governor-General is assisted by a council, whose function is purely consultative. A Superior Council, meeting once a year, to which delegates are sent by each of the provincial general councils, is charged with the duty of discussing and voting the

colonial budget. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

Area and Population.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomad tribes who inhabit it and hold themselves unconquered. The colony is divided officially into three departments, consisting as a whole of the 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement.' The following table gives the area of each of the three departments of Algeria, according to the Census of 1891 :—

—	Area, sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Civil Dept.	Military Dept.	Total	
Algiers . .	65,929	1,275,650	192,477	1,468,127	22
Oran . .	44,616	817,450	124,616	942,066	21
Constantine .	73,929	1,543,867	170,672	1,714,539	23
Total . .	184,474	3,636,967	487,765	4,124,732	22

The total population in 1884 was 3,817,306. The Civil territory is constantly increased in area by taking in sections of the Military Territory. Of the population in 1886, 2,014,013 were males and 1,791,671 females. In 1884 the marriages among whites were 3,543, the births 15,618, and deaths 13,123, showing an excess of 2,495 births over deaths. In 1891, of the total population, there were 267,672 of French origin or naturalisation, 47,459 naturalised Jews, 3,559,687 French indigenous subjects, Moroccans 14,645, besides Tunisians, Spaniards, Italians, Anglo-Maltese, and Germans.

The population of the city of Algiers was 74,792 in 1886 ; Oran, 67,681 ; Constantine, 44,960 ; Bône, 29,640 ; Tlemçen, 28,204 ; Philippeville, 22,177 ; Blidah, 24,304 ; Sidibel-Abbès, 21,595.

Religion and Instruction.

The native population is chiefly Mussulman. The grants for religious purposes provided for in the budget of 1894 were : to Catholics 802,200 francs, Protestants 94,383 francs, Jews 25,600 francs, Mussulmans 310,430 francs ; total 1,232,613 francs.

At the Academy of Algiers in 1888 were 223 students. In 1888-89 there were 1,876 pupils at the 4 lycées of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine ; 8 communal colleges with 1,015 pupils, and one college for girls at Oran with 98 pupils ; in 1889, 958 (113 private, mostly clerical) primary schools, with 78,001 pupils ; and 154 infant schools, with 24,354 pupils. There are 76 public primary schools for the natives with 8,963 pupils (910 girls). Of the total children of school age (6-13), 611,720 receive no instruction ; of these 535,389 were Mussulmans. The budget for 1894 provided for an expenditure of 5,651,793 francs on Instruction in Algeria.

Crime.

Before the Assize Courts in 1888, 498 persons were convicted of crime ; before the correctional tribunals, 12,109 (4,236 to fines) ; before the police courts, 52,494 (45,263 to fines). For the maintenance of order there are 1,271 gendarmes, 74 police commissaires, 814 police agents, 329 *maires*, 2,603 police officials of various kinds, and 1,061 custom-house officers.

Finance.

The receipts of the Government are derived chiefly from direct taxes, customs, and monopolies. The natives pay only direct taxes. The budget for 1893 estimated the revenue at 48,855,020 francs, and the expenditure at 64,948,129 francs, the departments of Public Debt, War, and Marine being excluded from the estimates.

The revenue and expenditure according to the budget for 1894 were :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs.	Ministries :	Francs.
Direct Taxes	12,933,475	Justice	2,747,450
Customs	10,833,200	Interior	11,503,647
Other Indirect Taxes	11,528,708	Instruction, Worship, &c.	6,947,806
Monopolies	5,222,917	Agriculture	1,799,190
Domains and Forests	3,109,700	Public Works	31,081,000
Various	1,004,650	Others	690,100
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	3,658,500	Régie and Tax-collecting	14,711,736
		Repayments, &c.	985,800
Total	48,291,150	Total	70,466,729

Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the 19th Army Corps ; in time of war it can be divided into two. It consists of 53 battalions of infantry, 52 squadrons of cavalry, 16 batteries of artillery, and a due proportion of other subsidiary branches—in all about 54,000 men and 15,000 horses. The strictly local forces consist of 4 regiments of 'Zouaves,' 3 regiments of 'Tirailleurs indigènes,' 3 battalions of 'Infanterie légère d'Afrique,' and 2 foreign legions ; of these the Tirailleurs or Turcos only are native. There are also 3 regiments of Spahis, corresponding closely to the Indian irregular cavalry.

Industry.

A great part of the land of Algeria is held undivided by Arab tribes by the tenure called 'arch' or 'sabega.' Freehold property, "melk," is not common. Most of the State lands have, under various systems, been appropriated to colonists. The population engaged in agriculture in 1891 was 3,262,478, about 187,000 being Europeans. About 20,000,000 hectares are occupied by the agricultural population. The principal crops and the area cultivated in 1891 are shown in the following table :—

Crop	Quantity	Area, hectares
Wheat (metric quintals)	7,126,140	1,253,135
Barley	9,235,863	1,426,866
Potatoes	1,029,610	135,915
Other cereals	184,374	7,117
Vines (hectolitres)	4,018,969	109,459
Tobacco (1890) (kilogr.)	2,618,952	6,301
Total area cultivated		2,938,793

Alfa grass is a natural product of the country, and extensively collected. Less important agricultural industries are the cultivation of olives (6,500,000 grafted trees), flax, colza and other oil seeds, cotton, ramie and silk.

There are 3,247,692 hectares under forest, nearly one-fourth being in remote districts and unworked. Of the remainder 1,754,256 hectares belong to the State, 78,685 hectares to communes, and 468,395 hectares to private persons. Of the forest area much is so only in name, and the value of the total produce is small. In 1892 there were in Algeria 358,002 horses and mules, 259,094 camels, 1,233,051 cattle, 8,869,671 sheep, and 3,709,600 goats. The total animal stock amounted to 14,805,449, of which 14,117,025 belonged to natives.

In 1889, 2,710 persons were employed in mines; 351,800 tons of iron ore were produced, worth 2,457,190 francs; 22,336 tons of other ores (blende, galena, copper, silver), to the value of 1,426,475 francs.

Commerce.

The commerce of Algeria, like that of France, is divided into general (total imports and exports), and special (imports for home use and exports of home produce). The former was as follows, 1892 (in francs):—

—	Imports from	Exports to
France	189,639,134	200,191,040
Foreign countries and French colonies .	63,437,284	43,776,124
Total	253,076,418	243,967,164

The total special commerce was as follows for five years (in francs):—

Years	Total		Foreign Countries and French Colonies	
	Imports	Exports	Imports from	Exports to
1888	234,908,120	197,699,565	54,391,844	33,254,943
1889	237,417,000	229,789,000	58,754,000	29,229,000
1890	260,090,131	260,099,131	65,226,032	40,428,500
1891	269,021,767	222,844,445	61,929,108	36,142,062
1892	239,757,317	233,076,538	50,118,183	32,885,498

The special trade of France with Algeria, and of Algeria with various foreign countries in 1892 was:—

—	Imports from	Exports to	—	Imports from	Exports to
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
France	189,639,134	200,191,040	Morocco	7,497,250	168,342
Tunis	5,949,801	1,866,076	Turkey	629,645	39,208
Russia	426,097	1,074,555	Belgium	255,040	4,099,410
Great Britain	6,412,571	13,413,648	United States	1,352,814	2,152,334
Spain	5,184,733	2,351,671	Austria	1,927,112	280,047
Italy	1,189,786	2,151,390			

The principal imports into France in 1892 were: cereals, 38,436,213 francs; wines, 84,751,035 francs; animals, 29,040,526 francs; wool, 10,537,249 francs. The chief exports from France were: cotton goods, 25,239,134 francs; leather goods, 11,135,894 francs; metal goods, 8,988,688 francs;

haberdashery, 7,836,186 francs. The subjoined statement shows the commerce of Algeria with Great Britain and Ireland in each of the last five years.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Algeria .	636,371	658,082	890,612	673,970	674,087
Exports of British produce to Algeria	252,255	286,418	329,876	387,086	333,774

The most important articles of import into Great Britain in 1892 were :—esparto and other fibres, for making paper, of the value of 363,948*l.* (including rags) ; iron ore, of the value of 113,720*l.* ; barley, 76,546*l.* ; copper ore, 3,752*l.* ; lead ore, 15,786*l.* The British exports to Algeria consist principally of cotton fabrics and coal, the former of the value of 126,579*l.*, and the latter of 171,340*l.*, in the year 1892.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1892, 3,663 vessels, of 2,261,070 tons, entered Algerian ports from abroad, and 3,656, of 2,212,512 tons, cleared ; of the vessels entered, 2,214, of 1,401,227 tons, belonged to France, and 509, of 506,858 tons, belonged to Great Britain. There is also a very large coasting trade. On January 1, 1893, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 597 vessels, of 8,935 tons.

In 1893 there were 2,922,965 kilometres of national roads in Algeria.

In 1892 there were 1,956 English miles of railway open for traffic including the Tunisian extension of 140 miles. The total receipts in 1892 amounted to 26,445,599 francs.

The postal and telegraph revenue for 1891 was 4,022,070 francs, and the expenditure 4,060,394 francs.

In 1891 there passed through the post office, in the internal service 11,162,729 letters, post cards, &c., and 9,334,341 packets of printed matter ; and in the international service 651,942 letters and post cards, &c., and 375,940 packets of printed matter.

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted in 1890 of 4,310 miles of line and 10,000 miles of wire, with 356 offices. The 'réseau algéro-tunisien' of telegraphs is worked by a private company subventioned by the French Government.

In the savings-banks of Algeria on December 31, 1889, there were 16,971 depositors ; the amount due to whom was 4,865,593 francs, or an average of 286 francs to each.

British Consul-General for Algeria and Tunis.—Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G., residing at Algiers.

Vice-Consul at Algiers.—E. G. B. Maxse.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France only are used.

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FRENCH CONGO AND GABUN.

The French Congo and Gabun region is one continuous and connected territory. The right bank of the Congo from Brazzaville to the mouth of the Mobangi is French, and north to 4° N. along the Mobangi, and an almost straight line to the coast along the second degree embraces the Gabun. The total area is 250,000 square miles. There are twenty-seven stations established in this region, on the coast, the Congo, and other places, eleven of them being on the Ogové. The number of the native population is estimated at 6,900,000; there are 300 Europeans besides the garrison. The country is covered with extensive forests. The only exports are the natural products—caoutchouc, ivory, ebony, santal wood, palmettos, palm-oil, and gum copal. In 1890, the oils and gums exported amounted to 2,082,936 francs. According to a report in 1893 by a delegate of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce to the Congo, the exports from the colony amount to between seven and eight million francs, and the imports to about three million francs. The only roads are native footpaths. There are eight schools for boys and two for girls, with 400 pupils. Post offices, 25; letters, &c., transmitted (1891), 178,460. Local budget, 1893, 2,392,846 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1894), 1,862,270 francs.

Gold Coast Territories. See SENEGAL, &c., p. 522.

MADAGASCAR.

Reigning Sovereign.

Queen Ranavalona I. (or Rànavàlona) III., born in 1861 ; appointed successor by the late Queen Rànavàlona II., succeeded to the throne on her death, July 13, 1883 ; shortly after married the Prime Minister, Rainilaiarivõny, and was crowned November 22.

Government.

Madagascar began to be of commercial importance to Europe about the year 1810, when Radàma I. succeeded in reducing a large part of the island to the sway of the sovereigns of the Hova, the most advanced, though probably not the most numerous, of the various Malagasy races. His widow, Queen Rànavàlona I., obtained the sovereign power in 1829, and until her death, in 1861, intercourse with foreigners was discouraged. She was succeeded by Radàma II., and he by his wife Ràsohèrina, on whose death, in 1868, Rànavàlona II. obtained the throne. The present queen is great-grand-daughter of Rahèty, sister of King Andrianampònimèrina (1787-1810). At various periods, 1820, 1861, 1865, and 1868, treaties have been concluded with Great Britain, the United States, and France. By a treaty signed at Tamatave, December 12, 1885, a French Resident-General, with a small military escort, resides at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country are claimed to be regulated by France, which occupies a district around the Bay of Diego-Suarez as a colony (see p. 520). By the Anglo-French Agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain ; but the Native Government steadily refuses to recognise any protectorate by France, and will not issue any *exequatur* to foreign consuls through the French resident. The native Government retains absolute independence in all domestic legislation and control of the other tribes of the country.

The government is an absolute monarchy, modified and tempered by customs and usages having the force of law ; and during the last quarter of a century the power of the Sovereign has been gradually limited and controlled. The Sovereign is advised by her Prime Minister, who is the real source of all political power ; he is assisted by a number of ministers, who act as heads of departments—Education, Justice, the Interior, Foreign Affairs, &c.—but these are only deputies of the Prime Minister, and can originate nothing without his permission. The succession to the Crown is hereditary in the royal house, but not necessarily in direct succession ; the reigning Sovereign may designate his or her successor.

At a large number of the chief towns of the interior, and at all the ports, governors are placed by the central Government, and these are all directly responsible to the Prime Minister. The number of these governors has been greatly increased during the last two or three years. With regard to local matters, these are still much under the control of the heads of tribes, and on any important occasion public assemblies of the whole people are called together to consult. Although these have no defined authority, the opinion of the majority has a distinct weight and influence. Among the Bètsiléo and other subject tribes, the representatives of the old chiefs are still held in much honour, in almost idolatrous reverence, by the people.

Area and Population.

Madagascar, the third largest island in the world (reckoning Australia as a continent), is situated on the south-eastern side of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and

continent being 230 miles ; total length, 975 miles ; breadth at the broadest point, 358 miles.

The area of the island, with its adjacent islands, is estimated at 228,500 square miles, and the population, according to the most trustworthy estimates, at 3,500,000 ; other estimates vary from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000. No census has ever been undertaken by the native Government, and it resents any attempt to do so by foreigners. It is therefore only by vague and uncertain estimates that any idea can be formed of the population, either of the island as a whole or of that of particular districts. There are reasons for thinking that the population of Imèrina was decreasing during the sanguinary reign of Queen Rànavàlona I. (1828–1861) ; it is, however, believed that the population is now slowly increasing in consequence of the spread of education, civilisation, and Christian teaching. The female population seems in excess of the male. A number of foreign residents live on the coasts, chiefly Creoles from Mauritius and Réunion, mostly English subjects. The most powerful, intelligent, and enterprising tribe is the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island, and who have been dominant for the last fifty years. The only unsubdued territories are in the south and south-west, but steps have been taken to bring them into subjection. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry. The Hovas are estimated to number 1,000,000 ; the other races, more or less mixed, are the Sakalavas in the west, 1,000,000 ; the Bètsiléos, 600,000 ; Bàra, 200,000 ; Bètsimisaraka, 400,000 ; other southern tribes, 200,000. In the coast towns are many Arab traders, and there are besides many negroes from Africa introduced as slaves. The capital, Antanánarivo, in the interior, is estimated to have, with suburbs, a population of about 100,000. The principal port is Tamatave, on the east coast, with a population of 10,000. Mojangà, the chief port on the north-west coast, has also about 10,000 inhabitants. Slavery exists in a patriarchal form.

Religion and Education.

A large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts have been Christianised, and Christianity is acknowledged and protected by the Government. There is no State Church, although the Queen and principal officers of government are connected with the churches formed by the London Missionary Society, which comprise the vast majority of the professing Christians of the country. These are not dependent on Government except to a small extent. The system of Church polity, which has slowly developed itself, is rather a combination of Independency, Presbyterianism, and Episcopacy. No State aid is given to religion or to education, except in freeing recognised pastors and teachers from compulsory Government service. An Anglican mission works chiefly on the east coast, with a bishop and cathedral at Antanánarivo. A Roman Catholic bishop is also stationed at the capital. There are about 38 missionaries of the L.M.S. in Madagascar, 16 of the Friends' Mission, 13 of the Anglican Mission, 50 of the Norwegian Lutherans, and about 53 priests and brothers of the R.C. Mission, as well as several sisters of mercy. The L.M.S. Mission has about 750 native pastors and about 100 evangelists or native missionaries stationed in various parts of the country, many of them in quite heathen districts. There are about 450,000 Protestants, and about 50,000 Roman Catholics. Three-fifths of the Malagasy are still pagans.

Schools have been established, and education is compulsory wherever the influence of the central Government is effective. All the Missionary Societies

at work in Madagascar have colleges and high schools, the latter both for boys and girls, in all of which education is given freely, with but nominal charges for books, &c. Almost every congregation, except the smallest and weakest, has its school. The L.M.S. has also an industrial school for teaching handicrafts. Hospitals, leper asylums, and medical schools are connected with the L.M.S., Friends', Lutheran, and Anglican Missions, and there are now a number of trained native doctors and surgeons. It is estimated that there are about 1,800 schools, and about 170,000 children under instruction, but it is difficult to get the statistics of the Roman Catholic Mission.

The production of books is as yet almost entirely confined to the printing offices of the different Missionary Societies at work in the island. Each of these has a press, from which works chiefly educational and religious are constantly being issued. Excluding pamphlets and lesser publications, about 400 separate works have been issued from the various presses, with an aggregate number of 48,000 pp. Half of these are L.M.S., and a fourth Friends' publications. Six monthly magazines, three weekly newspapers, and a Government gazette at irregular intervals, comprise the periodical literature of Madagascar. The yearly issues of the L.M.S. press from 1870 to 1880 averaged 150,000 copies of various publications, and those of the Friends' press about 67,000 copies.

Justice.

Judges are appointed by the Sovereign, and a code of laws was printed in 1881. Justice is dispensed in a simple form by local authorities, but there are no statistics available showing crime. Owing to the increasing pressure of forced Government service and the levies of soldiers, there has of late been an alarming increase in crimes of violence, and an increasing number of banditti in large armed bands, who have desolated some parts of the country.

A Bill establishing French tribunals in Madagascar, with jurisdiction in all cases affecting Europeans, was passed by the French Chamber on March 12, 1891. The Hova Government is, however, opposed to these claims, and no attempt has yet been made to carry them into effect.

Finance.

The chief source of revenue is the customs, and a small poll tax is paid; and during the last two or three years considerable sums have been obtained from the royalties paid by gold miners and from licenses to dig for gold; but the personal service which every Malagasy has to render is the mainstay of the Government. The only fixed payments are those made to the Queen, the Prime Minister, and the Army. In 1886 the Malagasy Government borrowed from the Paris Comptoir d'Escompte a sum of 15 million francs, of which 10 million went to pay the indemnity to France. No statistics of public revenue are obtainable.

Defence.

The standing army is estimated to consist of 20,000 men, most of whom are now armed with modern rifles. An English and a French officer are employed to train cadets. A number of rifled Armstrong cannon of small calibre have been purchased, as well as some mitrailleuse guns and others of the most recent type. There is no cavalry force. During the present year two gunboats have been purchased from the French Government. During the French invasion the number of men mobilised exceeded 50,000; they were trained by English officers.

Production and Industry.

Of minerals, gold, copper, iron, lead (galena), sulphur, graphite, and a lignite have been found. The yield of gold has increased very considerably

within the last few years, and so also has that of copper. It seems probable that many parts of the island are very rich in valuable ores. Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people; rice, sugar, coffee, cotton, and sweet potatoes being cultivated. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while tropical and sub-tropical products are plentiful. Concessions of forest land on the north-east coast have been made to European companies, who are now felling the valuable timber and planting on the cleared ground. Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from the *rofia* palm fibre, and of metal-work. At present, however, no machinery is used for the making of textile fabrics. All are literally *manufactures*, and carried on by the simple spindle and loom in use from a very remote period. And so with the manufacture and working of iron and other metals.

Commerce.

The chief exports are cattle, india-rubber, hides, horns, coffee, lard, sugar, vanilla, wax, gum, copal, rice, and seeds. The chief imports are cotton goods, rum, crockery, and metal goods. The trade is chiefly with Mauritius, Réunion, Great Britain, and France; there has also been recently considerable and increasing trade with the United States. A French return gives the exports for 1888 at 174,170*l.*, including skins, 70,430*l.*; caoutchouc, 54,648*l.*; *rofia*, 16,043*l.*; wax, 11,200*l.*; oxen, 9,760*l.*; the imports at 162,030*l.*, including cotton, 71,540*l.* In 1884 the value of the imports into Great Britain from Madagascar was 15,229*l.*; in 1890, 98,833*l.*; in 1891, 118,827*l.*; in 1892, 120,610*l.*; and exports from Great Britain to Madagascar 1,412*l.* in 1884; 84,733*l.* in 1890; 117,391*l.* in 1891; 87,471*l.* in 1892. The imports from Madagascar were, in 1892, caoutchouc, 75,872*l.*; hemp, 8,578*l.*; sugar, 7,256*l.*; the exports to Madagascar, cottons, 76,379*l.* in 1892.

Shipping and Communications.

There are as yet no roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word—only rough paths from one part of the country to the other—and no beasts or wheeled vehicles are employed. All passengers and goods are carried on the shoulders of *màromita* or bearers, except where the rivers or coast lagoons allow the use of canoes made of the hollowed-out trunk of a large tree. On the coast outrigger canoes are employed, and also *built* boats with the planks tied together (on the south-east coast). A considerable traffic is carried on on the west coast by Arab dhows. Turtle fishing is practised by the *Sakalava* on the west coast.

No Government post-office exists, but postal communication is kept up by the consular officers of the English and French Governments. An electric telegraph, made by a French company, connects Tamatave and the capital, and this is to be taken over by the native Government after a certain period. It is about 180 miles in length.

Money and Banks.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has an agency at Antanánarivo and Tamatave.

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, but the Italian 5-lire piece and Belgian, Greek, and other coins of equal value are also in circulation. For smaller sums the coin is cut up into fractional parts, and weighed as required.

Consular and other Representatives.

1. OF MADAGASCAR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul in London.—S. Procter.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

Consul at Tamatave.—Anatole Sauzier (acting consul and judicial vice-consul.)

Vice-Consul at Antanánarivo.—T. P. Porter (acting.)

Vice-Consul at Mojangà.—Stratton Knott.

3. OF FRANCE IN MADAGASCAR.

Resident-General at Antanánarivo.—Vice-Residents at Mojanga on the West Coast; at Fianarantsoa, in the Bétsiléon country; and at Tamatave; and agents at Nossi-vè and Mananjara.

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The following possessions in, or in the neighbourhood of, Madagascar belong to France :—

DIÉGO-SUAREZ, NOSSI-BE, ST. MARIE.

Diégo-Suarez, a territory of still undefined extent, on a bay of the same name at the northern extremity of Madagascar, is held by the French in accordance with a treaty of December 17, 1885. At the census of 1887 the population (including the garrison) was 4,567. The native population is

stated to have increased from 3,000 in 1887 to about 8,000 in 1889. The chief town of the colony is Antsirame. The commerce is unimportant. Local budget (1893): income and expenditure, 128,410 francs. Expenditure of France (budget of 1894), 2,283,628 francs. In 1888 the colonies of Nossi-Bé and Ste. Marie were, for administrative purposes, made dependencies of Diégo-Suarez.

Nossi-Bé Island, close to west coast of Madagascar, with an area of 113 square miles, has 7,803 inhabitants, chiefly Malagasy and Africans. Chief productions, sugar-cane, coffee, and rice. Imports (1890), 2,025,388 francs; exports, 1,900,298 francs. Local budget (1893), 205,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1894), 72,606 francs.

St. Marie, on the north coast of Madagascar, was taken by France as early as 1643. It covers 64 square miles; population, 7,667; chief export, cloves. Imports (1889), 145,795 francs; exports, 109,492 francs. Local budget (1893), 90,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1894), 35,000 francs.

MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

The island of Mayotte (149 square miles) has a population (1889) of 12,270 inhabitants. The chief production is cane-sugar; it has 11 sugar works and distilleries. The imports (1890), 561,600 francs; exports, chiefly of sugar and vanilla, 1,563,096 francs.

The Comoro Islands, situated half-way between Madagascar and the African coast, consist of 4 larger and a number of smaller islands. They were taken under French protection in 1886. The population is estimated at 47,000, chiefly Mussulmans.

The local budget of Mayotte (1893) amounted to 260,420 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1894), 97,495 francs.

RÉUNION.

Réunion, about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1764. It is represented by a senator and two deputies. It has an area of 965 square miles and population (1892) of 171,731 (23,161 British Indians, 5,617 natives of Madagascar, 9,769 Africans, 412 Chinese. The towns are under the French municipal law. The chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, is connected by a railway of 78 miles with St. Benoît and St. Pierre. The chief productions are sugar-cane (38,402 tons of sugar exported in 1892), coffee, cacao, vanilla, spices. In 1887 the live stock on the island was 2,511 horses, 7,552 mules, 8,402 oxen, 15,580 sheep, and 12,392 goats. The total imports in 1890 amounted to 30,314,456 francs; and exports, 17,275,826. Imports in 1892, 22,240,000 francs; exports, 15,734,800 francs. Shipping entered (1892), 127 vessels of 131,724 tons; cleared, 107 of 133,810 tons. The local budget for 1893 showed income and expenditure: ordinary, 4,513,950 francs; extraordinary, 4,508,942 francs. The expenditure of France (budget 1894) was 4,348,137 francs.

OBOCK

Is a French colony on the Red Sea coast of Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, and including the Bay of Tajurah. The territory embraces 3,860 square miles, with a population of 22,370. There is a trade with Shoa and other countries in the interior. The expenditure of France for Obock in the budget of 1894 amounts to 489,348 francs.

SENEGAL, RIVIERES DU SUD, THE SETTLEMENT ON THE GUINEA COAST, THE FRENCH SOUDAN, AND THE FRENCH SAHARA.

With the exception of the British colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, Portuguese Guinea, and Liberia, France claims the whole of West Africa from Cape Blanco to Togo Land, and inland to the Upper and Middle Niger, and considerable areas to the east of the Upper Niger, including the Kingdom of Kong and neighbouring territories. By the Anglo-French arrangement of August 5, 1890, Great Britain recognises as within the French sphere of influence the whole region to the south of Tunis and Algeria north of a line from Say, on the Middle Niger, to Barrawa, on Lake Chad, including all the territories which belong to Sokoto. The line dividing French territory from British in the region included in the bend of the Niger has not been agreed upon. The French Sahara may embrace about one million square miles, mostly desert. Several railway projects from Algeria to the Niger are under consideration. The total area claimed by France in West Africa is about 550,000 square miles. It is divided into Senegal, Rivières du Sud, French Soudan and the protectorates attached thereto, the Guinea Coast territories.

Senegal and Rivières du Sud are divided into (1) countries occupied, (2) countries annexed, (3) countries protected. The first are divided into communes and territories, the former being St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and the island of Goree, and the latter being various stations and ports in the coast region and up the Senegal, and the districts around within range of cannon-shot. The annexed countries are Walo, Northern Cayor, Toro, Dimar, and Damga.

Senegal proper (the colony) includes several stations on the river as far as Matam, with a certain area of land around each, and the coast from the north of Cape Verd to Gambia in the south. These, with the settled portion of Rivières du Sud, embrace over 14,700 square miles, with a population of 174,000, of whom 135,000 are in Senegal. But included in Senegal and Rivières du Sud are various protected states, which give a total area of 54,000 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 1,100,000. There is a Governor-General in Senegal, assisted by a Colonial Council. There are 2,168 troops (including natives) with 82 officers. The chief town of Senegal is St. Louis; population, 20,000. Dakar (population, 2,000) is an important centre. The colony is represented by one deputy. At high water the Senegal is navigable for small vessels into the interior. In 1892 there were 246 miles of railway, 574 miles of telegraph line, 1,022 miles of wire, and 21 telegraph offices. Fruits and grains (5,655,780 francs in 1890), oils and gums (3,647,000 francs), india-rubber, woods, and skins are the chief exports; foods, drinks, and textiles (4,624,185 francs in 1890) are the chief imports. Local budget for 1893, 3,421,155 francs; expenditure of France (budget for 1894), 6,226,057 francs; debt, 517,657 francs.

Rivières du Sud.—From January 1, 1890, the territory on the coast from 11° to nearly 9° N. (except the Los Islands, which belong to Great Britain), and inland along and between the rivers as far as the Fouta Djallon, has been detached from Senegal and formed into a separate colony under the name of Rivières du Sud, with Conakry for its capital. The population of the colony proper (the coast region) is given as 47,541. With it are united (January 1892) for administrative purposes the French settlements on the Gold Coast and on the Bight of Benin, the whole being known officially as French Guinea and Dependencies. The cost to France in 1894 was 941,175 francs. The products are similar to those of Senegal. Imports (1890), 4,332,604 francs

(cottons 1,720,316 francs); exports, 4,002,071 francs (caoutchouc 2,487,740 francs). A telegraph cable connects Conakry, on the Isle of Tombo, with Sierra Leone and Senegal.

Gold Coast and Bight of Benin Settlements.—From January 1, 1890, the French settlements on the Gulf of Guinea have been divided into two colonies, consisting of the Gold Coast Settlements—Grand-Bassam, Assinie, Grand-Lahou, and Jackeville; and the Bight of Benin Settlements—Porto-Novo, Kotonu, Grand-Popo, and Agoué. For Kotonu and Porto-Novo France pays an annuity of 2,000 francs to the King of Dahomey. For administrative purposes each of these colonies forms a dependency of Rivières du Sud and hence the name of French Guinea. They are administered (since January 1892) by a Governor, who has also command over the protectorate of Fouta Jallon. The total area of the Gold Coast and Benin Settlements is given at 25,000 square miles (which includes protectorates, as only a few stations are in actual possession), and the united colonial population at 772. The imports of the Gold Coast Settlements in 1890 amounted to 2,801,000 francs; and of the Bight of Benin Settlements to 3,489,894 francs. Of the two colonies, in 1889, the exports were valued at 2,742,278 francs, and the imports at 3,692,510 francs. In 1891 France took possession of the strip of coast (about 100 miles) between her Gold Coast Settlements and Liberia.

The **French Soudan** includes the Upper Senegal, and all the countries in the Upper and Middle Niger, and the states which extend inland from Senegal and the Rivières du Sud. It is divided into annexed territories and protectorates. The annexed territories, mostly in the Upper Senegal, embrace an area of 54,000 square miles, and a population of 360,000; the protectorates were estimated to have an area of 230,000 square miles, and a population of 2½ millions. The administration of the French Soudan is entrusted to a Superior Military Commandant, who resides at Kayes, in the Senegal, under the authority of the Governor of Senegal. There is a railway from Kayes to Bafoulabe, 94 miles, which it was originally intended to carry on to the Niger. The local revenues amount to about 400,000 francs yearly. According to the budget for 1894, the annual cost to France of the occupation of the French Soudan is 6,219,222 francs.

TUNIS.

(AFRIKIJA.)

Bey.

Sidi Ali, son of Bey Sidy Ahsin; born October 5, 1817; succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed-es-Sadok, October 28, 1882.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Turki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. Sidy Ahsin obtained an imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of tribute, but clearly established his position as a vassal of the Sublime Porte.

Government.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by decrees of April 22, 1882, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The French representative is called Minister Resident, and with two secretaries practically administers the government of the country under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which

has a special 'Bureau des Affaires Tunisiennes.' From January, 1884, French judges superseded the Consular Courts.

French Resident General.—M. Ch. Rouvier.

The corps of occupation numbers about 11,300 men. The cost of maintaining this force is borne by the budget of the Republic.

Area and Population.

The present boundaries are : on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachalik of Tripoli ; and, reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 45,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés. Population estimated at 1,500,000. The French population is stated (1891) at 42,177.

The majority of the population is formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles.

The capital, the city of Tunis, has a population of from 100,000 to 145,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews, with 20,000 Europeans. Across the shallow lake which separates Tunis from its port, Goletta, a distance of about 7 miles, a canal has been constructed from 30 to 100 metres wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ metres deep from the lowest water-mark.

There are (1888) 47 primary schools, with 7,300 pupils (of whom 2,450 are girls) ; budget expenditure (1892), 617,106 francs.

Since the occupation, Carthage has been erected into a Roman Catholic See, to which has been accorded the Primacy of all Africa. The Regency is administered ecclesiastically by the Archbishop of Algiers. The bulk of the population is Mohammedan ; 45,000 Jews, 35,000 Roman Catholics, 400 Greek Catholics, 250 Protestants.

Finance.

The total revenue for 1893 was estimated at 26,299,517 francs, and the expenditure at 26,299,326 francs. The estimates for 1894 were :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Direct taxes . . .	7,705,600	Finance . . .	11,479,800
Customs, &c. . .	7,617,400	Administration . . .	3,055,620
Monopolies . . .	5,103,300	Public works . . .	4,561,600
State domain . . .	1,102,100	Army . . .	608,670
Various . . .	997,600	Various . . .	2,643,159
Total ordinary . . .	22,426,300	Total ordinary . . .	22,348,850
Exceptional . . .	805,000	Exceptional . . .	805,000
Total . . .	23,231,000	Total . . .	23,153,850

In 1884 the Tunisian debt was consolidated into a total of 5,702,000*l*. The loan was emitted as a perpetual 4 per cent. rente of 6,307,520 francs, or 252,300*l*., divided into 315,376 obligations of a nominal capital of 500 francs. In 1888, the loan was converted into a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, to be paid by annuities during 99 years, and in 1892 the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. redeemable debt was converted into a 3 per cent. loan.

Industry.

The chief industry is agriculture. In 1890, wheat and barley occupied over 1,000,000 hectares, or one-sixth of the cultivated land ; vineyards, 3,170 hectares, yielding 105,142 hectolitres (1891), mostly for local consumption. On December 31, 1889, the farm animals numbered 1,560,364, viz. :—horses, 31,185 ; asses and mules, 79,740 ; cattle, 156,552 ; sheep, 761,094 ; goats, 427,450 ; camels, 86,617 ; swine, 1,726.

The fisheries are mostly in the hands of Italians. They produced in 1892 : sardines, 155,280 kilogrammes, value 33,900 francs ; anchovies, 317,920 kilogrammes, value 201,000 francs ; sponges and sepia, 1,284,000 francs.

Commerce.

The amount and distribution of the foreign trade of Tunis for the year ending October 12, 1891, and for the financial year (which corresponds with the calendar year) 1892, were :—

—	Year ending October, 12, 1891.		1892	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France . . .	20,046,592	25,113,507	20,773,870	20,964,880
Algeria . . .	993,001	6,020,977	2,664,955	6,104,968
Malta	7,836,020	686,507	4,365,189	964,680
Italy	3,778,130	3,247,141	4,672,952	3,097,765
Austria . . .	1,704,619	31,228	1,591,467	73,932
Great Britain .	555,884	5,692,219	1,401,583	2,603,677
Belgium . . .	868,081	1,082,070	1,096,689	317,673
Other countries :	2,332,763	2,592,040	2,755,917	3,074,929
Total	38,115,090	44,465,689	39,322,622	37,202,504

In 1892 the chief imports were :—cotton goods, 4,800,000 francs ; woollen fabrics, 1,200,000 francs ; groats and semolina, 3,300,000 ; flour, 1,300,000 ; raw and thrown silk, 1,400,000 ; wines, 1,100,000 ; sugar, 1,900,000 ; hides, 1,100,000. The chief exports were :—Wheat, 8,000,000 francs ; barley, 4,000,000 francs ; olive oil, 7,200,000 francs ; dried vegetables, 2,900,000 francs ; tan, 2,500,000 francs ; esparto grass, 1,900,000 francs ; wines, 1,200,000 francs (1890, 236,130 francs ; 1889, 39,768 francs).

The commercial intercourse between Tunis and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Tunis	137,395	115,491	246,718	204,211	131,858
Exports of British produce to Tunis .	55,605	88,231	164,617	174,745	111,298

The principal imports into Great Britain in 1892 were : esparto grass and other materials for making paper, of the value of 92,663*l*. The principal British export to Tunis consisted of cotton manufactures, of the value of 78,803*l*.

In the year 1892 there entered the 14 ports of the Regency 9,442 vessels of 1,893,100 tons; of these vessels 1,610 of 1,111,834 tons were French; 1,676 of 592,480 tons were Italian; and 129 of 81,814 tons were British.

Length of railways, 260 miles. Several new lines are projected.

There are over 2,000 miles of telegraphs; 46 post and telegraph offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The coin formerly in use was the *Piastre*, of 16 *karubs*, average value, 6*d*.

The legal coinage consists of pieces similar to the French. In 1892 there were coined in France for Tunis: gold coins of the value of 16,745,620 francs; silver, 2,441,092 francs; bronze, 197,026 francs; total, 19,383,738 francs.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Cantar*, of 100 *rottolos* = 109·15 pounds.

,, *Kaffis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs*) . . = 16 bushels.

The *pie*, or principal long measure, is of three lengths, viz., 0·7359 of a yard for cloth; 0·51729 of a yard for linen; 0·68975 of a yard for silk.

British Consul-General for Algeria and Tunis.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G., residing at Algiers.

Consul at Tunis.—R. Drummond Hay.

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AMERICA.

GADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, has an area of 94,600 hectares (360 sq. m.); it is surrounded by a number of smaller islands—Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, &c.—the total area being 722 square miles. It is under a governor and an elected council, and is under French law; represented by a senator and two deputies. There are 49 primary schools with 5,575 boys and 4,178 girls. The colony is divided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes; its chief town is Pointe-à-Pitre. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 5,629,069 francs in the local budget of 1893; debt, 1,000,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1894), 1,604,372 francs. Chief cultures: sugar-cane (47,438,024 kilogrammes of sugar, 1890), coffee, cacao, vanilla, spices, manioc, bananas, sweet potatoes, rice, indian corn, and vegetables; cotton, the ramie fibre, tobacco, and india-rubber to a very limited extent; forest rich in excellent timber. There were, in 1887, 7,306 horses, 19,578 horned cattle, 9,819 sheep, and 18,365 swine. Railways, 60 miles.

GUIANA.

Population estimated at 10,600 inhabitants at Cayenne, and about 15,000 in the interior, in addition to a few mountain tribes. Population of the penitentiaries and the liberated convicts about 4,400. The colony is under a governor, and is represented by one deputy. It is poorly cultivated, and its trade insignificant. In 1890, 42,844 ounces of gold were exported to France. Local budget, 2,027,868 francs in 1893, the expenditure of France (budget for 1894) being 1,356,666 francs.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a governor and municipal councils with elected General Council; divided into 32 communes. Represented by a senator and two deputies. Area 381 square miles; population in 1888, 175,391 (84,138 males and 91,253 females), with floating population of 2,456; only 652 were born in France. Birth rate, 34 per 1,000, and death rate, 29. Several primary schools and lyceums for boys and girls, with 4,350 male and 3,970 female pupils. Chief commercial town, St. Pierre (20,000 inhabitants). Sugar-cane (49,548 hectares in 1889), manioc, sweet potatoes, and bananas are the chief culture, 13,453 hectares being under the food-producing crops. Coffee, cacao, and tobacco also grown to a limited extent. In 1889 there were 12 miles of railway. The exports are mainly cod to Paris. The local budget for 1893 was 4,942,019 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1894), 2,512,748 francs; civil and judicial services, 359,858 francs; the rest of the expenditure was almost entirely for military purposes; debt, 435,000 francs.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Two small islands close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Chief business cod fishing, chiefly in ships from France; total value in 1890, 11,084,518 francs. The weight of cod was 26,514,043 kilogrammes, and of oil 338,844 kilogrammes. Estimated local revenue (1893), 519,845 francs; expenditure the same; expenditure of France (budget 1894), 277,300 francs.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.**NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.**

New Caledonia is a French penal colony, and the government is entirely in the hands of the Governor. Area, 6,000 square miles. Population (1889): colonists, 5,585; officials and soldiers, 3,476; natives, 41,874; imported labourers, 1,825; freed convicts, 2,515; convicts, 7,477; total, 62,752. Capital, Noumea, 4,000 inhabitants. The expenditure of the mother country in the budget of 1894 amounted to 3,003,933 francs; the local budget for 1893 was 2,899,024 francs. Coal, and other minerals are worked, rough ore, nickel, chrome, and cobalt being largely exported to Europe and Australia. About 1,900 square miles are appropriated to natives and colonists; 600 square miles of land suited for agriculture or pasturage remain uncultivated; the rest is mostly forest or mountain. Wheat, maize, and other cereals are cultivated, as also pine-apples, coffee, sugar, coco-nuts, cotton, manioc, vanilla, vines, and other sub-tropical cultures. There are 120,000 head of cattle. In 1891 the imports were valued at 456,707*l.* (199,284*l.* from France). The chief articles were:—haberdashery, 131,850*l.*; wines and spirits, 91,579*l.*; flour and dried vegetables, 40,204*l.*; alimentary goods, £43,788*l.* Exports, 345,165*l.* (32,131*l.* to France). Chief exports:—nickel, 269,605*l.*; preserved meat, 25,427*l.* (17,122*l.* to France); chrome ore, 13,032*l.*; silver lead ore, 7,086*l.* In 1891 153 vessels of 133,249 tons (99 of 71,205 tons British) entered, and 131 of 126,768 tons (99 of 71,205 tons British) cleared at the port of Noumea.

Dependencies of New Caledonia are:—The **Isle of Pines**, area 58 square miles, 44 miles to the south-east; the **Loyalty Archipelago**, three principal and many smaller islands, total area 756 square miles, 100 miles to the east; the **Huon Islands**, 150 miles to the north-east, and the **Chesterfield Islands**, 500 miles to the north-west, both groups uninhabited and covered with guano; the **Wallis Archipelago**, north-east of Fiji, placed under the protectorate of France definitively in 1887.

SOCIETY ISLANDS AND NEIGHBOURING GROUPS.

These are officially known as the French Establishments in Oceania. They consist of the Society Islands—Tahiti, Moorea, the Tetiaroa Islands, and Meitia—and Raiatea and Tubuai-Moru, Huahine, Bora-Bora, and other islands to the north-west.

The Marquesas, Tuamotu, Gambier, and Tubuai groups, and the island of Rapa.

Tahiti, the principal of these islands, has an area of 412 square miles, and Moorea, 50 square miles. Population of Tahiti, 11,200; Moorea, 1,600. There is a Commandant-General for all the establishments in Oceania, with a council for consultation. There is also a general council elected by universal suffrage. The chief town and port of Tahiti is Papeete. The expenditure of France (budget for 1894) is 834,612 francs. The local budget for 1893 amounted to 1,143,950 francs. The total exports in 1892 amounted to 162,890*l*. The chief exports were:—mother-of-pearl, 70,950*l*.; copra, 53,475*l*.; cotton, 21,384*l*.; vanilla, 4,752*l*.; while cottons, preserved meat, flour, and wines are imported.

In Tahiti and Moorea 7,000 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops being cotton, sugar, and coffee.

In 1892 15 vessels of 7,240 tons entered, and 17 of 7,976 tons cleared the port of Papeete.

Kerguelen, about 50 S. lat. and 70 E. long. was annexed by France in February, 1893. It is a desolate island, but contains abundance of coal.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm II., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born January 27, 1859, became German Emperor June 15, 1888 (see *Prussia*).

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, eldest son of the Emperor-King (see *Prussia*).

The imperial throne, after the extinction of the Carlovingian line, was filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. At first the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich; but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to eight (nine from 1692 to 1777), assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Empire by the Emperor Napoleon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, as the German Emperor (1871) was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany. The imperial dignity is now hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture. An essential difference between the old and the new German Empire consists in the exclusion of Austria from the latter.

Since Charlemagne was crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas Day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors:—

<i>House of Charlemagne.</i>			
Karl I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	800-814	Karl II., 'Der Kahle' . . .	876-877
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme' .	814-840	Karl, 'Der Dicke' . . .	881-887
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche'	843-876	Arnulf	887-899
		Ludwig III., 'Das Kind' .	900-911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I. 911-918

House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller' 919-936

Otto I., 'Der Grosse' 936-973

Otto II. 973-983

Otto III. 983-1002

Heinrich II. 1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier'. 1024-1039

Heinrich III. 1039-1056

Heinrich IV. 1056-1106

Heinrich V. 1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' 1125-1137

House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III. 1138-1152

Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' 1152-1190

Heinrich VI. 1190-1197

Philipp 1198-1208

Otto IV., 'von Wittelsbach' 1208-1212

Friedrich II. 1212-1250

Konrad IV. 1250-1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland 1254-1256

Richard of Cornwall 1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I. 1273-1291

House of Nassau.

Adolf 1292-1298

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I. 1298-1308

Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII. 1308-1313

Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier'. 1313-1347

Karl IV. 1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia . 1378-1400

Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' 1400-1410

Sigmund of Brandenburg. 1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II. 1438-1439

Friedrich III. 1440-1493

Maximilian I. 1493-1519

Karl V. 1519-1556

Ferdinand I. 1556-1564

Maximilian II. 1564-1576

Rudolf II. 1576-1612

Matthias 1612-1619

Ferdinand II. 1619-1637

Ferdinand III. 1637-1657

Leopold I. 1657-1705

Joseph I. 1705-1711

Karl VI. 1711-1740

House of Bavaria.

Karl VII. 1742-1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I. 1745-1765

Joseph II. 1765-1790

Leopold II. 1790-1792

Franz II. 1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine 1806-1815

German 'Bund' 1815-1866

North German Confedera-

tion 1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I. 1871-1888

Friedrich 1888 (March-June)

Wilhelm II. 1888 (June)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the States of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in this capacity, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser.

According to Art. II. of the Constitution, 'the Emperor represents the Empire internationally,' and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. The Bundesrath represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The 58 members of the Bundesrath are appointed by the Governments of the individual States for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number (about one for every 124,505 inhabitants), are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of five years. By the law of March 19, 1888, which came into force in 1890, the duration of the legislative period is five years. The various States of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of Members in Bundesrath	Number of Deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
„ „ „ Bavaria	6	48
„ „ „ Saxony	4	23
„ „ „ Württemberg	4	17
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
„ „ „ Hesse	3	9
„ „ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
„ „ „ Saxe-Weimar	1	3
„ „ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
„ „ „ Oldenburg	1	3
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
„ „ „ Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
„ „ „ Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
„ „ „ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
„ „ „ Anhalt	1	2
Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
„ „ „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
„ „ „ Waldeck	1	1
„ „ „ Reuss Aelterer Linie	1	1
„ „ „ Reuss Jüngerer Linie	1	1
„ „ „ Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
„ „ „ Lippe	1	1
Free town of Lübeck	1	1
„ „ „ Bremen	1	1
„ „ „ Hamburg	1	3
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	—	15
Total	58	397

Alsace-Lorraine is represented in the Bundesrath by four commissioners (*Kommissäre*) without votes, who are nominated by the Statthalter.

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 10,145,877, or 21·7 per cent. of the population of 1885, at the general election of 1890, while the number of actual voters was 7,261,659 at the same election, or 71·6 per cent. of the total electors. Of the 397 electoral districts, 21 consist solely of towns, 107 of districts, each containing a town of at least 20,000 inhabitants, and 269 of districts without any large towns. In 252 districts Protestantism is predominant, and in the remainder Roman Catholicism claims the majority. Of electoral districts with 60,000 of a population and under, there were 5 in 1890; between 60,000 and 80,000, 29; between 80,000 and 100,000, 72; between 100,000 and 120,000, 130; between 120,000 and 140,000, 104; between 140,000 and 160,000, 21; and above 160,000, 36. Of electoral districts with 12,000 voters or less, there were 3 in 1890; 12,000–16,000, 24; 16,000–20,000, 58; 20,000–24,000, 118; 24,000–27,000, 97; 28,000–32,000, 45; above 32,000 voters 52.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve, after a vote by the Bundesrath, the Reichstag. Without consent of the Reichstag the prorogation may not exceed thirty days; while in case of dissolution new elections must take place within sixty days, and a new session must open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Emperor, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. All the members of the Bundesrath have the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the imperial authorities or Secretaries of State: they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

1. *Chancellor of the Empire*.—General Count George von Caprivi.—General George von Caprivi de Caprera de Montecucculi, born 1831; entered the army 1849; Field-Officer of the General Staff of the 1st Army, 1866; Chief of Staff to the 10th Corps, 1870; Commander of 30th Division at Metz, 1883: appointed head of the Admiralty, 1884; appointed Chancellor of the Empire, March 20, 1890.

2. *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*.—Herr Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein.

3. *Imperial Home Office* and '*Representative of the Chancellor*.'—Herr Dr. von Boetticher.

4. *Imperial Admiralty*.—Herr Hollmann. *Admiral Commanding-in-Chief*.—Herr Freiherr von der Goltz.

5. *Imperial Ministry of Justice*.—Herr Nieberding.

6. *Imperial Treasury*.—Count von Posadowsky-Wehner.

And, in addition, the following presidents of imperial bureaux:—

7. *Imperial Post-Office*.—Herr Dr. von Stephan.

8. *Imperial Railways*.—Herr Dr. Schulz.

9. *Imperial Exchequer*.—Herr von Wolff.

10. *Imperial Invalid Fund*.—Dr. Rüsing.

11. *Imperial Bank*.—President, Herr Dr. Koch.

12. *Imperial Debt Commission*.—President, Herr Meinecke.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath represents also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as

such has twelve standing committees—namely, for army and fortifications ; for naval matters ; tariff, excise, and taxes ; trade and commerce ; railways, posts, and telegraphs ; civil and criminal law ; financial accounts ; foreign affairs ; for Alsace-Lorraine ; for the Constitution ; for the Standing orders ; and for railway tariffs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four States of the Empire ; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and two other representatives to be elected every year.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their magnitude, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the two census-periods of 1885 and 1890 :—

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1885	Population Dec. 1, 1890	Density per sq. mile 1890
Prussia (with Heligoland)	134,463	28,318,470	29,957,367	222·8
Bavaria	29,282	5,420,199	5,594,982	191·1
Württemberg	7,528	1,995,185	2,036,522	270·5
Baden	5,821	1,601,255	1,657,867	284·8
Saxony	5,787	3,182,003	3,502,684	605·2
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,135	575,152	578,342	112·6
Hesse	2,965	956,611	992,883	334·8
Oldenburg	2,479	341,525	354,968	143·2
Brunswick	1,424	372,452	403,773	283·5
Saxe-Weimar	1,388	313,946	326,091	234·8
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	98,371	97,978	86·6
Saxe-Meiningen	953	214,884	223,832	234·8
Anhalt	906	248,166	271,963	300·1
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	755	198,829	206,513	273·5
Saxe-Altenburg	511	161,460	170,864	332·4
Lippe	469	123,212	128,495	273·9
Waldeck	433	56,575	57,281	132·4
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	83,836	85,863	236·5
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	73,606	75,510	226·7
Reuss-Schleiz	319	110,598	119,811	375·6
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	37,204	39,163	298·9
Reuss-Greiz	122	55,904	62,754	514·3
Hamburg	158	518,620	622,530	3,949·1
Lübeck	115	67,658	76,485	665·1
Bremen	99	165,628	180,443	1,822·6
Alsace-Lorraine	5,668	1,564,355	1,603,506	282·9
Total	208,738	46,855,704	49,428,470	236·7

The population of the lands now included in the German Empire (without Heligoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1·3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867–71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.
1858	5,371,195	0·75	1880	2,506,701	1·14
1867	3,220,083	0·97	1885	1,621,643	0·7
1871	970,171	0·61	1890	2,570,680	1·07
1875	1,668,388	1			

The increase of population during 1885–90 was greatest in Hamburg, Lübeck, Reuss Elder Branch, Sachsen, Anhalt, Bremen, Reuss Younger Branch, and Brunswick. In Mecklenburg Strelitz there was a decrease.

The number of inhabited houses in 1890 was 5,790,689, and of households 10,617,923. Of the total population (in 1885) 43·7 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above; in 1880, 41 per cent. Of every 100 inhabitants there lived in—

—	No. of Towns	1880	No. of Towns	1885	No. of Towns	1890
Large towns ¹	14	7·24	21	9·5	26	12·1
Medium „	102	8·90	116	8·9	135	9·8
Small „	641	12·54	683	12·9	733	13·1
Country „	1,950	12·71	1,951	12·4	1,997	12·0
Other places	—	58·61	—	56·3	—	53·0

¹ For the official signification of these names see p. 533.

Of the total population in 1890, 24,230,832 were males and 25,197,638 were females. Boys under 10 years of age numbered 5,993,681; girls, 5,966,226; men over 80 years of age numbered 90,161; women, 119,289.

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution in 1890:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	15,058,108	14,591,560	29,649,668
Married	8,372,486	8,398,607	16,771,093
Widowed	774,967	2,157,870	2,932,837
Divorced and separated	25,271	49,601	74,872

According to the occupation-census of June 5, 1882, the population of Germany was divided as in the table below. Of the total, 18,986,494 were actually engaged in the various occupations.

Place	Agriculture, Cattle rearing, &c.	Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	Mining, Metal Works, and other Industries.	Commerce and Trade.	Domestic and other Service	Professions	Without Profession or Occupation	Total
Prussia	11,678,383	226,024	9,393,750	2,725,344	690,892	1,305,657	1,267,810	27,287,860
Bavaria. . . .	2,643,968	37,297	1,492,391	435,701	38,908	242,890	377,606	5,268,761
Saxony. . . .	578,592	23,786	1,695,895	360,675	53,584	148,361	153,929	3,014,822
Württemberg	927,282	15,642	674,080	143,258	11,254	95,714	90,239	1,957,469
Baden	752,489	13,086	491,957	140,870	18,161	77,785	64,250	1,558,598
Hesse	381,995	4,365	339,809	98,631	14,895	54,730	35,332	929,757
Meckl.-Schwerin	293,348	10,723	137,189	47,783	20,808	32,135	33,007	574,993
Saxe-Weimar	132,057	3,162	114,835	23,939	4,086	16,066	13,595	307,740
Meckl.-Strelitz	49,244	1,886	25,142	8,432	3,643	5,653	5,167	99,167
Oldenburg	174,526	1,816	94,609	33,631	3,909	15,766	13,160	337,427
Brunswick	113,177	6,885	146,616	35,467	4,443	18,071	22,102	349,761
Saxe-Meiningen	67,819	4,113	92,806	15,146	9,955	9,285	7,227	206,251
Saxe-Altenburg	54,579	1,458	71,730	14,237	1,644	6,523	5,640	155,811
S.-Coburg-Gotha	65,796	3,880	90,279	16,480	2,988	9,838	8,850	198,111
Anhalt	75,937	2,481	104,956	24,129	3,451	12,382	13,456	236,792
Sch.-Rudolstadt	28,701	1,302	38,239	5,654	1,459	3,536	2,200	81,091
Schw.-Sondersh. . . .	27,959	1,673	29,108	5,320	834	3,747	2,859	71,500
Waldeck	30,378	537	16,255	3,673	839	3,089	1,914	56,685
Reuss-Greiz	10,734	492	32,298	3,990	1,043	1,664	1,136	51,857
Reuss-Schleiz	26,287	1,758	56,415	8,755	1,290	4,491	3,688	102,684
Schaumb.-Lippe	12,543	933	15,410	2,605	413	2,242	1,570	35,716
Lippe	45,733	609	46,308	6,318	1,501	4,396	4,092	108,957
Lübeck. . . .	8,976	879	23,305	18,580	2,234	4,549	5,868	64,391
Bremen. . . .	11,985	99	75,935	47,114	2,968	11,478	10,637	160,216
Hamburg	20,530	1,948	195,491	159,721	26,486	23,712	33,628	466,516
Alsace-Lorraine	627,800	17,803	563,272	142,627	16,606	104,212	67,260	1,539,580
Total Empire	18,840,818	384,637	16,058,080	4,531,080	938,264	2,222,982	2,246,222	45,222,113

The bulk of the German population is (on the basis of language) Teutonic ; but in Prussia, chiefly in the eastern provinces, there were in December, 1890, 2,922,475 Slavs (Poles, Masurians, and Cassubians), 117,637 Lithuanians, 65,254 Wends, 74,069 Moravians and Czechs ; while throughout Prussia were 138,134 Danes, 40,124 Dutch, 10,972 Walloons, and 34,725 English, French, Swedish, &c. The total non-Germanic population was 3,403,390, or nearly 7 per cent. of the whole population.

On December 1, 1890, Germany contained 512,668 persons born elsewhere, the birthplaces of whom were as follows :—

Austria	207,135	Great Britain and Ireland	15,748
Russia	53,227	Sweden and Norway	14,615
Netherlands	56,437	Luxemburg	12,704
Switzerland	41,613	Other European Lands	26,535
France	32,130	United States	17,646
Denmark	23,439	Elsewhere	11,439

Besides 126 born at sea, and 5,716 of unknown nationality. In 1885 the number of foreign-born residents was 434,525 ; subjects of foreign powers were 372,792.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE 'POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the Empire during five years :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1887	370,659	1,825,561	68,482	172,118	1,220,406	605,155
1888	376,654	1,828,379	66,972	169,645	1,209,798	618,581
1889	389,339	1,838,439	65,869	170,572	1,218,956	619,483
1890	395,356	1,820,264	61,011	165,672	1,260,017	560,247
1891	399,398	1,903,160	62,988	172,456	1,227,409	675,751

Of the children born in 1891, 980,316 were boys, and 922,843 girls.

Emigration, which in recent years assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country in Europe, after declining for some time received a new impetus in 1880 and 1881. The number of emigrants in 1881, viz., 220,902, is the highest total yet reached in any one year. The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for five years :—

Years Average	Total	Destination					
		United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia	Australia
1888	103,951	99,800	1,129	1,922	331	230	539
1889	96,070	90,235	2,412	2,243	422	262	496
1890	97,163	89,962	4,117	1,914	471	165	474
1891	120,089	113,046	3,779	2,130	599	97	438
1892	116,339	111,806	796	2,765	476	120	376

The great majority of the emigrants sail from German ports and Antwerp. In 1888-92, 18,277 embarked at Rotterdam or Amsterdam ; and in 1888-92, a yearly average of 5,051 at French ports, notably Havre and Bordeaux. The emigrants of 1892 by way of German ports, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, comprised 61,882 males, 49,512 females. The number of families was 16,524, including 61,447 persons. During the 72 years from 1820 to 1891 the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best classes of emigrants, numbered about 5,000,000 individuals, and during the last twelve years 1,517,788. It is calculated that each represented, on the average, a money value of 200 marks, or 10*l.*, so that the total loss by this emigration amounted to nearly 50,000,000*l.* The number of emigrants to Brazil during the last twenty years (1873-92) has been 40,119.

Of the emigrants in 1892 (not including those who sailed from French ports) the principal States sent as follows :—

Prussia . . . 76,196	Saxony . . . 4,920	Oldenburg . . . 1,296
Bavaria . . . 10,057	Hesse . . . 1,716	Bremen . . . 1,053
Württemberg . . . 5,728	Meck.-Schwerin . . . 1,329	Alsace-Lorraine . . . 922
Baden . . . 4,654	Hamburg . . . 2,110	

In 1892, 151,412 emigrants other than Germans embarked at German ports.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards); medium towns (20,000–100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000–20,000 inhabitants), and country towns (2,000–5,000 inhabitants). In 1890, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 6 others over 250,000; 19 others over 100,000; 21 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 103 between 20,000 and 50,000. The 26 ‘large towns’ with the States to which they belong, are:—

Town	State	Pop.	Town	State	Pop.
Berlin . . .	Prussia . . .	1,578,794	Stuttgart . . .	Württemberg . . .	139,817
Munich . . .	Bavaria . . .	349,024	Chemnitz . . .	Saxony . . .	138,954
Breslau . . .	Prussia . . .	335,186	Elberfeld . . .	Prussia . . .	125,899
Hamburg ¹ . . .	Hamburg . . .	323,923	Bremen . . .	Bremen . . .	125,684
Leipzig ² . . .	Saxony . . .	295,025 ²	Strassburg . . .	Alsace-Lorraine . . .	123,500
Cologne . . .	Prussia . . .	281,681	Danzig . . .	Prussia . . .	120,338
Dresden . . .	Saxony . . .	276,522	Stettin . . .	„ . . .	116,228
Magdeburg . . .	Prussia . . .	202,234	Barmen . . .	„ . . .	116,144
Frankfurt-on-Main . . .	„ . . .	179,985	Crefeld . . .	„ . . .	105,376
Hanover . . .	„ . . .	163,593	Aachen . . .	„ . . .	103,470
Königsberg . . .	„ . . .	161,666	Halle-a.-S. . .	„ . . .	101,401
Diüsseldorf . . .	„ . . .	144,642	Brunswick . . .	Brunswick . . .	101,047
Altona . . .	„ . . .	143,249			
Nuremberg . . .	Bavaria . . .	142,590			

¹ With out-lying suburbs (Vororte) 569,260.

² With suburbs, incorporated January 1, 1891, Leipzig had in 1890, 354,899 inhabitants

For further details see under the separate States.

Religion.

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious confessions. The relation between Church and State varies in different parts of the Empire. The order of the Jesuits is interdicted in all parts of Germany, and all convents and religious orders, except those engaged in nursing the sick and purely contemplative orders, have been suppressed. There are five Roman Catholic archbishops, and twenty bishoprics. The ‘Old Catholics’ have a bishop at Bonn.

The following are the results of three complete religious censuses :—

Creed	1871	Per Ct. of Pop.	1880	Per Ct. of Pop.	1890	Per Ct. of Pop.
Protestants .	25,581,685	62·3	28,331,152	62·6	31,026,810	62·8
Roman Catholics	14,869,292	36·1	16,232,651	35·9	17,674,921	35·8
Other Christians	82,158	0·2	78,031	0·2	145,540	·29
Jews . . .	512,153	1·24	561,612	1·2	567,884	1·1
Others and un- classified .	17,156	0·04	30,615	·01	13,315	·03

Adherents of the Greek Church are included in 'Roman Catholics.'

Roman Catholics are (1890) in the majority in only three of the German States, and form more than 20 per cent. of the population in only four others, as follows :—

<i>A. States with 20 per Cent. of Roman Catholics.</i>					
States	Prot. p. Ct.	Rom. Cath. p. Ct.	Other Chris- tians	Jews p. Ct.	Others p. Ct.
Oldenburg .	77·31	21·91	·34	·44	·006
Württemberg .	69·10	29·94	·33	·62	·009
Hesse . . .	67·09	29·58	·74	2·57	·019
Prussia . . .	64·20	34·22	·32	1·24	·016
<i>B. Predominantly Roman Catholic.</i>					
Alsace-Lorraine	21·05	76·53	·23	2·16	·025
Bavaria . . .	28·10	70·83	·10	·96	·009
Baden . . .	36·11	62·02	·24	1·61	·017

In all the other States the Roman Catholics form less than 3·8 per cent. of the population. (For further particulars, see the various States.)

Instruction.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volksschulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire. The school age is from six to fourteen. The system of secondary education is also practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürgerschulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the

Fortbildungs-Schulen or continuation schools, which are open in the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasia* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions. The *Progymnasia* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasia*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more time devoted to them. *Realprogymnasia* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. In 1893, 1,009 secondary schools, including 56 private schools, possessed the right of granting certificates to pupils, entitling them to serve in the army as one-year volunteers. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation. Higher schools for girls are called *Höhere Töchterschulen*. Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities. The total number of children of school age in 1885 was 8,609,198.

No official statistics of the number of schools, pupils, teachers, &c., are issued for the entire Empire; but particulars on these heads will be found under some of the separate States. The number of elementary schools was estimated in 1891 at 56,560, of pupils attending them 7,925,000, and of teachers 120,030. The immediate expenditure on elementary schools was about 242,400,000 marks, of which 69,305,000 marks came from State funds. In 1891 the number of secondary schools was as follows [Brachelli, *Statistische Skizze des Deutschen Reichs*, 7th ed.]:—

Gymnasia	.	.	.	427	Oberrealschulen	.	.	.	14
Progymnasia	.	.	.	185	Realschulen	.	.	.	238
Realgymnasia	.	.	.	126	Höhere Bürgerschulen	.	.	.	95
Realprogymnasia	.	.	.	107					

Among the more important special and technical schools in 1891 were 9 technical high-schools and polytechnics; 31 middle schools of agriculture; 15 schools of mining; 15 schools of architecture and building; 9 academies of forestry; 23 schools of art and art-industry (*Kunst* and *Kunstgewerbe-Schulen*); and 7 public music-schools. There are also numerous smaller as well as private agricultural, music, &c., schools, and a large number of artisans' or trade schools. There is a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich; besides 47 schools of navigation, 9 military schools, and 9 cadet institutions.

It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that of all recruits of the year 1891-92 only 0.45 per cent. could neither read nor write. In East and West Prussia and in Posen the percentage ranged from 1.58 to 2.75; in all the other States the number was less than 1 per cent. In Alsace-Lorraine it was only 1.29 per cent. in 1882-83, and 0.35 in 1891-92.

There are 21 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lyceum

Hosianum at Braunsberg (10 teachers and about forty students), which has only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy.

The following table gives the number of teachers for the summer half year 1893, and the number of students for the winter half-year 1892-93.

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Medicine	Philosophy	Total
Berlin . . .	368	620	1,470	1,254	1,532	4,876
Bonn . . .	134	267	290	271	430	1,258
Breslau . . .	145	320	292	276	331	1,219
Erlangen . . .	64	276	238	438	147	1,099
Freiburg . . .	105	215	195	349	239	998
Giessen . . .	69	78	164	148	125	515
Göttingen . . .	118	157	161	181	216	715
Greifswald . . .	80	251	69	382	76	778
Halle . . .	132	596	200	263	498	1,557
Heidelberg . . .	127	65	302	249	357	973
Jena . . .	85	102	123	205	201	631
Kiel . . .	85	68	75	245	100	488
Königsberg . . .	96	126	160	232	142	660
Leipzig . . .	184	451	1,078	928	850	3,307
Marburg . . .	97	123	187	247	280	837
Munich . . .	174	135	1,255	1,414	574	3,378
Münster . . .	45	264	—	—	150	414
Rostock . . .	45	49	68	135	161	413
Strassburg . . .	126	119	245	327	178	869
Tübingen . . .	94	478	393	224	90	1,185
Würzburg . . .	78	136	260	807	127	1,330

There were besides a certain number of non-matriculated students—the majority, 2,985, at the University of Berlin.

In four universities, namely, Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; three are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, and Tübingen; and the remaining fourteen are Protestant.

Justice and Crime.

In terms of Judicature Acts in 1877 and 1879 a uniform system of law courts was adopted throughout the Empire not later than January 1, 1879, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Imperial Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State and not an Imperial function. The Empire enjoys uniform codes of commercial and criminal law, though no uniform code of civil law has yet been adopted.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. There was on January 1,

1893, 1,919 *Amtsgerichte* in the Empire, or one for every 25,785 inhabitants. The *Landgerichte* exercise a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside; the jury are twelve in number. There are 172 *Landgerichte* in the Empire, or one for every 287,374 of the population. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven. There are twenty-eight such courts in the Empire. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned is 7,397. In Bavaria alone there is an *Oberste Landesgericht*, with eighteen judges, with a revising jurisdiction over the Bavarian *Oberlandesgerichte*. The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig. The judges, seventy-nine in number, are appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrath. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has four criminal and six civil senates.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried before the courts of first instance, with the number and sex of convicted persons, and the number of the latter per 10,000 of the civil population over twelve years of age:—

Year	Cases tried		Persons convicted		Total	Conviction per 10,000 inhabitants
	Amtsger.	Landger.	Males	Females		
1887	1,004,642	70,265	294,642	61,715	356,357	108·4
1888	1,002,601	70,044	288,481	62,184	350,665	105·5
1889	1,032,880	73,857	303,195	66,449	369,644	110·1
1890	1,023,453	76,702	314,192	67,258	381,450	112·0
1891	1,048,389	80,463	321,657	69,407	391,064	112·2

Of the persons convicted in 1890, 42,312 were under eighteen years of age; and 133,065 had been previously convicted.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is not an imperial function; but all the States except two have adopted the law of settlement passed by the Reichstag in June 1870. Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine have independent poor-law legislation. According to the law of 1870 each commune (*Gemeinde*) or poor law-district (*Armenverband*) is bound to provide for its own poor, much as is the case in English parishes; and a settlement for purposes of poor-relief is generally obtained by a residence of two years in any one commune. Paupers who from any cause have no local settlement are looked after by the Government of the State to which they belong, and are called *Landarmen*, or national paupers. By an imperial law passed in 1874, any German entitled to poor-relief may apply for it to the commune in which he happens at the time to be, but that commune is empowered to recover expenses from the commune in which the pauper has a settlement. In 1885 the number of paupers receiving public relief was as follows:—

—	Heads of Families and Single Paupers	Dependants	Total	Per Cent. of Population
Bavaria	86,098	65,452	151,550	2·80
Alsace-Lorraine	39,047	34,442	73,489	4·70
Other states	761,426	605,921	1,367,347	3·43
Total	886,571	705,815	1,592,386	3·40

As preventive measures under this head must be mentioned the imperial laws introducing the compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness and insurance against accidents by employers (1883), and the compulsory insurance of workmen by the workmen themselves against old age (1888).

Finance.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of the excise, and the profits of the posts, telegraphs, and State railways. The individual States are assessed to make up any deficit in proportion to population.

The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure (in thousands of marks) for five years, the figures for the last two years being taken from the budget estimates :—

REVENUE				EXPENDITURE		
Years	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total	Ordinary	Extraord. (military, &c.)	Total
	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.
1889-90	956,259	250,142	1,206,401	928,006	182,669	1,110,675
1890-91	1,066,483	186,734	1,253,217	1,018,498	335,123	1,353,621
1891-92	1,091,561	322,335	1,413,896	1,085,184	159,870	1,245,054
1892-93	1,053,997	154,422	1,208,419	1,069,305	154,422	1,223,727
1893-94	1,085,525	169,475	1,255,000	1,089,672	169,475	1,259,147

The amounts raised by customs, excise, and stamps were as follows (in thousands of marks) :—

—	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	Estimated 1892-93	1893-94
Customs and excise	586,912	625,224	641,244	603,834	602,920
Stamps	42,454	35,384	33,782	37,109	36,514
Total	629,366	660,608	675,026	640,943	639,434

The sums paid in lieu of customs and excise by the parts of the Empire not included in the Zollgebiet are included in the above figures. The share of this direct imperial taxation is about 10s. 6d. per head.

The distribution of the expenditure (in thousands of marks) is as follows :—

Years	Defence		Debt	General
	Ordinary	Extraordinary		
1889-90	439,318	156,891	34,647	—
1890-91	487,845	303,397	48,274	—
1891-92	531,986	119,925	55,807	—
1892-93	534,614	130,074	60,866	—
1893-94	541,686	116,488	65,966	—

The following table gives the estimated total revenue and expenditure, including supplements for the financial year ending March 31, 1894 :—

Expenditure	1,000 Marks	Revenue	1,000 Marks
Reichstag . . .	423·9	Customs and Excise	
Chancery . . .	153·5	Duties . . .	602,919·8
Foreign Office . .	10,135·9	Stamps . . .	36,514·0
Home Office . . .	25,841·5	Posts and Telegraphs	21,290·1
Imperial Army . .	428,032·8	Printing Office . .	1,392·2
„ Navy . . .	48,252·6	Railways . . .	20,745·1
Ministry of Justice .	2,055·0	Imperial Bank . .	7,117·5
Imperial Treasury .	354,258·8	Various departmental	
Railways . . .	332·8	receipts . . .	13,375·1
Debt of Empire . .	65,966·0	Interest of Invalid	
Audit Office . . .	629·9	Fund . . .	24,672·1
Pension Fund . . .	44,793·0	Interest of Imperial	
Invalid Fund . . .	24,672·1	Funds . . .	148·0
		Various . . .	508·6
		Extraordinary re-	
Total ordinary recur-	1,005,547·8	ceipts . . .	169,474·8
Total non-recur-		Federal contribu-	
ring and extra-		tions . . .	356,842·3
ordinary expendi-	253,599·0		
diture . . .			
Grand total . . .	1,259,146·8	Grand total . . .	1,254,999·6

For 1893-94 the Federal contributions (*Matricular Beiträge*) amount to 356,842,300 marks, to which the principal States contribute as follows :—

	1,000 M.		1,000 M.		1,000 M.
Prussia . . .	211,556·8	Baden . . .	12,602·3	Saxe-Weimar . .	2,263·9
Bavaria . . .	43,434·5	Alsace-Lorr. . .	12,086·2	Oldenburg . . .	2,465·9
Württemberg . .	15,545·2	Hesse . . .	6,888·2	Brunswick . . .	2,917·6
Saxony . . .	25,612·5	Meckl.-Schwer. .	3,889·7	Hamburg . . .	4,874·0

For the end of 1891-92 the total funded debt amounted to 1,685,567,400 marks, and to meet the extraordinary expenditure a loan of 79,505,800 marks was granted. The debt bears interest at 4 per cent., and some of it $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or imperial treasure bills, outstanding on March 31, 1892, to the amount of 120,000,000 marks.

As a set off against the debt of the Empire there exists a variety of invested funds. These comprise (end of 1890-91) the fund for invalids, 470,221,300 marks, besides 3,412,950 Frankfort florins and 347,026 silver; and a fund for Parliament buildings, 12,589,249 marks. The war treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks, is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,570 miles. On the north it is bounded by the North Sea (293 miles), Denmark (47 miles), and the Baltic (927 miles); on the south well-defined mountain-ranges and the Lake of Constance separate it from Austria (1,403 miles) and Switzerland (256 miles). On the remaining sides, however, the boundaries are chiefly conventional, except in the south-west, where the Vosges Mountains separate Germany and France. On the east Germany is bounded by Russia for 843 miles; on the west by France (242 miles), Luxemburg (111 miles), Belgium (70 miles), and Holland (377 miles).

Some of the coast defences and batteries have been placed under the jurisdiction of the admiralty. The Empire is at present divided into ten 'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following is a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†):—

1. KÖNIGSBERG : *Königsberg*, *Danzig*,† *Pillau*,† *Memel*,† *Boyen*. 2. POSEN : *Posen*, *Glogau*,* *Neisse*, *Glatz*. 3. BERLIN : *Spandau*, *Magdeburg*, *Torgau*,* *Küstrin*. 4. MAINZ : *Mainz*, *Ulm*, *Rastatt*. 5. METZ : *Metz*, *Diedenhofen*,* *Bitsch*.* 6. COLOGNE (Köln) : *Cologne*, *Koblenz*, *Wesel*,* *Saarlouis*.* 7. KIEL : *Kiel*, *Friedrichsort*,† *Cuxhaven*,† *Geestemünde*,† *Wilhelmshaven*,† *Swinemünde*.† 8. THORN : *Thorn*, *Graudenz*, *Vistula Passages* (*Weichselübergänge*), *Dirschau*. 9. STRASSBURG : *Strassburg*; *New Breisach*. 10. MUNICH (*München*) : *Ingolstadt*, *Germersheim*.*

It will be seen that the Empire has 17 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 19 other fortresses.

These fortresses are all connected with each other by means of underground telegraphs, while strategical railway lines lead from the principal military centres towards the frontiers.

II. ARMY.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts that 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Kaiser.' The Prussian War Office discharges also the functions of an Imperial War Office, but Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have War Ministers of their own. The military budgets of the two last named are, however, prepared in Berlin, and Bavaria is obliged to vote military supplies in a fixed proportion to the other budgets. The Sovereigns of these three Kingdoms have the right to select the lower grades of officers, and the King of Bavaria, by a convention signed November 23, 1870, reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of the Bavarian contingent to the German army. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any State of the Empire can be done without his consent. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity. But this oath to the Kaiser is not imposed upon the Bavarian troops in time of peace. Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order, to declare any country or district in a state of siege. The constitution of the army is regulated by various military laws passed between 1867 and 1888; the Prussian military legislation before 1871 being extended to the Empire.

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, it is enacted that 'every German is liable to service—and no substitution is allowed.' Every German capable of bearing arms has to be in the standing army (or navy) for seven years, as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-eighth year of his age, though liability to service begins on the completion of the seventeenth year. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service and the remaining four in the army of reserve. Conscripts, whose conduct or proficiency earns them the privilege, are sometimes discharged from active service at the end of two years, though liable to recall. They are familiarly known as 'Königs Urlauber.' After quitting the army of reserve, the conscript has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years in the first class or 'ban,' and up to his thirty-ninth year in the second 'ban.'

About 400,000 young men reach the age of twenty every year, and when the numbers of those morally or physically unfit to serve, of volunteers, and of emigrants, are deducted, about 300,000 are left liable for service. Of these, however, owing to the legal limitation of the peace strength, only a certain number (chosen by lot) join the army, the remainder are drafted into the *Ersatztruppen*, a kind of reserve, where the period of service is twelve years. Men in the *Ersatztruppen* are liable to three periods of drill (of ten, six, and four weeks respectively); but as financial considerations allow of only a cer-

tain number being so drilled, many receive no military training at all. At the end of twelve years the trained members of the Ersatz pass into the first ban of the Landsturm, the untrained into the second ban. By the Army Act of July, 1893, the annual levies would be increased by about 60,000 men, and the period of service under arms of the infantry would be reduced from 3 to 2 years, that of the cavalry and horse artillery being 3 years as before.

One-year volunteers, of whom about 8,000 join annually, serve at their own charges, and are not reckoned in the legal peace strength. Non-commissioned officers are generally appointed from men desiring to make the army their profession.

All able-bodied men between the age of seventeen and forty-five, who are neither in the standing army nor the reserves, must belong to the Landsturm, which is only called out in the event of an invasion of Germany. The Landsturm is divided into two classes or 'bans;' to the first ban belong those between the ages of seventeen and thirty-nine; to the second those between thirty-nine and forty-five.

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the imperial army on peace the footing in 1893-94:—

Peace Footing.	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry, 173 regiments . . .	10,572	317,034	—
Rifles, 19 battalions . . .	410	11,148	—
Bezirkskommandos, 288 . . .	659	5,351	—
Surgeons, Instructors, &c. . .	—	2,194	—
Total Infantry	11,641	335,727	
Cavalry, 93 regiments . . .	2,350	65,316	63,620
" special services (in- cluding officers) . . .	—	833	—
Field Artillery, 43 regiments . . .	2,369	48,384	26,104
" special ser- vices (including officers) . . .	—	725	—
Foot Artillery, 14 regiments and 3 battalions	728	17,157	30
Foot Artillery special ser- vices (including officers) . . .	—	96	—
Pioneers, 20 battalions, 2 railway regiments, includ- ing 1 balloon detachment, 1 railway battalion, and 2 railway companies	588	12,874	—
Special Pioneer services . . .	—	102	—
Train, 21 battalions	299	6,836	3,996
Special train services	—	69	—
Special formations	460	2,869	—
Non-regimental officers, &c. . .	2,227	235	—
Total	20,662	491,223	93,750

By the law of July 15, 1890, to continue in force to March 31, 1894, the peace strength of the imperial army is 486,983 men, besides officers, surgeons, paymasters, &c.

No official returns of the war-strength of the German army are published ; but it is estimated that in the last extremity Germany on her present organisation would have a war-strength not far short of 3,000,000 trained men.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves ; it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Exceptions to this general rule are the battalions of the guards and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions, each brigade of two regiments ; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen or a battalion of pioneers are attached. Each field-artillery regiment is divided into three detachments, each of two, three or four batteries. In all there are 434 field batteries, of which 47 are mounted. Each battery numbers, as a rule, in peace four, in war six, fully mounted guns. In war the strength can be raised to 455 batteries. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée, with the exception of the corps of the guards, are locally distributed through the Empire. There are (besides the Prussian corps of the guards) 19 army corps districts and one divisional district for the 25th (Grand Ducal Hessian) division, 12 of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining seven after States of the Empire. They are :— 1, East Prussia ; 2, Pomerania ; 3, Brandenburg ; 4, Saxony ; 5, Posen ; 6, Silesia ; 7, Westphalia ; 8, Rhineland ; 9, Schleswig-Holstein ; 10, Hanover ; 16, Hesse-Nassau ; 12, Saxony ; 13, Württemberg ; 14, Baden ; 15, Alsace ; 16, Lorraine ; 17, West Prussia ; and the 1st and 2nd Royal Bavarian Army Corps. Two of these army corps were added in 1890 ; so that on the lines of the above-mentioned report the total war-forces would embrace 21 corps, the guards corps forming the twentieth, the Hessian division being strengthened to form the twenty-first.

III. NAVY.

After the war of 1870-71 the German navy was re-organised, and a *Flotten Gründungsplan* laid down. By a cabinet order of March 30, 1889, the administration was wholly re-organised. The chief command was separated from the administration, and vested in a naval officer, while the administration was transferred to the *Reichsmarineamt*, having at its head, under the chancellor, the naval secretary of state. The first of these officials deals generally with the movements of the fleet, and with questions relating to coast defence, training, the efficiency of the *personnel*, &c. ; while the imperial arsenals and dockyards, matters more especially concerning the *materiel*, clothing, victualling, &c., fall to the department of the secretary of state. The ships of the German navy are divided between the Baltic and

North Sea stations. The chief naval establishments are at Kiel on the Baltic and Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea, and the strategic canal which is being cut across the Schleswig-Holstein neck from Kiel to the Elbe will facilitate the transference of forces from one base to the other. For administrative purposes the German littoral has been divided into six inspectorates, viz.—(1) East and West Prussia, (2) Pomerania and Mecklenburg, (3) Lübeck and Eastern Schleswig-Holstein, (4) Western Schleswig-Holstein, (5) the district of the Elbe and the Weser, and (6) the Jade, the East Frisian Islands, and Heligoland. The chief torpedo stations are at Friedrichsort, Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, Stralsund, and Danzig. The manœuvring squadron consists of eight ships, and the cruising squadron of four, and there are nine vessels on foreign stations.

In the year 1888-89 a programme was laid down for practically a new fleet, including 4 first-class barbette battle-ships of about 10,000 tons, 10 'coast-defence' armouredclads of 3,600 tons, 8 cruiser-corvettes of 6,052 tons, 5 cruisers of 1,580 tons, and smaller vessels, but provision has not been made for all of these. In addition there are, 2 cruisers of the *Bussard* class to replace the *Eber* and *Adler*, lost at Samoa, as well as other ships projected, to replace vessels removed from the first list of the fleet.

The *personnel* provided for is as follows:—646 executive officers (including 5 vice-admirals and 10 rear-admirals), 75 engineer officers, 40 officers of marines, 52 ordnance constructors, 31 torpedo and mining officers, 179 others; in all, 1,023 officers. Also 8,622 cadets, petty officers, and seamen; 5,623 seamen-gunners, marines, torpedo-service men, &c.; 4,224 dockyard hands; in all, 18,469 men.

In the following tabular statement of the strength of the German fleet, only those projected vessels have been included for which votes have already been made by the Reichstag. But it should be remembered that the programme of 1888-89, though retarded by adverse votes, is still operative. The system upon which the table has been constructed is explained in the Introductory Table. Non-effective vessels and transports are not included. The 'port defence ships' are old ironclads and armoured gun-vessels:—

Battleships, 1st class	4	}	. . .	14
„ 2nd class	8			
„ 3rd class	2			
Port defence ships	.	.	.	14
Cruisers, 1st class (a)	1	}	. . .	9
„ „ (b)	8			
„ 2nd class	.	.	.	9
„ 3rd class (a)	22	}	. . .	25
„ „ (b)	3			
Torpedo-craft, 1st class ¹	77	}	. . .	141
„ 2nd class	64			
				<u>212</u>

The table which follows of the German armour-clad fleet is arranged in a manner similar to that adopted in the case of the British and French navies. The ships named in italics are classed as port defence vessels in the foregoing statement of strength. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the several classes to which they have been assigned. Abbreviations:—*b.* broadside; *c.b.* central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.* barbette; *Q.F.* quick firing. Light and machine guns are not given. The armament consists of Krupp guns:—

¹ Including 'division boats.'

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement	Extreme Armouring	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal Speed
			Tons	Inches				
<i>b.</i>	<i>Arminius</i>	1864	1,570	7½	4 8·2 in.	—	1,200	11·0
<i>c.b.</i>	<i>Friedrich Carl</i>	1867	5,900	5	1 8·2 in. (13-ton); 15 8·2 in. (9-ton)	4	3,500	12·3
<i>c.b.</i>	<i>Kronprinz</i>	1867	5,480	5	do. do.	4	4,800	12·2
<i>b.</i>	<i>König Wilhelm</i>	1868	9,600	12	18 9·4 in.; 5 8·2 in. (13-ton); 6 5·9 in.	5	8,000	14·7
<i>t.</i>	<i>Preussen</i>	3 1873	6,660	10½	4 10·2 in.; 2 6·6 in.; 4 3·4 in. Q.F.	4	5,400	13·9
<i>t.</i>	<i>Friedrich der Grosse</i>	2 1874	6,660	10½	do. do.	4	5,400	14·2
<i>c.b.</i>	<i>Kaiser</i>	2 1874	7,550	10	8 10·2 in.; 1 8·2 in.; 7 5·9 in.	5	8,000	13·7
<i>c.b.</i>	<i>Deutschland</i>	2 1874	7,550	10	do. do.	5	8,000	13·7
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Sachsen</i>	2 1877	7,280	16	6 10·2 in.; 4 4·1 in. Q.F.	4	5,600	14·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Bayern</i>	2 1878	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13·5
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Württemberg</i>	2 1878	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13·5
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Baden</i>	2 1880	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13·5
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Oldenburg</i>	2 1884	5,120	12	8 9·4 in.; 2 3·4 in. Q.F.	4	3,900	13·5
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Brandenburg</i>	1 1891	9,840	15½	6 11 in.; 16 4·1 Q.F.; 8 3·4 Q.F.	7	9,500	16·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm</i>	1 1891	9,840	15½	do. do.	7	9,500	16·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Weissenburg</i>	1 1891	9,840	15½	do. do.	7	9,500	16·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Wörth</i>	1 1892	9,840	15½	do. do.	7	9,500	16·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Basilisk, Biene, Caméleon, Crocodil, Hummel, Mücke, Natter, Salamander, Skorpion, Viper, Wespe</i> —11 ar- moured gunboats	1876 to 1881	1,090	8	1 11·8 in. (35-ton)	1	700	9·0

Germany has but one cruiser of the character of vessels accepted, for purposes of comparison, as first-class cruisers *a* in this book, viz. those of at least 5,000 tons displacement, with a sea-speed of fifteen knots or more. This is the triple-screw cruiser-corvette *Kaiserin Augusta*, for the *Irene* and *Prinzess Wilhelm* are somewhat inferior both in displacement and speed. The other first-class cruisers *b* in the following list are the *Panzerfahrzeuge* of the *Siegfried* class, which are often described as coast-defence vessels. In a sense they doubtless are so, but their general characteristics seem to lift them rather into the class of vessels described as first-class armoured cruisers in this book. The letters *a* and *b* in the first column have reference to the two sections of first-class cruisers:—

	Name	Launched	Displace- ment. Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal Speed
<i>a</i>	<i>Kaiserin Augusta</i>	1892	6,050	12 5·9 in.; 8 3·4 Q.F.	5	12,000	22·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Siegfried</i>	1889	3,600	3 9·4 in.; 6 3·4 Q.F.	4	4,800	16·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Beowulf</i>	1890	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Erithjof</i>	1891	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Hildebrand</i>	1892	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Heimdal</i>	1892	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Hagen</i>	1893	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
<i>b</i>	<i>T.</i>	—	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
<i>b</i>	<i>V.</i>	—	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0

Germany also subsidises, as auxiliary merchant cruisers, seven vessels with a nominal speed of from $19\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 knots or more, viz. the *Fürst Bismarck* and *Normannia* (10,500 tons), and the *Columbia* and *Augusta Victoria* (9,500 tons), belonging to the Hamburg-American Steam Ship Company, and the North-German Lloyd steamers *Spree*, *Havel*, and *Lahn* (7,700 to 8,900 tons). These are to be severally armed, in case of war, with 8 5·9 in., 4 4·9 in., 2 3·1 in. Q.F., and 2 2·2 in. Q.F. Krupp guns.

The early German battleships were built abroad—the *Friedrich Carl* at La Seyne in 1887, and the *Kronprinz*, *König Wilhelm*, *Kaiser*, and *Deutschland* in the Thames; but the ships of the new programme are being constructed not only in German yards, but almost exclusively of German materials. The old *König Wilhelm*, built at the Thames Ironworks, was designed by Sir E. J. Reed, and carries 29 Krupp guns, exclusive of light pieces. The armour is 12 inches thick amidships, tapering gradually to a thickness of 7 inches at 7 feet below the water-line. Behind the bowsprit, and midway between the main and the mizzen masts, are two bulkheads each of 6-inch armour and 18 inches of teak; the forward one continues from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rises to the height of 7 feet above the spar deck, where it is curved into a shield, pierced with port-holes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within this shield are two guns, which can be used to fire fore and aft, or as broadside guns.

The turret-ships, *Friedrich der Grosse* and *Preussen*, were built at Kiel and Stettin during the years 1873 and 1874. Each has two turrets, with armour of the thickness of 8 and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 9 inches side plating, and 7 inches fore and aft, while the armament consists of four 18-ton guns in the turrets and two $5\frac{1}{2}$ -ton guns placed fore and aft. The *Kaiser* and *Deutschland* were launched at Poplar in 1874. They are sister ships, 280 feet long, constructed after the designs of Sir Edward J. Reed.

Of these, the *Brandenburg* battleships are steel-built, with complete belt, double bottom, transverse and longitudinal bulk-heads, and about 120 water-tight compartments. Their heaviest plating (compound) is of $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the three protected barbette gun emplacements have $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches plating. These are in the axis of the ship, and the heavy guns are placed in them in pairs. The forward gun is raised considerably, and behind it lies the battery. The dimensions of these ships are—length, 254 feet 4 inches; beam, 64 feet; draught, 24 feet 7 inches. The *Siegfried* ships are provided with powerful rams, and, having their works raised very high amidships, present a somewhat singular appearance. They are protected by water-tight compartments and cofferdams filled with cellulose, and have an end-to-end belt with an extreme thickness of $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The heavy guns are placed, two forward in an oval barbette, and one aft in a pear-shaped barbette, and the lighter pieces on the forecastle and poop and at the corners of the superstructure. The cruiser-corvettes of the *Kaiserin Augusta* type will be steel-built, planked, and coppered, and will have two fighting-masts. They will be long and swift vessels, and the *Kaiserin Augusta* herself has the special feature of being provided with three independent screws, like the French *Dupuy de Lôme*, a speed of ten knots being attainable with the middle one alone. The protection of these vessels will be an armoured deck below the water-line, and their principal guns will be disposed in battery. The *Bussard* cruisers have their offensive strength in their ram, and in their chief guns, which are disposed two forward, two aft, and two on each broadside (in sponsons).

The German navy is manned by the obligatory service of the maritime population (*seemännische Bevölkerung*)—sailors, fishermen, ships' carpenters, and others; and also of the semi-maritime population—that is, of those who

have smaller experience of the sea. All these are freed on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In Prussia, by a series of ordinances from 1807 to 1850, complete free trade in land has been established, and all personal and material burdens removed that would stand in the way of this. With the exception of the Mecklenburgs, similar legislation has been applied to the land in other parts of Germany. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east. In Prussia, large estates, with an area of 250 acres and more, prevail in Pomerania, Posen, East and West Prussia; while the districts of Koblenz, Wiesbaden, Treves, Baden, and Württemberg are parcelled out into small estates.

Of the whole area of Germany, 94 per cent. is classed as productive, and only 6 unproductive. The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns (1883), was as follows (in hectares; 1 hectare = 2·47 acres):—Arable land, vineyards, and other cultivated lands, 26,311,968; grass, meadows, permanent pasture and waste lands, 10,944,570; woods and forests, 13,908,398; all other, 2,860,149.

On June 5, 1882, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
2,323,316	2,274,096	653,941	24,991	5,276,344

These farms supported 18,840,818 persons, of whom 8,120,518 were actually working upon them.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows:—

—	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93
Wheat . . .	1,956,441	1,960,181	1,885,284	1,975,652
Rye . . .	5,801,889	5,820,317	5,479,677	5,678,733
Barley . . .	1,685,000	1,664,188	1,806,695	1,690,096
Oats . . .	3,886,627	3,904,020	4,154,683	3,987,719
Buckwheat . .	201,991	194,576	190,202	180,290
Potatoes . . .	2,917,720	2,905,870	2,922,766	2,929,808
Hay . . .	5,909,337	5,909,543	5,906,277	5,892,717
Beetroot (sugar) .	—	—	—	—
„ (fodder) . . .	396,779	398,896	408,317	417,467
Vines . . .	120,935	120,300	119,294	118,292
Tobacco . . .	17,397	20,114	18,533	—
Hops . . .	45,797	44,505	43,640	43,434

The total yield of their products in the years indicated, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,200 lbs. or '984 an English ton), or hectolitres (hectolitre = 22 gallons), and in tons or hectolitres per hectare, was as follows :—

—	1889-90		1890-91		1891-92		1892-93	
	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.
Wheat . . .	2,372,413	1·21	2,830,921	1·44	2,333,757	1·24	3,162,885	1·60
Rye . . .	5,363,426	0·92	5,868,078	1·01	4,782,804	0·87	6,327,712	1·20
Barley . . .	1,938,419	1·15	2,283,432	1·37	2,517,374	1·39	2,420,736	1·43
Oats . . .	4,197,124	1·08	4,913,544	1·26	5,279,340	1·27	4,743,036	1·19
Buckwheat . .	123,097	0·61	109,702	0·56	104,652	0·55	89,641	0·50
Potatoes . . .	26,603,965	9·12	23,320,983	8·03	18,558,379	6·35	27,988,557	9·55
Hay . . .	18,423,230	3·12	18,859,888	3·19	18,715,112	3·17	16,833,897	2·86
Beetroot (sugar) .	9,825,039	—	10,623,319	—	9,488,002	—	9,789,515	—
„ (fodder) . . .	7,387,722	18·62	7,726,896	19·37	7,332,284	17·96	7,403,148	17·99
Tobacco . . .	39,012	2·24	42,372	2·11	34,774	1·68	—	—
Hops . . .	35,783	0·78	24,731	0·56	21,944	0·50	24,515	0·56
	Hectolitres							
Wine . . .	2,021,569	16·7	2,974,593	24·7	743,462	6·3	1,673,626	14·1

The number of domestic animals in Germany on December 10, 1892, was :—

States	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
Prussia . . .	2,647,388	9,850,960	10,092,568	7,704,354	1,953,748
Bavaria . . .	368,636	3,333,953	965,772	1,356,674	268,992
Saxony . . .	148,417	664,077	104,882	433,435	128,482
Alsace-Lorraine	137,342	486,951	97,293	370,277	62,055
Württemberg . .	101,625	970,059	384,335	394,402	69,987
Baden . . .	64,089	635,015	98,369	390,761	102,574
Other States . .	350,442	1,555,681	2,031,844	1,406,901	491,884
Total, 1892 . .	3,817,939	17,496,696	13,775,063	12,056,804	3,077,722
Total, 1883 . .	3,522,545	15,786,764	19,189,715	9,206,195	2,640,99

II. FORESTRY.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. About 34,347,000 acres or 25·7 per cent. of the area of the empire, were estimated to be occupied by forests in 1889. In South and Central Germany from 30 to 38 per cent. of the surface is covered with forests: and in parts of Prussia 20 per cent. From forests and domains alone Prussia receives a revenue of about 4 millions sterling.

III. MINING.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines; and Lorraine rich coal-fields.

The annual quantities of the principal minerals raised in five years are shown in the following table, the returns for 1892 being provisional only:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal	65,386,100	67,342,200	70,237,800	73,715,700	71,327,800
Lignite	16,574,000	17,631,100	19,053,000	20,536,600	20,977,900
Iron Ore	10,664,300	11,002,200	11,406,100	10,657,500	11,339,200
Zinc ore	667,800	708,800	759,400	793,500	800,200
Lead ore	161,800	169,600	168,200	159,200	163,400
Copper ore	530,900	573,300	596,100	587,600	567,600
Rock Salt	414,600	544,600	557,100	666,800	659,300
Potassic salt	1,235,300	1,185,700	1,274,900	1,371,300	1,351,100
Other products	231,400	256,600	269,700	273,900	256,300

The total value of the minerals raised in Germany and Luxemburg in 1891 was 776 million marks, in 1892 711 million marks.

The following table shows particulars of the production of the foundries in Germany and Luxemburg in 1891 and the number of foundries engaged principally or partly with each metal in 1891:—

—	Quantity in metric tons 1891	Value in 1,000 marks 1891	Foundries engaged 1891		Average No. Hands 1891
			Chiefly	Partly	
Pig iron	4,641,217	232,428	102	7	24,773
Zinc	139,353	62,557	28	5	9,586
Lead	95,615	23,266	13	10	2,983
Copper	24,092	27,812	7	6	3,471
Silver	445	58,998	7	16	2,504
Tin	287	525	2	2	28
Sulphur and sulph. acid	469,652	16,279	61	15	3,604

In addition to the above, about 3,077 kilograms of gold, valued at 8,567,993 marks were produced. Nickel, bismuth, vitriol, and other chemical manufactures were produced to a total weight of 27,006 tons, and to a total value of 10,277,869 marks.

The total value of the productions of the foundries of all kinds in 1891 was 440,710,535 marks. The total quantity of finished iron produced in Germany in 1891 was 5,063,631 metric tons, and its value 709,046,607 marks. In 1891 there were in Germany and Luxemburg 1,527 works producing finished iron, including steel-works. Over 195,041 men are employed in connection with the various stages of iron, besides 35,390 iron-miners. In connection with coal and lignite mining alone the average number of hands engaged was 318,909 in 1891.

IV. FISHERIES.

The German fisheries are not important. In 1875 the fishing population was 19,623 ; in 1882 it was 13,392. In 1892 (January 1) 446 boats (17,011 tons), with an aggregate crew of 1,868, were engaged in deep-sea fishing in the North Sea for cod and herrings. The Baltic fisheries are more developed. In 1892 fresh fish to the value of 4,926,000 marks were exported, while the imports of fresh fish were valued at 13,651,000 marks, of salted herrings at 27,994,000 marks, of other salted, preserved, and dried fish at 3,756,000 marks, and of oysters and all other marine shell-fish at 2,071,000 marks.

V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen ; Alsace-Lorraine Württemberg, and Baden produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces ; silk in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace, and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, and Anhalt ; glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, and Saxony ; clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria ; and beer in Bavaria and Prussia.

The following table shows the number per 10,000 inhabitants of some of the leading German States engaged in the principal manufactures according to the census of occupation in 1882. Additional information should be looked for under the various States :—

—	Iron Manufacture	Machinery, Instruments	Textile	Paper	Leather and India-rubber	Wooden ware
Prussia . . .	89·3	71·8	156·9	17·9	24·6	91·0
Bavaria . . .	69·4	55·5	114·7	16·6	20·5	107·0
Württemberg .	88·9	87·2	171·6	27·8	32·6	128·2
Saxony . . .	91·1	138·9	781·8	61·0	31·9	137·7
Baden . . .	68·5	94·4	152·2	25·8	30·7	119·6
Alsace-Lorraine	83·5	100·5	463·6	20·4	20·3	110·1
German Empire	85·4	78·7	201·3	22·2	26·9	103·9

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in the Zollgebiet :—

Years	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1 Kg. of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1887-88	391	6,963,961	910,698	183,037	7·65
1888-89	396	7,896,183	944,505	201,189	8·36
1889-90	401	9,822,635	1,213,689	240,797	8·09
1890-91	406	10,623,319	1,284,485	263,094	8·27
1891-92	403	9,488,002	1,144,368	244,969	8·29

The total amount of refined sugar produced in 1891-92 was 721,053 tons, in 1889-90, 679,213 tons; in 1888-89, 560,148 tons; in 1887-88, 564,990 tons.

In 1891-92 there were 26 manufactories of sugar from starch which yielded 3,553 tons of dry sugar, 11,653 tons of syrup, and 1,978 tons of colour.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed within the customs district at various periods. The Beer-excise district (*Brausteuergebiet*) includes all the States of the Zollgebiet, with the exception of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, in each of which the excise is separately collected. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) :—

Years	Beer Excise Dist.	Bavaria	Württemberg	Baden	Alsace-Lorraine	Total
1887-88	27,476	13,705	3,558	1,485	778	47,002
1888-89	28,656	13,526	3,153	1,509	759	47,603
1889-90	32,189	14,284	3,419	1,631	798	52,321
1890-91	32,280	14,427	3,508	1,679	837	52,731
1891-92	32,632	14,490	3,454	1,643	875	53,094

The total number of active breweries in the Beer-excise district was in 1890-91, 8,672; 1890-91, 8,969; 1889-90, 9,275; in 1888-89, 9,556; on the annual average of 1881 to 1885, 10,755. The amount brewed per head of the population in 1891-92 was in litres (1 litre = 1·76 imperial pint) :—the Excise district 84, Bavaria 258, Württemberg 169, Baden 99, Alsace-Lorraine 54. The average annual consumption per head of the population of the entire Zollgebiet for the twenty years 1872-92, was 91·8 litres or 20 gallons. In 1891-92, there were 59,789 distilleries in operation, which produced 2,948,000 hectolitres of alcohol.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Empire is under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs League, which, since October 15, 1888, embraces practically the whole of the states of Germany, the two free ports of Hamburg and Bremen, with one or two other small

places, having been then incorporated. A few districts in Baden, with a population of 3,867, and a small part of the port of Hamburg (190 inhabitants) remain still unincorporated. Included in the Zollverein is the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and also the Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg.

The following table shows (in thousands of marks) the commerce for five years :—

Years	Special Trade		General Trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1888	3,435,877	3,352,602	5,094,216	4,863,081
1889	4,087,060	3,256,421	5,671,740	4,811,600
1890	4,272,910	3,409,584	5,844,690	4,938,701
1891	4,403,404	3,339,755	4,970,754	3,731,759
1892	4,227,004	3,150,104	—	—

Germany had besides a direct transit-trade, valued in 1891 at 1,312,184,000 marks.

The following are the principal details of the special commerce for 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891		1892	
	Imports in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 marks	Imports in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 marks
Living animals	246,833	22,708	261,113	25,125
Animal products	120,491	23,549	119,838	24,799
Articles of consumption	1,266,474	416,226	1,242,990	344,704
Seeds and plants	40,409	25,973	48,925	29,855
Fuel	116,234	155,230	98,251	134,705
Fats and oils	244,970	29,695	221,502	25,654
Raw and manufactured materials :—				
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	264,670	277,973	266,365	286,043
Stone, clay, and glass	59,864	112,664	59,028	110,254
Metals and metal wares	447,949	528,895	388,160	512,105
Wooden wares	204,088	108,942	224,309	101,200
Paper goods	14,296	88,237	16,781	92,194
Leather, &c.	196,448	231,690	172,923	206,870
Textiles	1,016,644	954,867	962,323	903,953
Caoutchouc, &c.	34,567	25,023	34,105	26,406
Machinery, instruments, &c.	65,343	156,901	54,401	155,332
Hardware, &c.	33,414	86,898	24,919	77,600
Literature, art, &c.	30,710	93,755	31,071	92,773
Various	—	529	—	532
Total	4,403,404	3,339,755	4,227,004	3,150,104

All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the States of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, only on imports, and taxes upon spirits, beer (malt), salt, sugar manufactured from beetroot, and tobacco, &c. Since 1879 Germany has been protectionist in her commercial policy. The gross produce of the customs in 1890-91 was 389,424,000 marks; and in 1891-92, 406,448,000 marks, or 9.6 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The combined imports of gold and silver (included in the above) amount to 233,539,000 marks, and exports 163,650,000 marks for 1891, and 189,082,000 and 195,173,000 marks for 1892.

Some of the leading imports and exports under the above heads were, in thousands of marks value, as follows in 1892 :—

—		1,000 Marks	—		1,000 Marks	—		1,000 Marks
IMPORTS	Horses . . .	62,778	Barley . . .	72,926	Cotton (raw) . .	195,763		
	Swine . . .	98,023	Coffee (raw) . .	196,471	Wool . . .	251,516		
	Wheat . . .	199,221	Petroleum . . .	60,738	Woollen yarn . .	94,077		
	Rye . . .	88,864	Raw hides . . .	92,691	Raw silk . . .	94,145		
EXPORTS	Hops . . .	30,137	Paper . . .	58,149	Woollen fabrics (unprinted) . .	148,078		
	Sugar . . .	179,807	Leather goods . .	85,928	Hosiery . . .	93,432		
	Coal and coke .	129,078	Cotton cloth (coarse) .	67,181	Haberdashery . .	88,245		
	Aniline dyes . .	52,553	Mixed silk and cotton cloth . .	109,947				
	Wooden goods .	43,461						

The special commerce of the Zollverein (all but a fractional area of Hamburg and Bremen were included October 1888) was divided as follows in 1891 and 1892 :—

Countries	1891		1892	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1000 Marks	1000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
German Free Ports . . .	17,686	54,472	16,861	38,167
Great Britain . . .	676,810	696,066	620,971	639,995
Austria-Hungary . . .	598,859	347,809	575,407	376,561
Russia . . .	580,396	262,605	383,386	239,485
Switzerland . . .	144,895	184,616	141,592	173,757
Belgium . . .	251,789	153,315	208,221	140,728
Netherlands . . .	282,116	268,404	212,066	233,806
France and Algeria . .	261,878	237,998	262,297	202,868
Italy . . .	134,143	88,654	134,572	91,231
Norway and Sweden . .	71,997	113,541	75,434	105,315
Denmark . . .	75,404	73,458	76,166	75,641
Spain . . .	34,872	49,260	40,743	40,558

Countries	1891		1892	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
Balkan Peninsula (including Greece, Montenegro, and Turkey in Asia) .	52,629	105,135	98,581	92,512
Portugal	12,417	16,192	13,298	7,412
British India	157,001	33,094	149,861	32,278
Rest of Asia	44,732	62,847	45,813	61,164
Africa (except Algeria) .	55,424	28,751	64,320	28,682
North and Central America	492,537	396,702	649,494	379,158
South America and West Indies	410,117	127,051	365,577	158,461
Australia	39,185	29,487	85,494	20,754
Other countries	8,517	10,298	6,850	11,571
Total	4,403,404	3,339,755	4,227,004	3,150,104

The following table shows the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom in five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Germany into U.K.	26,724,347	27,104,832	26,073,331	27,031,743	25,726,738
Exports of British produce to Germany	15,731,788	18,343,243	19,293,626	18,804,329	17,583,412

Including foreign and colonial produce, the total exports from the United Kingdom to Germany in 1892 amounted to 29,641,814.

The following tables give the declared value of the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany in five years :—

Staple Imports into U.K. from Germany	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Cereals and flour	3,244,459	2,445,758	1,319,727	835,676	636,663
Sugar	6,539,015	8,773,220	8,503,237	9,517,563	9,546,819
Animals, live	839,454	396,835	136,899	135,169	136,996
Bacon and hams	652,833	186,552	4,937	13,026	13,655
Eggs and butter	2,073,532	1,484,620	1,412,930	1,397,885	1,541,054
Timber	1,078,847	1,387,824	1,309,243	1,223,644	1,324,941
Zinc	554,010	613,661	562,213	623,524	407,307
Woollen manufactures	691,378	574,472	670,444	767,284	774,483

Principal articles of British Produce exported to Germany	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures and yarn . . .	2,477,229	2,874,967	2,808,715	2,692,490	2,455,169
Woollen manufactures and yarn . . .	2,757,267	3,012,764	2,769,392	2,721,630	2,911,962
Iron, wrought and unwrought . . .	871,245	1,291,520	1,532,169	1,038,861	931,091
Herrings . . .	757,531	822,230	906,342	913,221	807,771
Machinery . . .	1,699,457	1,731,774	1,851,890	1,578,761	1,427,514
Coals, cinders, &c. . .	1,070,582	1,403,855	1,888,320	2,247,948	1,825,407

Other exports of British produce to Germany in 1892 are alkali, 42,971*l.* ; chemicals, 260,742*l.* ; hardwares, 115,565*l.* ; leather, 295,363*l.* ; linen and linen goods, 494,259*l.* ; oils, 478,117*l.* ; wool, 1,077,499*l.*

Great Britain exported to Germany foreign and colonial cotton valued at 688,116*l.* ; wool at 5,226,469*l.* in 1892. Tea exported to Germany from Great Britain declined from 1,082,950*l.* in 1884 to 299,600*l.* in 1892.

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany on January 1, 1891, 1892, and 1893.

—	Baltic Ports		North Sea Ports		Total Shipping	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1891 :—						
Sailing vessels	863	186,032	1,894	523,729	2,757	709,761
Steamers	378	149,130	518	574,522	896	723,652
Totals . .	1,241	335,162	2,412	1,098,251	3,653	1,433,413
1892 :—						
Sailing vessels	809	172,524	1,889	531,750	2,698	704,274
Steamers . .	387	154,605	554	610,106	941	764,711
Totals . .	1,196	327,129	2,443	1,141,856	3,639	1,468,985
1893 :—						
Sailing vessels	760	160,950	1,982	564,232	2,742	725,182
Steamers . .	392	156,658	594	629,739	986	786,397
Totals . .	1,152	317,608	2,576	1,193,971	3,728	1,511,579

Of the total shipping in 1891, 2,227 of 362,114 tons ; in 1892, 2,189 of 342,626 tons ; in 1893, 2,132 of 328,771 tons belonged to Prussian ports. The total number of sailors in the merchant navy in 1893 was 41,635.

The size of the various ships in 1893 was as follows :—

—	Under 100 Tons	100-500 Tons	500-1,000 Tons	1,000-2,000 Tons	2,000 Tons and over
Sailing vessels	1,669	640	183	232	18
Steamers	233	237	216	197	103

Of the sailing vessels 413 were totally of iron or steel ; of the steamers 977 were of iron or steel.

The following table shows the shipping of the German Empire, in which each vessel, if it entered *several* ports on a single voyage, is counted only once :—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1890 :—						
Entered .	54,834	12,015,880	10,041	1,065,027	64,875	13,080,907
Cleared .	46,512	9,092,935	18,406	4,017,764	64,918	13,110,699
1891 :—						
Entered .	56,564	13,290,531	10,172	1,188,089	66,736	14,478,620
Cleared .	47,580	9,724,023	19,172	4,766,299	66,752	14,490,322
1892 :—						
Entered .	56,263	13,101,500	9,664	1,085,907	65,927	14,187,407
Cleared .	47,756	9,549,567	17,825	4,559,383	65,581	14,108,950

The number and tonnage of foreign shipping of the German Empire entered and cleared as compared with national shipping were as follows in 1892 :—

Foreign ships	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British .	4,868	3,945,963	251	262,168	2,900	2,044,305	2,192	2,146,123
Danish .	4,675	772,315	1,286	96,832	3,831	639,769	2,149	224,856
Swedish .	2,809	596,031	133	34,748	1,379	361,780	1,560	270,652
Dutch .	1,105	194,143	192	19,458	941	182,565	303	28,434
Norwegian .	1,047	433,030	61	26,987	677	262,654	412	185,348
Russian .	567	167,785	10	2,785	237	74,067	327	87,789
Total, includ- ing other foreign .	15,309	6,289,175	1,988	446,318	10,139	3,683,810	7,023	3,013,404
German ships	40,954	6,812,325	7,726	639,569	37,617	5,865,757	10,802	1,545,979

The shipping at the seven principal ports of Germany was as follows in 1892 :—

	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Hamburg : ¹ —						
Entered .	8,137	5,343,485	692	339,868	8,829	5,683,353
Cleared .	6,928	4,074,332	2,129	1,668,489	9,057	5,742,821
Stettin :—						
Entered .	3,659	1,206,370	103	271,171	3,762	1,233,541
Cleared .	2,831	871,566	869	358,920	3,700	1,230,486
Bremen : ² —						
Entered .	2,772	1,260,157	323	98,034	3,095	1,358,191
Cleared .	1,973	1,046,197	1,087	304,658	3,060	1,350,855
Kiel :—						
Entered .	3,491	580,137	120	11,543	3,611	591,680
Cleared .	2,184	329,186	1,450	251,540	3,634	580,726
Lübeck : ³ —						
Entered .	2,349	505,335	76	11,628	2,425	516,963
Cleared .	1,708	343,149	719	181,087	2,427	524,236
Neufahrwasser (Dantzig) :—						
Entered .	1,349	497,956	233	86,522	1,582	584,478
Cleared .	1,382	457,745	194	119,353	1,576	577,098
Königsberg :—						
Entered .	1,141	316,000	189	81,556	1,330	397,556
Cleared .	1,331	404,448	66	22,000	1,397	426,448

¹ Including Cuxhaven.² Including Bremerhaven and Vegesack.³ Including Travemünde.

The vessels engaged in the coasting trade and inland navigation (not included in the above tables) on January 1, 1893, numbered 22,848, of which 22,378 had an aggregate burden of 2,760,553 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The great majority of the German railways are now owned by the Imperial or State Governments. Out of 26,971 miles of railway completed and open for traffic, only 3,123 miles belonged to private companies, and of these 296 were worked by Government. Narrow-gauge lines measured 717 miles (Government lines 312 miles) in 1891–92.

The mileage and financial condition of German railways (including narrow-gauge lines) are shown as follows, for five years ending 1891–92 :—

Years	Total Length, in English miles	Total Capital, in 1,000 marks	Expenditure (1,000 marks)	Receipts (1,000 marks)	Percentage on Capital of Surplus
1887–88	24,711	9,938,253	587,973	1,094,442	5·17
1888–89	25,358	10,116,246	635,813	1,172,188	5·30
1889–90	25,958	10,304,442	703,916	1,271,086	5·50
1890–91	26,627	10,510,359	805,339	1,307,416	4·78
1891–92	26,971	10,726,246	876,054	1,348,864	4·41

The total length in May 1892 was 27,100 miles.

Certain lines not open to public traffic, which in 1891-92 measured 1,692 miles, are not included in the above figures. In 1891-92 228,977,000 metric tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried by German railways, and paid 883,604,000 marks. The number of passengers conveyed in 1891-92 was 464,013,000, yielding 356,333,000 marks. In these numbers narrow-gauge lines are not included.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services in Bavaria and Württemberg are retained in the hands of their respective Governments; but all other parts of the Empire are united to form an imperial postal district (*Reichspostgebiet*). The following table shows the number of employés and offices of the post and telegraph services for the year 1892:—

—	Employés	No. of Post Offices	No. of Boxes	No. of Telegraph Offices
Reichspostgebiet	137,028	25,113	78,001	16,391
Bavaria	11,382	1,889	9,929	1,748
Württemberg	5,707	642	4,272	600
Total in Empire	154,117	27,644	92,202	18,739

The amount of business transacted by the post-offices is illustrated by the following statistics of articles transmitted by post, and the value of post-office orders, in marks, for the year 1892:—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Total
Letters	1,056,011,260	112,125,000	40,185,860	1,208,322,120
Post Cards	363,746,248	23,913,450	12,805,052	400,464,750
Printed matter	438,402,965	32,001,480	18,630,915	489,035,360
Samples	28,674,306	2,405,300	832,624	31,912,230
Journals	757,253,683	103,976,768	43,550,387	904,780,838
Total, including other despatches	2,853,004,807	294,528,302	126,998,190	3,274,531,299
Money sent (marks)	18,952,846,655	1,708,804,039	782,813,985	21,444,464,679

The financial condition of the united postal and telegraphic services in 1892-93 was as follows:—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Receipts	246,586,442	21,791,867	10,916,996	279,295,305
Expenditure	229,026,740	19,601,220	9,578,087	258,206,047
Surplus	17,559,702	2,190,647	1,338,909	21,089,258

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1892 :—

—	Telegraph Lines, English miles	Telegraph Wires, English miles	Inland Telegrams	Foreign Telegrams
Reichspostgebiet .	63,415	231,121	19,536,954	8,342,786
Bavaria	7,039	21,625	1,697,125	456,417
Württemberg . . .	2,744	6,882	975,065	166,753
Total in Empire	73,198	259,628	22,209,144	8,965,956

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value (in thousands of marks) of the money coined since the foundation of the present Empire :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Total
1888	144,288·7	4,156·0	4,300·8	293·0	153,038·5
1889	202,379·2	744·0	3,115·5	452·6	206,691·3
1890	99,349·2	—	2,595·5	372·8	102,317·5
1891	59,988·3	4,786·8	1,436·7	171·6	66,383·4
1892	37,243·2	5,201·1	1,951·6	433·6	44,829·5
Total (since 1872) .	2,627,370·0	475,251·5	49,561·3	11,975·4	3,164,158·2
Withdrawn	3,151·3	13,035·7	2·0	0·1	16,189·1
Surplus .	2,624,218·7	462,215·8	49,559·3	11,975·3	3,147,969·1

The amount of the above total removed from circulation through export, melting, or loss cannot be estimated. Certain coins previously in circulation are still legal tender, though they are gradually being withdrawn from circulation. Their total value is estimated (1889) at between 410,000,000 and 500,000,000 marks (1881) in 'Vereinsthaler,' coined in Austria before the end of 1867.

The following table shows the average financial condition of the note-issuing banks (*Notenbanken*), in thousands of marks :—

Year	Bks.	LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
		Capital	Reserve Fund	Notes in Circulation	Total including other Liabilities	Coin & Bullion	Notes of State & other Banks	Bills	Total including other Assets
1888	16	262,932	42,615	1,140,109	1,917,213	979,383	49,460	700,068	1,924,359
1889	16	263,144	43,488	1,206,312	1,988,087	948,301	48,964	773,757	1,996,725
1890	13	231,325	42,701	1,196,976	1,902,470	871,960	48,253	771,243	1,917,404
1891	9	221,815	43,547	1,179,387	1,959,899	965,025	48,161	745,264	1,974,593
1892	9	222,494	45,590	1,194,019	2,037,806	1,017,482	51,521	769,451	2,047,521

'Reichskassenscheine,' small paper notes for 5, 20 and 50 marks, were in circulation at the end of March 1892 to the value of 120,000,000 marks. Owing to the establishment of a tax upon bank-notes issued in excess of a certain proportion to the reserve fund, the number of note-issuing banks is only 9 (1892). At the end of 1889 the notes of these banks in circulation represented a value of 1,312,203,400 marks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennige* is of the value of $11\frac{1}{4}d.$, or 20·43 marks to the pound sterling. The *Thaler* is 3 marks.

Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5-mark pieces, called respectively *doppel-krone*, *krone*, and *halb-krone*. The 20-mark piece weighs 7·96495 grammes '900 fine, and consequently contains 7·16846 grammes of fine gold.

Silver coins are 5, 2, and 1-mark pieces, and 50 and 20-pfennige. The mark weighs 5·5 grammes '900 fine, and thus contains 5 grammes of fine silver.

Nickel coins are 10 and 5-pfennige pieces. There are bronze coins of smaller denominations.

The standard of value is gold, but old thalers are still legal tender. Other silver is legal tender only up to 20 marks.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. The names of the metrical weights and measures and the British equivalents are :—

The Gram	= 15·43 grains troy.
„ Kilogram	= 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Tonne, 1,000 Kg.	= 2,200 lbs. = 19·7 cwt.
„ Liter, Mass	= 1·76 imperial pint.
„ Meter, Stab	= 3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ Kilometer	= 1,094 yards ('621 mile), or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ Hektar	= 2·47 acres.
„ Quadrat, or Square, Kilometer	= 247 acres, or $2\frac{2}{3}$ sq. kil. to 1 sq. mile.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Paul v. Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, accredited Nov. 23, 1885.

Secretary and Councillor.—Count Wolff v. Metternich.

Military and Naval Attaché.—Korvetten-Kapitän Güllich.

Director of Chancery.—Wilhelm Adolph Schmettau.

Consul-General.—W. Jordan.

Germany has also Consular representatives at the following among other places in the British Empire :—

Aberdeen	Peter head	Gibraltar
Belfast	Plymouth	Hong Kong
Bradford	Southampton	Halifax (N.S.)
Cardiff	Sunderland	Kingston (Jamaica)
Dublin	Aden	Madras
Dundee	Adelaide	Melbourne
Glasgow	Auckland	Montreal
Hull	Bombay	Quebec
Leith	Brisbane	Rangoon
Liverpool	Calcutta	Singapore
London	Cape Town	Sydney
Manchester	Ceylon	Wellington (N.Z.)
Newcastle	D'Urban	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Secretary of Legation at Peking, 1871-73 ; Athens, 1873-75 ; Rome, 1875-78 ; Constantinople, 1878-79 ; Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, 1879-83 ; appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service, October 10, 1879 ; Envoy and Minister to Belgium, August 29, 1883 ; appointed to Berlin, September 20, 1884.

Secretary.—M. le M. H. Gosselin, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Col. L. V. Swaine, C.B.

Naval Attaché.—Captain G. le Clerc Egerton, R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—Sir J. A. Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Consul-General.—Julius L. Schwabach.

There are also Consular representatives of the United Kingdom at the following places :—

Danzig	Mannheim	Lubeck
Düsseldorf	Bremen	Breslau
Frankfort-on-Main (C.G.)	Bremerhaven	Wismar
Hamburg (C.G.)	Kiel	Husum
Stettin	Leipsic (C.G.)	Swinemünde

Foreign Dependencies.

In 1884 Germany began to extend her empire beyond the bounds of Europe. Of colonies in the proper sense of the term she has none ; but she has declared her protection over various areas or spheres of influence in Africa and in the Western Pacific, within which a few factories and trading posts, and in some cases some plantations, have been established by Germans and other Europeans. The following is a list of the various foreign regions at present (December 1891) under the protection or influence of Germany, the estimates given being necessarily vague :—

—	Date of Acquisition	Method of Government	Estimated Area	Estimated Population
<i>In Africa :—</i>				
Togoland	1884	Imperial Commissioner	16,000	500,000
Cameroons	1884	Imperial Governor .	130,000	2,600,000
German South-West Africa	1884-90	Imperial Commissioner	350,000	200,000
German East Africa	1885-90	Imperial Governor .	400,000	2,900,000
Total African Possessions	1884-90		896,000	6,200,000
<i>In the Pacific :—</i>				
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	1885-86	Imperial Commis- sioners.	72,000	110,000
Bismarck Archipelago	1885		19,000	190,000
Solomon Islands.	1886		9,000	90,000
Marshall Islands, etc.	1886		150	16,000
Total Pacific Possessions	1884-86		100,150	406,000
Total Foreign Depen- dencies	1884-90		996,150	6,606,000

Togoland.

Togoland, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, situated on the Slave Coast, in Upper Guinea, has an estimated area of 16,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 500,000. It extends from long. $0^{\circ} 30' E.$ to long. $1^{\circ} 41' E.$, and from the Atlantic coast to about lat. $7^{\circ} 20' N.$, though the boundary towards the interior is by no means definitely fixed. Declared a German protectorate in 1884, it is placed under an imperial commissioner, assisted by a secretary, an inspector of customs, and a local council of representatives of the merchants. Little Popo is regarded as the capital; Lome is the chief port, and Porto Seguro and Bagida are also on the coast. Togo, the principal native town, which has given name to the region, is situated on Lake Togo, and is said to have 8,000 inhabitants. An armed police force of negroes has been organised. Maize, yams, tapioca, ginger, and bananas are cultivated to some extent by the natives, most of whom are Ewe negroes; and cocoa, oil-palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests; but the country is still entirely unexploited, and the only commerce is the barter trade for palm-oil and ivory, carried on by a few factories on the coast. On August 1, 1887, an import tax was imposed upon European goods. In 1892-93 the revenue, chiefly from customs, amounted to 218,034 marks, against 146,374 marks in 1891-92. Budget revenue for 1893-94, 143,000 marks. The imports for the year 1892 were of the value of 2,135,945 marks, the exports 2,411,542 marks. In 1890-91, imports 1,156,320 marks; exports 1,650,000 marks. The chief articles imported were cottons, spirits, tobacco, salt, gunpowder. In 1892, 167 vessels of 174,526 tons (66 of 69,761 tons German, and 63 of 76,831 tons British) entered and cleared the port of Little Popo.

Cameroons.

The Cameroons region, with a coast line of 120 miles on the Bight of Biafra, between the Campo River and the Rio del Rey, is bounded on the north-east

by a treaty-line running north-east to about 30 miles east of Yola on the Upper Benue, whence a further line of demarcation has been drawn to the southern shore of Lake Chad (see under Niger Territories, p. 190). On the south the boundary line runs inland due east from the mouth of the Campo River to about the meridian of long. 15° E., which may be regarded as the eastern or inland limit of the protectorate. The area is estimated at 130,000 square miles; the population at 2,600,000. In 1893 there were 203 whites, of whom 147 German, 26 English. It became a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries, and a local council of three representative merchants. The country is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of cacao and tobacco have been formed by the Deutsche Plantagen-Gesellschaft (1886), and numerous factories carry on an active trade in ivory and palm-oil. On January 1, 1888, an import duty was imposed on European goods, and from this the revenue is mainly derived. The revenue in 1892-93 was 500,485 marks. Budget revenue for 1893-94, 580,000 marks. The chief town is Cameroons, and in the south Batanga. Bimbia and Bakundu-town are other important trading stations, and Aqua-town and Bell-town are the principal native settlements. In 1892, 26 German vessels of 36,285 tons and 38 British vessels of 51,442 tons entered the ports of Cameroons. Total tonnage entered, 87,999.

In 1892 the imports into the Cameroons region amounted to 4,470,822 marks; and exports to 4,263,784 marks. The chief imports were cottons (926,498), spirits, gunpowder, fire-arms, salt, tobacco, rice, iron wares, and colonial produce. The whole value of the trade of German West Africa (including Togoland and German South-West Africa) with Germany in 1891 was: exports to Germany 5,597,000 marks; imports from Germany 3,643,000 marks.

German South-West Africa.

This region extends along the coast for about 930 miles, exclusive of Walfisch Bay, which is British. The Orange River forms the south boundary to long. 20° E.; the east boundary goes north along the 20° till it meets the 22nd parallel of S. lat.; it then turns east till it meets long. 21° E., which it follows north to the 18th parallel; it then goes east to the Choë River, which it follows to the Zambesi. The northern boundary is formed by the Cunene River as far as the Humbé cataracts; then east to the Cubango and the Katima rapids of the Zambesi. The total area is estimated at 350,000 square miles and the population at 200,000. Budget revenue for 1893-94, 273,300 marks, mostly from Imperial funds. The whole southern part and much of the east is barren and desert. The coast lands are held by the 'Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft für Südwest Africa,' which has given the special names of Deutsch-Namaland to the southern part of its territories, and Deutsch-Damaraland to the northern. An Anglo-German company has obtained from the German Government (1892) a concession of the northern part of the territory. The two chief harbours in German possession are Sandwich Harbour and Angra Pequena, or Lüderitz Bay. Damaraland is well adapted for cattle-rearing. Copper has been found, though the expense of working it has hitherto rendered the discovery almost useless. Rumours of the discovery of gold attracted numerous immigrants, and traces of other minerals have been observed. But the mineral, agricultural, and commercial development of this region lies still in the future. An imperial commissioner exercises a nominal authority in the protectorate

German East Africa.

The German sphere of influence in East Africa, with an estimated area of 400,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 2,900,000, is bounded on the north by a treaty line, defined in 1886 and 1890, running north-west from the Umbe River, by the north of Kilima-Njaro, to the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and to the W. of this lake, following the parallel of 1° S. lat., to the boundary of the Congo State, making a loop, however, so as to pass S. of Mount Mfumbiro. On the West it is bounded by Lake Tanganyika, and on the S. by a line (defined 1890) joining the S. end of that lake with the N. end of Lake Nyassa and running to the N. of the Stevenson Road, and by the Rovuma River. The narrow strip of territory on the coast was leased by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Germans for fifty years, from April 1888, with its harbours and customs, but the Sultan's rights were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. Most of the interior of this vast region is quite unexploited except by Arab dealers in slaves and ivory. The German East Africa Company, founded in 1885, had established fifteen stations, but most of them were ruined and abandoned on the outbreak of the natives in 1889; peace being restored in 1890, commercial enterprise has again begun, the German Government granting subsidies for railways and steamers, and in other ways supporting the operations of the company. The German Empire is represented in this region by an Imperial Governor. The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Saadani, Pangani, Kiloa, Lindi, Mikindani, and Tanga. The total value of the trade of German East Africa (exports and imports) from April 1 to December 31, 1892 (II.—IV. quarter) was 3,967,878 dollars, of which 2,118,691 dollars for imports, and 1,849,187 dollars for exports. The value of the imports in the year ending August 17, 1890, was 2,654,919 dollars; 1891, 2,820,264 dollars; the value of the exports in 1890 was 5,015,915 rupees, in 1891, 2,353,000 dollars. The most important exports are ivory (II.—IV. quarter 1892, 861,956 dollars), and caoutchouc (II.—IV. quarter 1892, 211,514 dollars), copal gum, sesame seed. The chief imports are cottons, colonial wares, rice, spirits, wine and beer. The exports from Bagamoyo amounted to 825,553 dollars. In 1891 the value of the exports to Germany was 208,000 marks, and imports from Germany 2,062,000 marks.

Karagwe, one of the large Central African States formed after the dissolution of the former Empire of Kitwara, lies mainly within the German Sphere of Influence as delimited northwards by the Anglo-German Agreement of July 1, 1890. Near the capital the Arabs have founded the trading station of Kufro (Kafuro), where they take ivory, coffee, and other produce in exchange for salt, textiles, and European wares.

In the Western Pacific.

1. *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.*

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. Including Long Island, Dampier Island, and some other small islands, it has an estimated area of 72,000 square miles, and a population of about 110,000. Its development has been entrusted to the German New Guinea Company, which has extended its operations also to other German possessions in this ocean. The chief executive official is the Imperial Commissioner, under whom are several magistrates. Areca and sago palms, bamboos, ebony, and other woods are among the natural riches of the protectorate. Tobacco has hitherto been the most successful cultivated crop. Horses, cattle, and goats flourish on the island,

which seems less adapted for sheep. Three steamers and several sailing ships are engaged in the trade of the New Guinea Company. The chief harbours are Finschhafen, Konstantinhafen, and Hatzfeldhafen. In 1891 the imports of the New Guinea Company from European ports amounted to 327,282 marks.

2. *Bismarck Archipelago.*

In November 1884 a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, which were then renamed together the Bismarck Archipelago. The aggregate area is estimated at 19,000 square miles, and the population at 190,000. The chief islands of this archipelago are Neu Pommern (formerly New Britain), Neu Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Neu Lauenburg (Duke of York Islands), and Vischer, Gerrit Denys, Admiralty, Anchorite, Commerson, Hermit, and other islands. The New Guinea Company has a trading station at Mioko in New Lauenburg. The chief exports are copra and cocoa-nut fibre. In 1891 the imports of the New Guinea Company amounted to 1,017,022 marks.

3. *Solomon Islands.*

Germany owns the more northerly part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville, Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands. The aggregate area under the German flag is estimated at 9,000 square miles, and the population at 90,000. Sandal wood and tortoiseshell are the chief commercial products. The islands are placed under the officials of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

4. *Marshall Islands.*

The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands, known respectively as Ratack (with thirteen islands) and Ralick (with eleven islands), have belonged to Germany since 1885. The aggregate area is estimated at 150 square miles, and the population at 16,000. The chief island and seat of the German imperial commissioner is Jaluit. Copra is the chief article of trade. In 1891, 75 vessels of 9,535 tons entered the port of Jaluit. Imports 1891, 653,000 marks ; exports, 603,977 marks.

STATES OF GERMANY.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution.

The fundamental laws under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed were voted by the German Reichstag June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, May 2, 1877, July 4, 1879, and September 28, 1885. By the law of June 9, 1871, it is enacted, 'The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on January 1, 1874.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a Governor-General, bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Prince *Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst*, born March 31, 1819 ; Doctor in Law ; Ambassador from the German Empire to the French Republic, 1874–85. Appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine July 22, 1885 ; assumed office November 1885.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of three departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising the Statthalter as President, the Secretary of State at the head of the Ministry, the chief provincial officials, and eight to twelve other members appointed by the Emperor, of whom three are presented by the Landesausschuss, or Provincial Committee. This Committee, which attends to local legislation, consists of 58 members.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 14,507 square kilometers or 5,600 English square miles. It is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into six, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table shows the area, population, and the inhabitants per square mile of each of the districts and of the whole :—

Districts	Area, English square miles	Population		Density per sq. mile 1890
		1885	1890	
Ober-Elsass .	1,370	462,549	471,609	344·2
Unter-Elsass .	1,866	612,077	621,505	333·1
Lothringen .	2,431	489,729	510,392	210·0
Total .	5,668	1,564,355	1,603,506	282·9

The annual increase of population from 1875 to 1880 amounted to 0·45 per cent., while from 1880 to 1885 there was a yearly decrease of 0·03 per cent., and from 1885 to 1890 an annual increase of 0·5 per cent. Of the population in 1890, 805,986 were males and 797,520 (or 98·9 per 100 males) were females. According to an official estimate (1890), 210,000 are of French origin (*Sprachstamme*), and 1,393,000 of German origin. Foreigners numbered 46,463 in 1890, a larger number in proportion to population than any of the other States of the Empire. The garrison consisted of 67,354 men. In 1890, 43·1 per cent. of the population resided in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards ; 56·9 per cent. in rural communes. The three largest towns are Strassburg (123,500 inhabitants in 1890), the capital of Alsace-Lorraine ; Mülhausen (76,892 inhabitants), in Ober-Elsass ; and Metz (60,186 inhabitants), in Lothringen. Marriages, 1892, 11,001 ; births, 49,104 ; deaths (exclusive of still-born), 37,861 ; surplus of births, 9,605. Of the births, 1,638 (3·3 per cent.) were still-born, and 4,105 (8·3 per cent.) were illegitimate. The emigration viâ German and Dutch ports to extra-European countries was as follows in 1885–92 :—

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892.
738	602	883	937	934	923	1,138	922

Religion, Instruction, Justice and Crime, Poor-relief.

At the census of December 1, 1890, there were in the Reichsland 1,227,225 Catholics, 337,476 Protestants, 3,757 members of other Christian sects, 34,645 Jews; other religions, 7, and 396 unclassified. (See also *German Empire*, pp. 538-42.)

In 1892 the Reichsland contained a university (at Strassburg, see *German Empire*, p. 541), 17 Gymnasias, 5 Progymnasias, 3 higher schools, 5 Realschulen, 1 agricultural school, 9 seminaries, 4 preparatory schools for teachers, 60 higher girls' schools, 2,867 elementary schools, 431 infant schools, 102 finishing schools, 23 intermediate schools, 4 institutions for the deaf and dumb, 1 for the blind.

Alsace-Lorraine has an Oberlandesgericht at Colmar, and six Landgerichte. In 1891, 10,079 persons, i.e. 89 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12 years, were convicted of crime.

In 1885, 39,047 persons, with 34,442 dependents (in all 4·7 per cent. of the population), received public poor-relief.

Finance.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1894, amounted to 51,479,105 marks, and the estimates of expenditure to 49,647,620 marks. There was also an extraordinary revenue of 1,339,000 marks, and an expenditure of 3,170,485 marks. More than half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure is for public instruction.

Alsace-Lorraine has a debt consisting of 3 per cent. rentes in circulation to the amount of 761,271 marks, equivalent, if capitalised, to a debt of 25,375,700 marks.

Production and Industry.

On June 5, 1882, the number of separate farms was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
98,310	122,488	12,674	394	233,866

These farms supported a population of 627,800, of whom 302,593 were actively engaged in agriculture. Alsace-Lorraine yields the usual cereals, and it is also a great wine-producing country. Of the 1,697 communes, 1,042 have vineyards. In 1891-92, 1,485 hectares were planted with tobacco, and yielded 3,576 metric tons of dried tobacco.

The cotton manufacture in Alsace-Lorraine is the most important in Germany; woollens are produced on a smaller scale. In 1892 minerals to the value of 15,030,256 marks (provisional figures) were raised in the Reichsland.

There were 954 miles of railway in Alsace-Lorraine in 1892, of which 889 belonged to the State.

ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess

Antoinette of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838. *Children of the Duke* :— I. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856; married, July 2, 1889, to Princess Mary of Baden, born July 26, 1865. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857; married, April 17, 1877, to the Hereditary Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. III. Prince *Edward*, born April 18, 1861. IV. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864; married, July 6, 1891, to Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born August 12, 1872. V. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868. *Grandchild of the Duke* :—Princess *Antoinette*, born March 3, 1885, daughter of the late Prince *Leopold*, the Duke's eldest son, and Elizabeth, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt—namely, of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806 the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt separated his property from that of the State by decree of June 28, 1869. The entailed property belonging to the ducal family is the sole resource of the Duke. Part of it, called 'the select entail,' yielding about 600,000 marks, cannot be sold by the Duke without the approbation of the Diet. To the entailed property belong very large private estates in Prussia and Hungary, embracing an area of 280 square miles.

Constitution.

The Duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed September 17, 1859, and modified by decrees of September 17, 1863, and February 13, 1872, which give legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom two are appointed by the Duke, eight are representatives of landowners who pay the highest taxes, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the Duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

Area and Population.

The Duchy comprises an area of 906 English square miles, with a population of 271,963 at the census of December 1890. In 1880 the population was 232,592, and in 1885 it was 248,166. From 1880 to 1885 the increase was at the rate of 1·34 per cent. per annum, and from 1885 to 1890 at the rate of 1·92 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1890, 134,071 were males, and 137,892 (or 102·8 per 100 males) were females. Marriages (1891) 2,420; births, 10,619; deaths, 6,001; surplus of births, 4,618. Among the births are 320 (3·01 per cent.) still-born, and 917 (8·64 per cent.) illegitimate.

The following are the emigration statistics :—

1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
187	113	82	92	101	67	96	162

The capital, Dessau, had 34,658 inhabitants in 1890. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Protestant Church, there being (1890) 8,875 Catholics and 1,580 Jews.

The number of separate farms in 1882 was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
19,489	7,817	2,320	174	29,800

These farms supported a population of 75,937, of whom 32,932 were actively engaged in agriculture.

There were 185 miles of railway in April 1891.

Finance.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1893-94 stated the income of the State at 19,724,000 marks, of which 7,389,987 marks are derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The amount of the direct taxes is about 566,500 marks. The expenditure of the State is 11,762,000 marks. The income for the German Empire is 5,062,000 marks, the expenditure the same. The public debt amounted, on June 30, 1893, to 1,408,653 marks, largely covered by productive investments.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I. and of Grand-Duchess Sophie Princess of Sweden. Regent, April 24, 1852; ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, September 5, 1856. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Luise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of Wilhelm I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. *Offspring*:—I. *Friedrich*, born July 9, 1857; married, September 20, 1885, to Hilda, daughter of the Grand-duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau. II. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862; married, September 20, 1881, to Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to the late Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. Offspring of the union are two children:—I. Princess Marie, born July 26, 1865; married, July 2, 1889, to Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt. II. Prince Maximilian, born July 10, 1867. III. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, elevated Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845. IV. Princess *Marie*, born Nov. 20, 1834; married, Sept. 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen.

The Grand-dukes of Baden are descendants of the Dukes of Zähringen, who flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries. Till the end of last century, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines; since then it has been united, and in the changes which preceded and followed the dissolution of the former German Empire its territory received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806. Baden was a member of the Confederation of the Rhine, and, from 1815 to 1866, of the German Confederation. In 1866 Baden sided with Austria, but soon made

peace with Prussia. The predecessors of the present Grand-duke during the last two centuries are as follows :—

Karl Wilhelm . 1709-1738	Karl . 1811-1818	Leopold . 1830-1852
Karl Friedrich . 1738-1811	Ludwig 1818-1830	Ludwig II. 1852-1856

The Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,897,698 marks, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, the legislative authority is shared by him with a representative assembly (Landtag), composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning family who are of age; the heads of the mediatised families; eight members elected by the territorial nobility; the Roman Catholic Archbishop; the prelate of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of whom are elected by towns, and 41 by rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. The elections are indirect: the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for four years, one-half of the number retiring at the end of every two years. The Chambers must be called together at least once every two years. Members of both Chambers whose seats are not hereditary, receive an allowance of 12s. a day and travelling expenses.

The executive is composed of four departments—the Ministers of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, and of Justice, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions.

For general administrative purposes the Grand-duchy contains 52 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissäre). For purposes of local government it is divided into 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,578 communes (Gemeinden), 115 communal cities, and 1,463 parishioners.

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole, and of the four commissioners' districts :—

District	Area: Square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile 1890
		1885	1890	
Konstanz . . .	1,609	281,036	281,770	175·1
Freiburg . . .	1,830	460,384	469,515	256·6
Karlsruhe . . .	993	421,784	445,156	448·3
Mannheim . . .	1,389	438,051	461,426	332·2
Total . . .	5,821	1,601,255	1,657,867	284·8

Adding the part of the Lake of Constance next to Baden the area is 5,962 square miles.

Between 1880 and 1885 the annual rate of increase was 0·39 per cent.; between 1885 and 1890 the increase was 56,612, or at the rate of 0·71 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1890, 42·59 per cent. lived in communities

with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, 57·41 per cent. in smaller communities ; 810,582 were males, and 847,285 females—i.e. 104·53 females per 100 males.

There were ten towns with a population of over 10,000 at the census of 1890 :—

Mannheim .	79,058	Heidelberg .	31,739	Baden .	13,884
Karlsruhe .	73,684	Pforzheim .	29,988	Bruchsal	11,909
Freiburg .	48,909	Konstanz .	16,235	Rastatt .	11,557
		Lahr .	10,805		

The number of marriages in Baden in 1892 was 12,318, births, 56,392, deaths, 39,008, excess of births over deaths, 17,384. Included in the births were 1,534, or 2·72 per cent., still-born, and 4,697, or 8·33 per cent., illegitimate children.

Emigration from Baden to extra-European countries is estimated as follows :—

1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
4,500	5,400	6,000	6,000	5,500	6,000	5,500

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly two-thirds of the population are Catholic, somewhat more than one-third Protestant. At the census of 1890 there were 1,028,119 Catholics, 597,518 Protestants, 5,217 of other Christian sects, 26,735 Jews, and 278 others.

The Grand-duke is Protestant, and head of the Evangelical or Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod (with 56 members), and whose affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrath). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg). The Protestant Church has 365 parishes, the Roman Catholic Church 772 ; the former are divided among 24 deaneries, the latter among 35. The State maintains the Archbishop and his chapter (91,993 marks yearly), and contributes 500,000 marks yearly to the income of the Catholic and Protestant parochial clergy. There are a certain number of 'Old Catholic' parishes, to which the State contributes yearly 24,000 marks. The Jews have 11 rabbimates, and receive for their worship yearly 9,200 marks from the State.

Instruction is general and compulsory. The elementary schools are maintained by the communities, supplemented by the State, and administered by local authorities under the inspection of Government. The following table shows the public schools in Baden for 1891–92 :—

—	Number	Teachers	Students & Pupils
Universities	2	191	2,546
Gymnasias and Progymnasias	16	328	4,510
Realgymnasias and Realschulen	9	199	3,807
Other middle schools (höhere Bürgerschulen)	31	359	4,877
Elementary schools	1,635	5,570	319,789
Technical academy	1	75	640
Technical, agricultural, and other special schools	139	497	12,398

Besides 34 private middle schools, with 301 teachers and 3,688 pupils, and 9 private elementary schools, with 39 teachers and 695 pupils.

Finance.

The Budget is voted for a period of two years. The sources of ordinary and extraordinary revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated for 1893 as follows:—

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	10,869,621	General debt { interest and —	
Indirect taxes	9,659,006	Railway debt { amorti- 18,370,788	
Domains (Crown land) and saltworks	8,582,155	Civil list and appanages	1,876,269
Justice and Police	4,355,079	Ministry of State	329,304
Railways (net)	14,297,316	„ „ Justice, Wor- ship, and Education	15,870,579
Ministry of Justice.	4,897,130	Ministry of Interior	12,799,996
„ „ Interior	2,637,021	„ „ „ Finance	2,675,238
„ „ Finance	3,721,843	Chamber of Accounts	105,165
Chamber of Accounts	230	Charges of collection of revenue	11,388,869
Share in Customs of the German Empire	11,314,870	Pensions	3,263,090
		Contribution to German Empire	11,636,979
Total revenue	70,334,271	Total expenditure	78,316,277

In 1893, 7,000,000 marks, taken up on loan, were destined for railway construction.

The direct taxes are a land tax, house tax, trade tax, rent tax, and income tax; the indirect taxes are chiefly excise on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession.

Baden has no public debt, except the railway debt, amounting at the beginning of 1893 to 330,365,034 marks.

Production and Industry.

56·3 per cent. of the area is under cultivation, 36·7 per cent. forests, 7·0 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 579,950 hectares, vineyards 19,903, chestnut plantations 939, meadows 199,876, pastures 39,073, and forests 547,887 hectares (of which 96,309 belong to the State, 251,244 to the communities, 18,660 to other bodies, and 181,674 to private persons).

The total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was in the year 1882 as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
80,153	139,179	12,872	83	232,287

These farms supported 752,489 persons, of whom 328,091 were actually engaged in agriculture. The chief crops, with the number of hectares under each, in 1892, were :—

Crops	Hectares	Crops	Hectares
Wheat (incl. Spelt).	106,700	Oats	65,200
Rye	43,300	Beetroot and turnips	73,363
Barley	59,300	Potatoes	88,000

In the same year 292,200 hectares were under hay crops; and 5,770 hectares under tobacco; turnips, hemp, hops, and chicory are also grown. The mineral produce consists almost solely of salt and building-stone.

The principal manufactures are silk ribbons, felt and straw hats, brushes, leather, paper and cardboard, clocks, musical instruments, machinery, chemicals, and cigars.

Communications.

Mannheim is situated at the head of regular navigation on the Rhine, and has a large river port; 1892, arrival 2,290,823 tons, departure 520,725 tons. At the end of 1892 the total length of railways in Baden was 923 miles, of which 801 miles belonged to the State of Baden, besides 67 miles of railway on neighbouring territories. The State operates its own railways and the private railways situated in the country. The whole length of these railways is 904 miles, which had (in 1892) an income of 47,065,440 marks, and an expenditure of 32,966,509 marks, leaving a surplus of 14,098,931 marks. The net revenue of the railways belonging to the State serves especially to cover the interest and sinking fund of the railway debt. The capital invested by the State in railways is 444 million marks.

British Chargé d' Affaires.—G. W. Buchanan.

Consul.—Herr Ladenburg (Mannheim).

BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning King.

Otto Wilhelm Luitpold, born April 27, 1848; succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., on June 13, 1886.

Regent.

Prince *Luitpold*. (See below.)

Uncle and Cousins of the King.

Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821; appointed Regent June 10, 1886; married, April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, Princess of Tuscany, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children :—

I. Prince *Ludwig*, born January 7, 1845; married, February 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born

July 2, 1849, of which marriage there are issue eleven children :—1. Prince Rupprecht, born May 18, 1869. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Matilda, born August 17, 1877. 7. Prince Wolfgang, born July 2, 1879. 8. Princess Hildegard, born March 5, 1881. 9. Princess Wiltrud, born November 10, 1884. 10. Princess Helmutrude, born March 22, 1886. 11. Princess Gonde-
linde, born August 26, 1891.

II. Prince *Leopold*, born February 9, 1846, Inspector-General of the 4th 'army district' (Armee-Inspection) of the German army; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I. Offspring of the union are :—1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874. 2. Princess Augusta, born April 28, 1875; married November 15, 1893, to Archduke Joseph Augustus of Austria. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880. 4. Prince Konrad, born November 22, 1883.

III. *Theresa*, born November 12, 1850; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Munich.

IV. *Arnulph*, born July 6, 1852; Lieut.-General 1st Division in the infantry of the Bavarian army; married April 12, 1882, to Princess Theresa of Liechtenstein. Offspring, Prince Heinrich, born June 24, 1884.

The late Prince Adalbert, brother of Prince Luitpold, married to Princess Amelia, Infanta of Spain, left the following issue :—1. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, born October 22, 1859; married April 2, 1883, to Maria della Paz, Infanta of Spain; offspring, Prince Ferdinand, born May 10, 1884; Prince Adalbert, born June 3, 1886; Princess Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891. 2. Prince Alphons, born January 24, 1862; married April 15, 1891, to Princess Louise of Orléans, daughter of the Duke of Alençon. 3. Princess Isabella, born August 31, 1863; married April 14, 1883, to Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. 4. Princess Elvira, born November 22, 1868; married December 28, 1891, to Count Rodolph of Wrba and Freudenthal. 5. Princess Clara, born October 11, 1874; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Würzburg.

United with the royal family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839, son of the late *Maximilian*, Duke in Bavaria, and married (1) February 11, 1865, to Sophia, Princess of Saxony; (2) April 29, 1874, to Maria Josepha, Princess of Braganza.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805.

The civil list of the King, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,403,986 marks.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 26, 1818; but since that time various modifications have been introduced. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—formed in 1893 of 10 princes of the royal family, 3 crown dignitaries, the 2 archbishops, the heads of 19 old noble families, and

24 other hereditary 'Reichsräthe'; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and the president of the Protestant Oberconsistorialrath, and 16 life-members appointed by the Crown. The number of life-members so appointed must not exceed one-third of the hereditary councillors. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, 1 for every 500 of the population, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be a Bavarian citizen and to pay direct State taxes and to be past thirty; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to have paid for six months previously direct taxation. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 31,500 souls of the whole population. The Lower House is composed of 159 representatives, who, with the exception of those resident in Munich, receive 10 marks a day during the session, and travel free over the railways.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of six members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into six departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, and of War.

Area and Population.

The kingdom has an area of 75,864 square kilomètres, or 29,282 English square miles. The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole, and of each of the eight *Regierungsbezirke* or government districts, into which it is divided for administrative purposes:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
		1880	1890	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) .	6,456	1,006,761	1,103,160	170·9
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern) . .	4,152	660,802	664,798	160·5
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz) . . .	2,289	696,375	728,339	318·5
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) .	3,729	537,990	537,954	145·0
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken) .	2,702	576,703	573,320	212·3
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	2,923	671,966	700,606	238·2
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken) .	3,243	619,436	618,489	191·6
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,788	650,166	668,316	176·1
Total	29,282	5,420,199	5,594,982	191·6

To this area has to be added 257 square miles for water.

In 1866 Bavaria was compelled to cede nearly 300 square miles to Prussia. The increase of the population since 1875 has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Density per sq. mile	Annual Increase per cent.
1875	5,022,390	171·5	0·80
1880	5,284,778	180·4	1·01
1885	5,420,199	185·1	0·51
1890	5,594,982	191·6	0·64

The urban and rural population was thus distributed at the censuses of 1880 and 1890 :—

Census	No. of Towns	No. of Rural Communes	Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.	No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.
1880	412	7,791	224	1,462,410	27·7	7,808	3,822,368	72·3
1890	244	7,777	209	1,782,463	31·9	7,812	3,812,519	68·1

In 1890 the urban population was thus distributed :—

—	No.	Population 1890	—	No.	Population 1890
Large towns ¹ .	2	493,184	Small towns .	41	410,245
Medium „ .	10	393,938	Country „ .	191	415,283

¹ See p. 538 for official signification of these terms.

In 1890 the population included 2,731,120 males and 2,863,862 females ; i.e., 104·9 females per 100 males. With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	1,721,213	1,721,850	3,443,063
Married	911,803	912,900	1,824,703
Widowed	96,734	226,816	323,550
Divorced and separated .	1,370	2,296	3,666

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 536. In 1890 the number of foreigners in Bavaria (exclusive of other Germans) was 74,313.

There is a large emigration from Bavaria. The emigration viâ German ports and Antwerp was as follows in the undernoted years :—

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
9,939	8,068	13,350	12,249	10,586	9,725	10,756	10,057

The population of the principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of December 1, 1890 :—

Towns	Dec. 1, 1890	Towns	Dec. 1, 1890
Munich (München) .	350,594	Kaiserslautern . .	37,047
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	142,590	Bamberg	35,815
Augsburg	75,629	Ludwigshafen . . .	33,216
Würzburg	61,039	Bayreuth	24,556
Fürth	43,206	Hof	24,455
Ratisbon (Regensburg).	37,934	Pirmasens	21,041

The following table shows the annual movement of the population in five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1887	37,436	206,632	6,926	28,586	162,040	44,592
1888	37,809	206,352	6,611	28,538	162,204	44,148
1889	39,515	205,908	6,707	28,533	154,249	51,659
1890	40,004	201,437	6,436	28,527	159,042	42,395
1891	41,400	212,156	6,719	29,894	160,428	51,728

Religion.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. At the census of December 1885 there were 3,839,168 Roman Catholics, and 1,521,114 Protestants, the proportion being 709 Roman Catholics to 281 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows on December 1, 1890:—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Jews
Upper Bavaria	1,030,713	63,524½	6,291
Lower Bavaria	659,197	5,201	182
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz) . .	314,276	398,945	10,998
Upper Palatinate	492,095	44,125	1,487
Upper Franconia	243,014	326,426	3,664
Middle Franconia	158,535	528,608	12,294
Lower Franconia	493,603	109,727	14,646
Suabia	567,644	95,307	4,323
Total	3,959,077	1,571,863	53,885

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 3,625 Old Catholics, 3,456 Mennonites, and 2,587 Irvingites, Greek Catholics, and Free Christians, and 489 without declaration.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 202 deaneries; and 2,964 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory.—‘Ober-Consistorium’—and three provincial consistories, 80 deaneries, and 1,116 parishes. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Instruction.

(For Universities, see under *Germany*.) Elementary schools—‘Volks-schulen’—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen. In 1891 there were 5,083 Catholic schools, 1,905 Protestant, 134 mixed, and 90 Jewish. In 1891 there were 513 agricultural schools, with 9,893 pupils, besides 12 winter schools, with 484 pupils.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Bavaria is the only German State which has established an *Oberstes Landgericht*, or appeal-court intervening between the *Oberlandesgerichte* and the

Reichsgericht. This court, which has its seat at Munich, has a bench of 18 judges. Subject to its jurisdiction are 5 Oberlandesgerichte and 28 Landgerichte.

In 1890 there were 52,603 criminal convictions in Bavaria, i.e. 133·7 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve.

In 1891 the number of poor receiving relief was 180,921, the sum expended on them being 7,540,028 marks. Of the total number 113,291 were permanent paupers.

Finance.

The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The gross public revenue of Bavaria for the financial year ending December 31, 1883, was 277,447,131 marks, with an expenditure of 234,082,935. The revised expenditure for 1887 was 245,946,302 marks. For 1888 the revised revenue was 281,982,302 marks, and expenditure 259,439,612 marks. For 1889 the revised revenue was 306,367,706 marks, and expenditure 260,821,481 marks. The estimates for each of the years 1890 and 1891 provided for revenue and expenditure of 280,291,642 marks. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated as follows for each of the financial years 1892 and 1893:—

Sources of Revenue	Marks	Branches of Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	36,989,260	Public debt	49,787,500
Indirect	96,352,150	Civil list and appanages	5,403,986
State railways, post, telegraphs, mines, &c. }	141,287,247	Council of State	24,800
State domains	29,973,514	Diet	430,627
Miscellaneous receipts	1,690,100	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	615,555
		„ Justice	13,672,001
		„ Interior	21,885,657
		„ Finance	3,919,300
		„ Worship and Education	23,592,320
		Pensions and allowances	9,603,877
		Contribution to Imperial expenditure	42,238,920
		Charges of collection of Revenue	131,343,232
		Various expenses	{ 396,496
			{ 3,378,000 ¹
Total gross revenue	306,292,271	Total expenditure	306,292,271

¹ Increase in number of State-officials and schoolmasters.

The direct taxes are a trade-tax, house-tax, land-tax, and income-tax.

The debt of Bavaria amounted to 1,332,144,326 marks at the end of 1891, and to 1,340,161,177 marks at the end of 1889. Of this amount 967,511,657 marks is railway debt. The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 801,500,000 marks, are the property of the State. For five or six years the annual receipts from the railways have exceeded the charges for the railway debt, in some years by as much as 6,000,000 marks.

Army.

The Bavarian army forms an integral part of the Imperial army, having, in peace, its own administration. The military supplies, though voted by the Bavarian Parliament, must bear a fixed proportion to the amount voted

for the rest of Germany by the Reichstag (see page 546). The Bavarian troops form the 1st and 2nd Bavarian army-corps, not numbered consecutively with the other German army-corps ; and there are certain differences in the matter of uniform permitted to the Bavarian troops. The administration of the fortresses in Bavaria is also in the hands of the Bavarian Government during peace.

The contribution of Bavaria to the Imperial army in 1893 was as follows in officers and men :—

	Officers	Men		Officers	Men
Infantry . . .	1,337	41,690	Pioneers . . .	72	2,000
Jäger . . .	36	1,232	Train . . .	36	1,126
Landwehr . . .	69	592	Special . . .	334	162
Cavalry . . .	256	7,111			
Artillery . . .	395	9,124	Total . . .	2,535	63,037

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of Bavaria, nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests. The number of separate farms in 1882 was as follows :—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	100 Hect. & over	Total
174,056	374,907	131,964	594	681,521

These farms supported a population of 2,665,123, of whom 1,355,466 were actually engaged in agriculture. The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare in metric tons, in 1890, with the annual average for 1878-87, were as follows :—

—	1892		Average Yield 1878-87	—	1892		Average Yield 1878-87
	Area, in hect.	Yield			Area, in hect.	Yield	
Wheat	322,453	1·61	1·32	Oats	450,648	1·37	1·21
Rye	543,615	1·50	1·12	Potatoes	300,094	12·20	9·47
Barley	351,267	1·54	1·29	Hops	26,815	0·48	0·48

Vines occupied 22,331 hectares in 1892, and yielded 339,732 hectolitres, as against 846,550 hectolitres in 1890 of wine ; 345,403 hectares were planted with tobacco, yielding 7,000 metric tons (2,000 lbs.) of dried leaf.

The total value of the leading mining products of Bavaria in 1889 was 6,548,577 marks.

The brewing of beer is a highly important industry in Bavaria (see *German Empire*, p. 556). The average quantity manufactured is 278,000,000 gallons, of which 27,000,000 are exported. In 1891-92, 10,228 distilleries produced 170,585 hectolitres of alcohol.

In 1891 Bavaria had 3,485 miles of railway, of which 2,982 belonged to the State.

British Minister Resident.—Victor A. W. Drummond, appointed 1885.
Consul.—John S. Smith.

BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Bremen form a republic, governed, under a Constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, and May 27, 1879, by a Senate of sixteen members, forming the executive, and the 'Bürgerschaft' (or Convent of Burgesses) of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 42 members; the mechanics and manufacturers 22 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent and Senate elect the sixteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgomasters, the first elected for four years, and the second for the same period, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

Area and Population.

The State embraces an area of 99 English square miles. The population amounted in 1875 to 142,220, inclusive of a Prussian garrison; in 1880 it was 156,723; on December 1, 1885, it was 165,628; on December 1, 1890, it was 180,443. The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, reaching the high rate of 3·82 per cent. per annum; but it sank afterwards, for in the five years from 1885 to 1890 the increase was but 1·64 per annum. Of the total population in 1890, 88,144 were males, 92,299 females—i.e. 104·7 females per 100 males. Marriages, 1892, 1,657, births, 5,796—181 (3·12 per cent.) still-born, 355 (6·12 per cent.) illegitimate; deaths, 3,510; surplus, 2,286.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is one of the chief outlets of German emigration. The following table shows the emigration statistics for three years:—

Year	From Bremen itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total
1890	772	46,909	92,729	140,410
1891	1,006	58,073	79,378	138,457
1892	961	58,267	67,801	127,029

The foreign emigrants were chiefly natives of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Religion, Justice, and Crime.

On Dec. 1, 1890, Bremen contained 169,991 Protestants (94·2 per cent.), 8,018 Roman Catholics (4·4 per cent.), 1,360 other Christians, 1,031 Jews, and 43 'unclassified.'

Bremen contains two *Amtsgerichte* and a *Landgericht*, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. In 1892, 3,714 persons were convicted of crime—i.e. 203 per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1885, 3,959 persons, with 7,282 dependents, received public poor-relief.

Finance.

In 1892-93 the revenue was 19,023,732 marks, and expenditure 26,657,783 marks, including 7,555,376 of extraordinary expenses. More than one-third of the revenue is raised from direct taxes, one-half of which is income-tax. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in 1892, to 90,274,800 marks. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany. About 66 per cent. of the commerce of Bremen is carried on under the German, and about 29 per cent. under the British flag. The aggregate value of the imports in 1892 was 719,494,492 marks, of which 52,669,483 marks were from Great Britain; and of exports, 684,324,487 marks, of which 29,270,906 marks went to Great Britain.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1893, was 405, of 406,172 tons, the number including 180 steamers of an aggregate burthen of 201,124 tons. Of the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag, 72 (aggregate tonnage 127,874) belong to the navigation company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which maintains communication between Bremen and various ports in North and South America, Eastern Asia, and Australia; 24 steamers belong to the 'Hansa' Company, plying to Madras and Calcutta, and 26 to the 'Neptun' Company, trading with European ports.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas (Hamburg).

British Vice-Consuls.—(Bremen) Herr Boyes, (Brake) Herr Gross, (Bremerhaven) Herr Schwoon.

BRUNSWICK.

(BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Regent.

Prince Albrecht, born May 8, 1837; son of the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, brother of the first German Emperor Wilhelm I., and Marianne, daughter of the late William I., King of the Netherlands, Field-Marshal in the German army. Married, April 19, 1873, to Princess *Maria*, Duchess of Saxony, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg. Unanimously elected regent of the Duchy by the Diet, October 21, 1885; assumed the reins of government November 2, 1885. The children of the regent are: 1, Prince *Friedrich Heinrich*, born July 15, 1874; 2, Prince *Joachim Albrecht*, born September 27, 1876; 3, Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 12, 1880.

The last Duke of Brunswick was **Wilhelm I.**, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden; ascended the throne April 25, 1831, and died October 18, 1884.

The heir to Brunswick is the Duke of Cumberland, excluded owing to his refusal to give up claim to the throne of Hanover. Duke of Cambridge, the

nearer *agnate* heir, also not accepted owing to his refusal to give up his English appointments and residence.

The ducal house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, extinct on the death of Wilhelm I., was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the North of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. These possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Elder Line, and Brunswick-Lüneburg, Younger Line, the former of which was represented in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

The Brunswick regency law of February 16, 1879, enacts that in case the legitimate heir to the Brunswick throne be absent or prevented from assuming the government, a Council of Regency, consisting of the Ministers of State and the Presidents of the Landtag and of the Supreme Court, should carry on the government; while the German Emperor should assume command of the military forces in the Duchy. If the rightful heir, after the space of a year, is unable to claim the throne, the Brunswick Landtag shall elect a regent from the non-reigning members of German reigning families.

The late Duke of Brunswick was one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, having been in possession of the principality of Oels, in Silesia, now belonging to the Prussian Crown, and vast private estates and domains in the same district and adjoining, bequeathed to the King of Saxony.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental laws of November 22, 1851, and March 26, 1888. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting, according to the law of 1851, of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by those who are highest taxed; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets, according to the law of 1888, every two years, and the deputies hold their mandate for four years. The executive is represented by a responsible Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, consisting at present of three departments, namely—of State, Foreign Affairs and Finance, of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of the Interior.

Area and Population.

The Duchy has an area of 1,424 English square miles, with a population of 403,773 inhabitants (201,428 males, 202,345 females), according to the census of December 1, 1890. The increase was at the rate of 1·32 per cent. per annum in the five years 1880–85, and 1·68 in 1885–90. Marriages, 1892, 3,573; births, 14,834; deaths, 9,426; surplus, 4,896. Included in the births are 512 (3·46 per cent.) still-born, and 1,566 (10·56 per cent.) illegitimate children. Emigrants 1884, 449; 1885, 279; 1886, 252; 1887, 238; 1888, 322; 1889, 268; 1890, 305; 1891, 254; 1892, 333. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the Duchy are members of the Lutheran Church, there being only 16,419 Catholics in 1890.

The capital of the Duchy, the town of Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 101,047 inhabitants at the Census of Dec. 1, 1890.

Finance.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of two years, but each year separate. For the year from April 1, 1893, to April 1, 1894, the revenue and expenditure of the State were made to balance at 13,170,000 marks. Not included in the budget estimates is the civil list of the Duke—1,125,000 marks. The public debt of the Duchy, without regard to a premium-loan repayable in rates of 1,200,000 marks yearly till 1924, at the commencement of 1893 was 27,394,188 marks, four-fifths of which were contracted for the establishment of railways; the productive capital of the State was at the same time 42,512,000 marks, besides an annuity of 2,625,000 marks till 1934, stipulated at the sale of the railways of the State.

Production and Industry.

Brunswick numbered on June 5, 1882, 53,611 agricultural enclosures each under one household, having a population of 113,177, of whom 59,643 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms, 34,129 were less than 1 hectare, 14,149 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, 5,168 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, and 165 had an area each of 100 hectares and upwards.

The chief crops are wheat (22,488 hectares in 1890-91), rye (38,503), and oats (28,270). The produce in 1892 was:—wheat, 57,703,800 kilogrammes; rye, 89,752,100; barley, 24,413,300; oats, 62,749,200.

In 1892 minerals were raised to the value of 3,321,150 marks.

There were 234 miles of railway in 1892.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

HAMBURG.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The present Constitution was published on September 28, 1860, and came into force on January 1, 1861; a revision was published on October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—*Staatsgewalt*—is entrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one half of whose number must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house-property in the city

while the other 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the members of various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of 20 deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the Committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate and the general execution of the articles of the Constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses; also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The jurisdiction of the Free Port was, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port by the inclusion of the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein, and on October 15, 1888, the whole of the city, except the actual port and the warehouses connected with it (population 1,490 in 1890), was incorporated in the Zollverein. The alterations in the port necessitated by this step have involved an expenditure of six millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes two millions.

Area and Population.

The State embraces a territory of 158 English square miles, with a population on December 1, 1880, of 453,869; December 1, 1885, of 518,620, and on December 1, 1890, 622,530. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The State consists of three divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on December 1, 1890:—City of Hamburg, with suburb, 323,923; 15 outlying suburbs (Vororte), 245,337; Landgebiet, 53,270. In the four years from 1867 to 1871 the population of the State increased at the rate of 2·51 per cent. per annum; from 1871 to 1875 at the rate of 3·41, 1875–80 at 3·10; in 1880–85 at 2·66 per cent., and in 1885–90 at 4 per cent. yearly. A large stream of emigration, chiefly to America, flows through Hamburg. Of the population in 1890, 308,535 were males and 313,995 females, i.e. 101·1 females per 100 males. There were 16,748 foreigners—3,688 Austrians, 2,731 Swedish and Norwegians, 3,116 Danes, 1,661 British, 3,526 other Europeans, 2,026 non-Europeans, and 28 unclassified—resident in Hamburg in 1890.

The following table shows the number of emigrants viâ Hamburg for five years:—

Year	From Hamburg itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total	Bound for the United States	For other Destinations
1888	1,395	24,271	63,081	88,737	83,615	5,122
1889	1,393	21,665	51,285	74,343	68,481	5,862
1890	1,608	23,321	74,421	99,350	93,013	6,337
1891	1,905	29,819	112,658	144,382	130,958	13,424
1892	1,919	26,225	80,676	108,820	99,431	9,389

Marriages (1892), 5,979; births, 23,772 (860, or 3·62 per cent., still-born; 2,735, or 11·51 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 25,395 (cholera); surplus of deaths, 2,483.

Religion, Justice, Crime, and Agriculture.

On December 1, 1890, Hamburg contained 567,617 Protestants (91 per cent.), 23,288 Roman Catholics (3·74 per cent.), 8,204 other Christians, 17,973 Jews (2·89 per cent.), and 5,448 unclassified.

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,' or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Principality of Lübeck (Oldenburg). In 1888, 5,166 persons, i.e. 131·6 per 10,000 inhabitants above twelve years, were convicted of crime. In 1885, 22,738 persons, with 27,351 dependents, received public poor-relief.

The number of separate agricultural holdings in the "Landgebiet" of Hamburg on June 5, 1882, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Above 100 Hect.	Total
4,856	1,039	632	16	6,543

These farms supported a population of 20,530, of whom 8,736 were actively engaged in agriculture.

Finance.

For 1893 the revenue was estimated at 61,098,000 marks, and expenditure 65,377,000 marks. The largest source of income is direct taxes, amounting to more than one-third the whole revenue, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c. The largest item in the expenditure is for the debt, 11,737,000 marks in 1893; for education the expenditure is 6,348,500 marks. The direct taxation amounts to 30 marks per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on January 1, 1893, amounted to 280,963,381 marks. The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany (comp. table on p. 562). The following table exhibits the imports and exports by sea during five years:—

Year	Imports by Sea		Exports by Sea	
	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks
1888	38,844,224	1,114,906	21,442,926	1,021,581
1889	46,016,434	1,245,581	23,957,299	1,206,415
1890	50,069,666	1,376,929	25,123,295	1,260,475
1891	54,251,889	1,521,399	26,830,608	1,295,425
1892	54,907,741	1,489,180	24,207,611	1,197,824

The import and export of the precious metals are not included in the above figures. The total value of the imports in 1892 was 135,284,250 marks, and of the exports 19,026,160 marks. The marine trade of Hamburg in 1892 in millions of kilogrammes was:—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
Great Britain .	2,118·8	781·4	United States .	876·9	360·7
France . . .	114·8	38·4	Brazil . . .	102·1	102·1
Holland . . .	47·6	52·8	Other Ameri-		
German Ports .	104·7	181·6	can Ports .	689·1	241·7
North Europe .	226·3	281·4	Total for		
Other European			America .	1,668·1	704·5
Ports . . .	613·8	125·9	Asia . . .	451·3	130·7
Total for Europe	3,226·0	1,461·5	Africa . . .	119·1	74·7
			Australia .	26·3	49·4

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Hamburg during each of five years was as follows :—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1888	7,524	4,355,511	7,517	4,347,723	15,041	8,702,234
1889	8,079	4,809,892	8,079	4,826,906	16,158	9,636,798
1890	8,176	5,202,825	8,185	5,214,271	16,361	10,417,096
1891	8,673	5,762,369	8,684	5,766,318	17,357	11,528,687
1892	8,569	5,639,010	8,565	5,640,163	17,134	11,279,173

The following is the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes only :—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1888	6,517	4,050,479	5,735	3,335,481	12,252	7,385,960
1889	6,947	4,469,698	5,871	3,496,303	12,818	7,966,001
1890	6,978	4,815,327	6,040	3,831,535	13,018	8,646,862
1891	7,368	5,310,657	6,238	4,176,775	13,606	9,487,432
1892	7,175	5,203,044	6,036	3,941,981	13,211	9,145,025

The number and tonnage of British vessels that entered and cleared at Hamburg were as follows :—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1888	2,633	1,859,966	252	128,534	2,170	1,429,063	697	545,999
1889	2,831	2,028,220	238	137,381	2,107	1,420,697	956	741,366
1890	2,827	2,151,634	226	196,759	2,160	1,567,537	892	782,897
1891	2,980	2,416,329	244	216,118	2,162	1,664,305	1,049	955,430
1892	2,996	2,473,994	176	162,765	2,027	1,518,121	1,138	1,115,712

The total number of sea-going vessels, above 17·65 registered tons, which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on December 31 of the years 1888-92:—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total		No. of Crews
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1888	266	147,099	227	234,908	493	382,007	9,780
1889	262	156,204	258	293,535	520	449,739	11,220
1890	268	164,650	297	356,755	565	521,405	12,786
1891	273	175,975	305	377,439	578	553,414	13,507
1892	275	194,482	323	392,932	598	587,414	13,963

In 1893 there were 23 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas.

HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Grand-Duke.—**Ernst Ludwig**, born November 25, 1868; the son of Grand-duke Ludwig IV. and of Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 13, 1892.

Sisters of the Grand-duke.—I. *Victoria*, born April 5, 1863; married to Prince Ludwig of Battenberg, April 30, 1884. II. *Elizabeth*, born November 1, 1864; married to the Grand-duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, June 15, 1884. III. *Irene*, born July 11, 1866, married to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, May 24, 1888. IV. *Alix*, born June 6, 1872.

Uncles of the Grand-duke.—I. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838; married, Feb. 28, 1878, to Caroline Willich, created Freifrau zu Nidda; widower, Jan. 6, 1879; remarried, Sept. 20, 1892, to Emily Hrzik, created Frau von Dornberg; offspring, Charles, Count of Nidda, born Jan. 4, 1879. II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Nov. 16, 1845, married, Feb. 24, 1884, to Josephine Bender, created Frau von Lichtenberg.

Children of Prince *Alexander*, uncle of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. (died Dec. 15, 1888) and Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1825. Offspring of the union are¹:—1. Marie, born July 15, 1852; married, April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, commander in the British navy; married to Princess Victoria of Hesse, April 30, 1884; offspring, Alice, born February 25, 1885; Louise, born July 13, 1889; George, born Nov. 6, 1892. 3. Heinrich, born October 5, 1858; married, July 23, 1885, to Princess Beatrice of Great Britain; offspring, Alexander, born Nov. 23, 1886; Victoria, born Oct. 24, 1887; Leopold, born May 21, 1889; Maurice, born October 3, 1891. 4. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the Congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some

¹ Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, 1879-86, afterwards Count Hartenau, died Nov. 16, 1893.

negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, but dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,367,857 marks, the sum including allowances to the princes.

Constitution.

The Constitution bears date December 17, 1820 ; but was modified in 1856, 1862, and 1872. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University, two members elected by the noble landowners, and a number (twelve) of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke ; while the second consists of ten deputies of the eight larger towns, and forty representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts. Members of both Chambers whose seats are not hereditary, and who do not reside at the seat of the Legislature, receive an allowance of 9s. a day.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into three departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs ; of the Interior and of Justice ; and of Finance.

Area and Population.

The area and population were as follows on December 1, 1880, 1885, and 1890 :—

	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
		1880	1885	1890	
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen) . . .	1,269	264,614	263,044	265,912	209·5
Rhenish Hesse (Rheinhausen) . . .	531	277,152	291,189	307,329	578·8
Starkenburg	1,166	394 574	402,378	419,642	359·9
Total	2,966	936,340	956,611	992,883	334·8

There were 492,348 males and 500,535 females in 1890. Increase from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·14 per cent. per annum ; from 1880 to 1885 at the rate of 0·43 per cent. ; from 1885 to 1890 at the rate of 0·76 per cent. There were 8,237 marriages in Hesse in 1892, 32,718 births and 23,385 deaths, leaving a surplus of 9,333 births. Among the births are 1,153, or 3·83 per cent., stillborn, and 2,420, or 7·40 per cent., illegitimate children. Emigrants, 3,175 in 1884, 2,503 in 1885, 1,725 in 1886, 2,167 in 1887, 2,220 in 1888, 2,011 in 1889, 2,122 in 1890, 1,992 in 1891, and 1,716 in 1892.

The largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence or Mainz, with 72,059 ; Darmstadt, the capital, 56,399 (including Bessungen) ; Offenbach, 35,085 ; Worms, 25,474 ; Giessen, 20,571 inhabitants, at the census of December 1, 1890.

Religion and Instruction.

Of the population in 1890, 666,118 were Protestants ; 293,651 Catholics ; 7,390 other Christian sects ; 25,531 Jews ; and 193 unclassified, or of 'no religion.'

Hesse has a university at Giessen, with 553 matriculated students and 52

'listeners' in 1893, a technical university at Darmstadt, with 497 students and 111 'hospitants' in 1893. There are 993 public elementary schools (1892), and 906 advanced elementary schools, besides 32 higher schools.

Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years. The revenue for the financial period 1891-94 was estimated at 24,653,219 marks in ordinary, 7,421,971 marks in extraordinary, per annum; and the expenditure at 24,129,751 marks in ordinary, 4,626,913 marks in extraordinary, per annum. The public debt amounted to 35,332,747 marks in 1893, of which 31,545,020 marks are railway debt; against this are active funds of the State amounting to 4,492,669 marks. The total annual charge of the debt in the budget of 1891-94 is 1,127,335 marks in ordinary, and 2,094,587 marks in extraordinary.

Production and Industry.

The number of agricultural enclosures, each under one household, was (1882) 128,526, with a population of 381,995, of whom 156,296 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms 54,029 were less than 1 hectare each; 65,199 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, and 9,174 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, while there were 124 having a surface of 100 hectares and upwards. The chief crops are wheat (40,996 hectares in 1891-92), rye, (62,880), barley (57,425), oats (46,158), and potatoes (67,129). Minerals to the value of 1,828,207 marks, salt of 590,625 marks were raised in 1891.

Hesse has 595 miles of railway, of which 234 belong to the State.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—G. W. Buchanan.

Consul-General.—Sir Charles Oppenheimer (Frankfort).

LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Waldemar, born April 18, 1824, the second son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, December 8, 1875; married, November 9, 1858, to Princess Sophie, born August 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden. The only living brother of the reigning Prince is Prince Alexander, born January 16, 1831, formerly captain in the Hanoverian army.

The house of Lippe is the eldest branch of the ancient family of Lippe, from which proceeded in the seventeenth century the still flourishing collateral lineages of Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Biesterfeld, &c. The Prince has not a civil list. For the expenses of the court, &c., are allotted the revenues arising from the Domanium (farms, forests, &c.), which, according to the covenant of June 24, 1868, are indivisible and inalienable entail estate of the Prince's house, the usufruct and administration of which belong to the reigning Prince.

Constitution.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, partly replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members, who are elected in three divisions determined by the scale of the rates. The discussions are public. To the Chamber

belongs the right of taking part in legislation and the levying of taxes ; otherwise its functions are consultative. A minister presides over the government.

Area and Population.

The population at the census of December 1, 1890, numbered 123,495, living on an area of 469 English square miles. At the census of 1880, the inhabitants numbered 120,216, showing an increase at the rate of 0·5 per cent. per annum. Of the population 62,978 were males, and 65,517 (or 104 per 100 males) females. Marriages, 1892, 1,110 ; births 4,723 (178 stillborn, 236 illegitimate) ; deaths, 2,676 ; surplus, 2,047.

The emigration statistics are as follows :—

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
317	176	58	122	28	49	47	166

The capital, Detmold, has 9,735 inhabitants (1890). Except 4,332 Catholics and 989 Jews (1890), the people are Protestants.

Finance and Industry.

The budget is arranged for two years. For 1893 the revenue was estimated at 1,153,659 marks, and expenditure 1,140,917 marks.

In 1882 the separate farms were as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
14,567	7,210	1,515	29	23,321

These farms supported a population of 45,733, of whom 19,619 were actively engaged in agriculture. Railways, 18 miles.

British Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LUBECK.)

Constitution.

The free city and State of Lübeck form a Republic, governed according to a Constitution proclaimed December 30, 1848, revised December 29, 1851, and April 7, 1875. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising, together with the Senate, the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by one burgomaster, who holds office for two years. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for one year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and

of carrying on all active business. The government is in the hands of the Senate, but the House of Burgesses has the right of initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation. To the passing of every new law the sanction of the Senate and the House of Burgesses is required.

Area and Population.

The State comprises a territory of 115 English square miles, of which the population in 1880 was 63,571, including a garrison ; on December 1, 1890, the population was 76,485 (37,471 males and 39,014 females). The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1875 ; in 1880 the city had increased to 51,055, in 1885 to 55,399, and in 1890 to 63,590. In the four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased at the rate of 2·28 per cent. per annum ; in the five years from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 2·34 per cent. ; in 1880–85 at 1·29 per cent. ; and in 1885–90 at 14·79 per cent.

In the State of Lübeck the movement of population during four years was as follows :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births	Emigration
1889	586	2,331	1,374	957	80
1890	623	2,470	1,602	868	77
1891	619	2,611	1,707	904	105
1892	620	2,569	1,455	914	85

In 1892 there were 222 illegitimate births, or 8·6 per cent. of the total births, and 70 still-births, or 2·7 per cent.

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Pauperism.

On December 1, 1890, Protestants numbered 74,544 (97·5 per cent.), Roman Catholics 1,143 (1·5 per cent.), other Christians 122, Jews 654, and 'unclassified' 22. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. In the city and suburbs there are (1890) 18 elementary schools (9 for each sex), with 6,778 pupils ; for boys 1 gymnasium (601 pupils), 1 Höhere Bürgerschule (233 pupils), 1 private higher school (522 pupils), and 3 public middle schools ; for girls there are 4 private high schools and several private middle schools. There are also a public technical school for apprentices, and 2 private commercial schools. Three daily newspapers, one weekly and one bi-weekly periodical, are published in the city. Lübeck contains an Amtsgericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. The police force number 181 men, and in 1890 cost 240,620 marks ; 1891, 240,113 marks ; 1892, 235,322 marks. In 1890, 585 ; 1891, 544 ; 1892, 603 criminals were convicted. In 1890, 1,100 ; 1891, 1,023 persons received poor-relief from the State 'Armen-Anstalt,' which spent, in 1890, 105,495 marks ; in 1891, 95,022 marks out of a revenue of 118,347 marks.

Finance.

The estimated revenue for the year 1893 amounted to 3,750,703 marks, and the expenditure to the same amount. About one-sixth of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests ; one-fourth from interest ; and

the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-fourth is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, in 1892, to 9,549,407·10 marks.

Commerce and Shipping.

The total commerce of Lübeck was as follows :—

Year	Imports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks
1875	486,756	194,435	276,324	160,314
1885	594,487	190,690	400,576	167,139
1890	803,184	222,858	524,613	202,228
1891	836,891	225,273	516,101	196,393
1892	805,301	225,512	496,539	199,761

Imports by sea in 1892, 62,825,977 marks ; exports, 122,604,205 marks.

The chief articles of commerce are timber, corn, coal and coke, iron, and colonial produce. The bulk of the direct trade of Lübeck is carried on with Denmark, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden and Norway. (For the shipping statistics see under Germany.) The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1892 was 30 of 20,403 registered tons. The number of vessels belonging to the port of Lübeck at the end of 1892 was 37, with an aggregate tonnage of 18,156, of which 31 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 14,689, were steamers.

The State contained 29 miles of railway in 1892, belonging to private companies.

British Vice-Consul.—H. L. Behncke.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz III., born March 19, 1851 ; son of Friedrich Franz II. and Princess Augusta of Reuss-Schleiz ; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, April 15, 1883 ; married, January 24, 1879, to Grand-duchess Anastasia, born July 28, 1860, daughter of Grand-duke Michael of Russia. Offspring : 1. *Alexandrine*, born December 24, 1879. 2. *Friedrich Franz*, born April 9, 1882. 3. *Cecile*, born September 20, 1886.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—I. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852 ; married May 5, 1881, to the Duchess Maria of Windisch-Grätz. Offspring : 1. Paul Friedrich, born May 12, 1882. 2. Marie Antoinette, born May 28, 1884. 3. Heinrich Borwin, born December 16, 1885. Duke Paul in 1884 renounced all hereditary rights to the Grand-duchy for himself and his descendants ; he himself became a Roman Catholic. II. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854 ; married August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. III. *Johann Albrecht*, born December 8, 1857 ; married, November 6, 1886, to Duchess Elisabeth, daughter of the Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. IV. *Elisabeth*, born August 10, 1869. V. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born April 5, 1871. VI. *Adolf Friedrich*, born October 10, 1873. VII. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign

house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends. The genealogical table of the reigning Grand-dukes begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 25 generations. The title of Grand-duke was assumed in 1815.

Constitution.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1621, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. Part of the legislative power (only in the Domain has the Grand-duke the whole legislative power) is in the hands of the Diet—'Landtag.' There is only one Diet for both Grand-duchies, and it assembles every year for a few weeks; when it is not in actual session it is represented by a committee of nine members—'Engerer Ausschuss.' Seats and votes in the Diet belong to the Ritterschaft—that is, the proprietors of Rittergüter, or Knights' Estates—and to the Landschaft, consisting of the burgomasters of the 48 towns. The Ritterschaft has nearly 800 members, but only a few of them take seats in the Diet. The Domain has not a representation of its own. The only elected representatives of the people are the 6 deputies returned to the German Reichstag.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible to, the Grand-duke alone.

Area and Population.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin is situated on the north-east coast of the Empire. The total area is 5,135 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided as follows, with population in 1890 :—Grand-ducal Domains, 191,195; Knights' Estates (Rittergüter), 119,194; Convent Estates (Klostergüter), 8,442; Town Estates, 259,511. Total, 578,342. Average density, 112·6 per square mile. Though the average density is low, and the soil very fertile, there was a gradual decrease of population up to 1875, and again in 1880–85, though between 1875 and 1880 there was a large increase. Population : 1867, 560,628; 1871, 557,707; 1875, 553,785; 1880, 577,055; 1885, 575,152; 1890, 578,342. Of the total population in 1890, 42·7 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants or upwards, 57·3 per cent. in rural communes; 78,052 lived in medium towns, 73,352 in small towns, and 94,270 in country towns. The rural population was thus 332,668. The chief towns are Rostock (44,409 inhabitants), Schwerin (33,643 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (16,787 inhabitants), and Güstrow (14,568 inhabitants). In 1890 the population included 285,092 males and 293,250 females, i.e. 102·9 females per 100 males.

More than one-half of the people are engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing, as is shown in the table on p. 536. In 1890 there were 2,628 foreigners in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Marriages, 1891, 4,552; total births, 17,306; stillborn, 578 (3·3 per cent.); illegitimate, 2,168 (12·5 per cent.); total deaths, 11,916; surplus of births, 5,390.

The numbers of emigrants, viâ German and Dutch ports and Antwerp, for eight years were as follows :—

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
2,221	1,238	1,419	1,144	1,226	1,133	1,536	1,329

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. In 1890 there were : Roman Catholics, 5,034 ; Jews, 2,182 ; other Christians, 905. The State Church is Protestant. There are 478 Protestant churches and 346 clergymen. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There are about 1,315 elementary schools in the Grand-duchy ; Gymnasia, 7 with 1,782 pupils ; Realschulen, 9 with 1,838 pupils ; normal schools, 2 with 204 pupils ; navigation schools, 2 ; agricultural schools, 2 ; architectural school, 1. There are besides several middle and special schools. There is a university at Rostock (see *German Empire*).

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The Grand-duchy contains 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There are also certain special military and ecclesiastical tribunals. In 1889, 3,229 criminals were convicted, i.e. 76·2 per 10,000 inhabitants over 12 years of age. On October 31, 1890, 374 persons were in prison—304 men, 55 women, and 15 children.

The Grand-duchy is divided into about 1,700 poor-law districts. In 1885, 14,475 heads of families, or solitary paupers, with 8,735 dependents, were relieved at a total cost of 1,308,488 marks. A poor-rate, averaging about 1 per cent. on incomes, may be levied by the poor law districts.

Finance.

There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. There are three systems of finance, entirely distinct. 1. That of the Grand-duke, estimated for 1893-94 at 17,900,000 marks. 2. The financial administration of the States, the resources of which are very small. 3. The common budget of the Grand-duke and States, the receipts and expenditure of which balance at 3,828,800 marks (for 1893-94). On July 1, 1893, the public debt was estimated at 82,153,500 marks. The interest of the railway debt (10,801,800 marks), and of the consolidated loan of 1886, amounting to 12,000,000 marks, is covered by the annuity of 960,000 marks paid by the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

Production.

Of the total surface of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, arable and garden-land occupy 759,138 hectares ; pasturage, 108,512 ; woods, 226,562 ; heath and waste land, 77,736 ; uncultivated land, 158,426. On June 5, 1882, the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
62,409	20,919	8,459	1,310	93,097

These farms had an aggregate area of 1,059,043 hectares, and supported 293,348 persons, of whom 116,135 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas in hectares under the principal crops were as follows in 1890 :—Wheat, 43,633 ; rye, 167,344 ; barley, 17,717 ; oats, 112,901 ; potatoes, 42,699 ; hay, 108,512. In 1891 the yield was (in quintals) :—wheat, 775,051 ; rye, 2,284,706 ; barley, 348,071 ; oats, 1,363,566 ; potatoes, 4,044,643 ; hay, 6 694,354.

In 1892 the railways measured 622 miles.

Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., born October 17, 1819; the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 6, 1860; married June 28, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring: *Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born September 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring: Mary Augusta, born May 8, 1878; Jutta, born January 24, 1880; Adolf Friedrich, born June 17, 1882; and Carl Barwin, born October 10, 1888.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich I. of Mecklenburg. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand-duke is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his private property.

Constitution and Finance.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners and town magistrates, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative Constitution (see *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*). Of the 48 burgomasters and nearly 800 members of the Ritterschaft, 7 burgomasters and over 60 proprietors of Rittergüter belong to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through his Government, at the head of which is a 'Minister of State.' Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole State revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke; the debt is estimated at 6,000,000 marks.

Area, Population, &c.

The area of the country is 2,929 square kilometres, or 1,131 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles; and 117 to the town corporations.

The population in 1875 was 95,673; in 1880, 100,269; in 1885, 98,371; on December 1, 1890, it was 97,978; it was decreasing steadily, through emigration, previous to 1875, although there is a less density than in any other State of the German Empire, less than 100 inhabitants living on the square mile. During the census period, 1871–75, the decrease of population

was at the rate of 0·35 per cent. per annum. During 1875–80 there was an increase at the rate of 0·94 per cent. per annum, and in 1880–85 a decrease of 0·39 per cent. per annum. Of the total population in 1890, 47,971 were males, and 50,007 were females, or 103·9 females per 100 males. Marriages, 1891, 752; births, 3,180; deaths, 2,154; surplus of births, 1,026. Among the births were 111 (3·49 per cent.) still-born, and 391 (12·29 per cent.) illegitimate children.

The emigration statistics for eight years are as follows :—

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
391	149	155	241	262	198	333	175

With the exception of 654 Catholics and 489 Jews (1890), the people are Protestants. The capital, Neu Strelitz, had 9,481 inhabitants in 1890.

Fully one-half of the population are engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, &c., and only 38·4 per cent. live in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. In 1882 the agricultural tenements were divided as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
13,576	2,519	1,411	215	17,721

These farms supported 49,244 persons, of whom 19,142 were actively engaged upon them.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has 114 English miles of railway.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827; the son of Grand-duke August and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, February 27, 1853; married, February 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. Offspring: I. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born November 16, 1852; married, February 18, 1878, to Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 8, 1857, second daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia; issue a daughter, *Sophia*, born February 2, 1879. II. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinct with Count Anton Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in 1773, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then (1773) gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of

Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the Kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the Prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the Principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The other part consists of the Principality of Lübeck. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 255,000 marks, or 12,750*l.* He draws also a revenue of 8,000*l.* from private estates of the family in Holstein, besides about 7,500*l.* in interest.

Constitution and Revenue.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy on February 18, 1849, revised by a decree of November 22, 1852. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. One delegate (*Wahlmann*) for every 500 inhabitants is chosen by the first electors; and these delegates, grouped in nine districts, elect 33 deputies, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments. The Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld have also provincial councils (*Provinzialräthe*), of 15 and 14 members respectively, summoned twice a year by the provincial government.

The budgets are voted for three years at a time, and are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy and the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. The estimated revenue of the Duchy and Principalities is:—1891, 9,532,071 marks; 1892, 6,177,651 marks; 1893, 5,997,151 marks. The estimated expenditure:—1891, 7,646,341 marks; 1892, 6,939,641 marks; 1893, 6,671,131 marks. The debt of the Grand-duchy amounted, at the beginning of 1892, to 39,250,965 marks.

Area and Population.

Oldenburg embraces an area of 2,479 English square miles. The population of the chief divisions was in 1890:—Duchy of Oldenburg, 279,008; Principality of Lübeck, 34,718; Principality of Birkenfeld, 41,242. Total, 354,968 (males, 175,967; females, 179,001, i.e. 102 per 100 males).

The growth of the population since 1867, when the Duchy attained its present limits, is as follows:—1867, 315,995; 1871, 312,728; 1875, 319,314; 1880, 337,478; 1885, 341,525; 1890, 354,968.

In 1890 only 23·4 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. Oldenburg, the capital, had 23,118 inhabitants in 1890.

In 1891 there were 2,825 marriages, 12,190 births, 8,244 deaths; surplus of births, 3,946. Of the births 410 (3·4 per cent.) were still-born, and 645 (5·3 per cent.) illegitimate. The emigration statistics for eight years are as follows:—

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
1,395	990	1,040	1,038	1,223	1,001	1,142	1,296

Religion and Instruction

In 1890 Oldenburg contained 274,410 Protestants (77·3 per cent.), 77,766 Roman Catholics (21·9), 1,208 other Christians (0·4), 1,552 Jews (0·4), and 32 (0·1) unclassified. The State Church (Protestant) is under the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The following table shows the higher schools of Oldenburg in 1891 :—

—	No.	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Gymnasia	5	73	917
Realschulen	2	36	704
Höhere Bürgerschulen	5	23	494
Höhere Töchterschulen	3	33	504
Normal { Protestant	1	10	115
{ Catholic	1	3	43
Bürger and agricultural school	1	11	76

In addition to these are a middle 'Stadtsschule' for boys, with 18 teachers and 587 pupils ; two Stadtsschulen for girls, with 24 teachers and 562 pupils ; and a school of navigation, with 6 teachers and 70 pupils.

Justice and Pauperism.

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Saarbrücken respectively. In 1891, 2,243 persons, or 90·6 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve, were convicted of crime. In 1885, 7,471 persons, with 5,282 dependents (in all 3·73 of the population), received public poor-relief.

Production.

Of the total area, 552,880 hectares are cultivated ; about half the population are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, &c. In June 1882, the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
23,529	26,657	7,773	67	50,262

These farms supported 174,562 persons, of whom 71,879 were actively engaged upon them.

Oldenburg had 192 miles of railway on January 1, 1893, of which all but 25 miles were under the direction of the State.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., born Jan. 27, 1859, eldest son of Friedrich III., German Emperor and King of Prussia—who was eldest son of Wilhelm I., and was born Oct. 18, 1831, married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria (Empress and Queen Friedrich), Princess Royal of Great Britain, succeeded his father March 9, 1888, and died June 15, 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, under the title of Wilhelm II. The Emperor married, Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Oct. 22, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Children of the King.

1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm Victor August Ernst*, born May 6, 1882, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia ; 2. Prince *Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich Christian Karl*, born July 7, 1883 ; 3. Prince *Adalbert Ferdinand Berengar Victor*, born July 14, 1884 ; 4. Prince *August Wilhelm Heinrich Günther Victor*, born Jan. 29, 1887 ; 5. Prince *Oscar Karl Gustav Adolf*, born July 27, 1888 ; 6. Prince *Joachim Franz Humbert*, born Dec. 17, 1890 ; 7. Princess *Viktoria Luise*, born Sept. 13, 1892.

Brother and Sisters of the King.

1. Princess *Charlotte*, born July 24, 1860 ; married, Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen 2. Prince *Heinrich*, born Aug. 14, 1862 ; married, May 24, 1888, to Princess Irene, daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. of Hesse ; offspring of the union is a son, Waldemar, born March 20, 1889. 3. Princess *Victoria*, born April 12, 1866 ; married, Nov. 19, 1890, to Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Princess *Sophie*, born June 14, 1870 ; married, Oct. 27, 1889, to Crown-Prince Konstantin of Greece, Duke of Sparta. 5. Princess *Margarethe*, born April 22, 1872, married, Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Friedrich Karl Ludwig of Hesse.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Luise*, born Dec. 3, 1838 ; married, Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-duke Friedrich of Baden.

The Kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohen-

zollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273, and received the Burggraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great-grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigmund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg on January 18, 1701. The first King of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five million thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half million inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one-half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of

106,820 square miles. This was shaped into a compact State of 134,463 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the Kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the State domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. By a degree of Jan. 17, 1820, King Friedrich Wilhelm III. fixed the Krondotations at the total sum of 2,573,098 $\frac{3}{4}$ thalers, which was sanctioned on Jan. 31, 1850, by Art. 59 of the Constitution; remaining, as before, dependent on the revenue derived from domains and forests. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the Constitution of Jan. 31, 1850; but by law of April 30, 1859, it was raised 500,000 thalers, by law of Jan. 27, 1868, 1,000,000 thalers, and by law of Feb. 20, 1889, a further 3,500,000 marks. At present the total 'Krondotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 15,719,296 marks, or 770,554*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikommiss- und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

The Royal Fideikommiss was last regulated by Cabinet Order of Aug. 30, 1843. Besides this the Royal Crown treasure, founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., consists of a capital of 6 millions, which has since considerably increased, and also the family Fideikommiss, likewise founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., for the benefit of princes born afterwards. It comprises the domains of Flatow, Krojanke, and Frauendorf, as well as the Fideikommiss founded by the late Prince Karl (Glienicke). Finally, the Royal House is also entitled to the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollern princes.

Dating from King Friedrich I. of Prussia (Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg), there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701	Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713	Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	1740	Wilhelm I.	1861
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786	Friedrich III. (Mar. 9–June 15)	1888
		Wilhelm II.	1888

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the Government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December 1849, and was proclaimed Jan. 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852 May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; March 27, 1872; April 5, 1873; June 18, 1875; Feb. 19, 1879; and May 27, 1888. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon

accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the Government and in each of the Chambers.

The first Chamber, according to the original draft of the Constitution, was to consist of adult princes of the royal family, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former Empire, as well as of those heads of families that, by royal ordinance, should be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of Oct. 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life-peers, chosen by the king from among the rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities'; fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 433 members—852 for the old kingdom, 80 added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces, and 1 in 1876 for Lauenburg; the proportion to the population is now (1890) 1 to every 69,181. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole; the second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third; the third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete

the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to five years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has completed his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chambers are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November ; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them, in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for its own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive and must accept travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law, amounting to 15 marks, or 15 shillings, per day.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the king, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into ten departments, as follows :—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Minister of the Interior.*—Count Botho zu Eulenburg, born July 31, 1831 ; 1864 entered the Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the king, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into ten departments, as follows :—

2. *Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Im-*

perial Secretary of State for the Interior.—Dr. Karl Heinrich von *Boetticher*, born January 6, 1833; studied jurisprudence and entered the State service 1856; 1873 Landdrost at Hanover; 1876 Regierungspräsident at Schleswig; 1879 Oberpräsident of Schleswig-Holstein; September 1880 Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior; 1881 'representative' of the Chancellor of the Empire.

3. *Minister of War.*—General Bronsart von *Schellingdorf*; appointed October, 1893.

4. *Minister of Public Works.*—Herr *Thielen*, born 1831; member of various railway directorates, 1864–1882; president of railway directors at Elberfeld, 1882; then, 1887, at Hanover; appointed Minister June 22, 1891.

5. *Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.*—Karl Heinrich von *Heyden-Adow*, born March 16, 1839; March 1877 Landesdirector of Pomerania; 1881 President of the Regierung at Frankfurt; member of the Staatsrath and of the Generalsynode of the Evangelical Church; since 1866 member of the House of Commons; appointed Minister November 18, 1890.

6. *Minister of Justice.*—Dr. Hermann von *Schelling*, born April 19, 1824; studied philosophy and jurisprudence; entered the State service 1844, and 1864 the Ministry of Justice; 1875 Vice-President of the Prussian Obertribunal; 1877 Unterstaatssekretär, and November 1879 Secretary of State in the Imperial Department of Justice. Appointed Minister 1889.

7. *Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medicinal Affairs.*—Dr. Julius Robert *Bosse*, born July 12, 1832; 1868 Amtshauptman; 1870 Konsistorialrath at Hanover; 1872 Oberpräsidialrath; 1876 entered the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs; 1879 Councillor in the State Ministry; May 1, 1881, Direktor to the Imperial State Secretary for the Interior; 1889 Unterstaatssekretär; October 28, 1890, Wirklicher Geheimer Rath; January 19, 1891, Imperial State Secretary for Justice; appointed Minister March 24, 1892.

8. *Minister of Finance.*—Dr. Johannes *Miquel*, born February 21, 1829; studied jurisprudence; entered the State service 1851; 1854–64 lawyer and advocate; 1870–73 director of the Diskonto-Gesellschaft (Berlin), Member of the Herrenhaus, Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt-am-Main. Appointed Minister June 1890.

9. *Minister of State and Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Freiherr Marschall von *Bieberstein*, born 1842; entered the State service 1865; 1882 Attorney-General at Mannheim; 1878–81 Member of the Reichstag; 1883 Ambassador of Baden at Berlin. Appointed Secretary of State and Minister of State June 1890.

10. *Minister of Commerce.*—Freiherr von *Berlepsch*, born March 30, 1843; entered the State service; was Landrath at Kattowitz; President of the County of Düsseldorf; Oberpräsident of the Rhine 1889; since 1884 Member of the Staatsrath. Appointed February 1890.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 marks, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 marks.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the provinces of the Kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 marks. Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into Regierungsbezirke, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise' or circles, and the latter into Amtsbezirke or Bürgermeistereien, these again into Gemeinden or Gutsbezirke. Each county has a president and an administra-

tive board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the Government.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole and of each of the 14 provinces:—

Provinces	Area : Eng. Sq. Miles	Population		Pop. per Square Mile, 1890
		1885	1890	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen) .	14,275	1,959,475	1,958,663	137·2
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	9,846	1,408,229	1,433,681	145·6
Berlin	24	1,315,287	1,578,794	65,783·1
Brandenburg	15,376	2,342,411	2,541,783	165·4
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,623	1,505,575	1,520,889	130·8
Posen	11,178	1,715,618	1,751,642	156·7
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,557	4,112,219	4,224,458	271·4
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,746	2,428,367	2,580,010	264·7
Schleswig-Holstein	7,273	1,150,306	1,217,437	167·4
Heligoland ¹	($\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(2,086)	—
Hanover (Hannover)	14,853	2,172,702	2,278,361	133·4
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,798	2,204,580	2,428,661	311·4
Hesse-Nassau	6,055	1,592,454	1,664,426	274·8
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,418	4,344,527	4,710,391	452·1
Hohenzollern	441	66,720	66,085	150·0
Total	134,463	28,318,470	29,955,281	223

¹ Heligoland is attached to Schleswig-Holstein.

At the close of the reign of Friedrich I., first King of Prussia, the Kingdom had an area of about 43,400 square miles, and a population of 1,731,000. The following table illustrates the development of Prussia since the beginning of the present century. The figures for 1797 are estimated merely.

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1797	118,000	8,700,000	73·7	—
1816	106,820	10,349,031	96·7	1·0
1831	106,820	13,038,070	122·0	1·7
1858	106,820	17,739,013	166·0	1·3
1861	106,820	18,491,220	173·1	1·4
1867	134,463	23,971,337	177·5	4·8
1871	134,463	24,643,623	182·5	0·65
1875	134,463	25,742,464	191·4	1·04
1880	134,463	27,279,111	202·8	1·24
1885	134,463	28,318,470	210·6	0·76
1890	134,463	29,955,281	223	1·15

Of the total population in 1890, 48·5 per cent. lived in towns and rural communes of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 51·5 per cent. in communes with less than 2,000 inhabitants.

While the town population increased at the rate of 1·74 per cent. per annum between 1880 and 1885, the country population increased at the rate of 0·22 per cent. per annum. The town population in 1890 was 11,786,061, showing a rate of increase of 2·33 per cent. per annum since 1885, while the rate of increase in the country districts was only 0·46 per cent. per annum.

The urban and rural population were distributed as follows at the census periods, 1880, 1885 and 1890 :—

Census	No. of Towns	Nos. Rural Communes	Towns and Communes, with 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 Inhabitants		
			No.	Pop.	Per Ct.	No.	Pop.	Per Ct.
1880	1,287	54,784 ¹	1,615	11,614,385	42·6	53,169	15,664,726	57·4
1885	1,280	55,002 ²	1,648	12,754,674	45·0	53,722	15,563,796	55·0
1890	1,263	53,640 ³	1,726	14,529,598	48·5	53,177	15,425,683	51·5

¹ Including 15,829 separate 'Gutsbezirke.'

² Including 16,403 separate 'Gutsbezirke.'

³ Including 16,559 separate 'Gutsbezirke.'

The urban population was thus distributed in 1890 :—

—	No.	Pop. 1890	—	No.	Pop. 1890
Large towns ¹	16	3,979,886	Small towns	319	3,018,096
Medium „	76	2,721,908	Country „	507	1,581,742

¹ See p. 538 for the official signification of these terms.

In 1885 the population included 13,893,604 males and 14,424,866 females—i.e. 103·8 females per 100 males; in 1890 there were 14,702,151 males and 15,253,130 females—i.e., 103·7 females per 100 males. With respect to conjugal condition the following was the distribution in 1890 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	9,160,469	8,804,992	17,965,461
Married	5,075,364	5,097,416	10,172,780
Widowed	450,203	1,319,068	1,769,271
Divorced or separated	16,115	31,654	47,769

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 536, and some particulars as to race on the same page.

In 1890 the number of foreigners (exclusive of other Germans) resident in Prussia was 164,798, of whom 49,194 were Austrians and Hungarians, 34,392 Dutch, 10,347 Russians, 31,439 Danes, 6,507 Swedes and Norwegians, 7,414 British, 4,932 Belgians, 5,066 Americans (United States), 6,096 Swiss, and 1,708 French.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population for the five years 1887-91 :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1887	229,999	1,129,073	43,914	92,645	730,225	398,848
1888	233,421	1,133,998	42,780	90,526	708,209	425,789
1889	240,996	1,136,588	42,084	90,413	724,803	411,785
1890	244,657	1,130,120	37,962	87,512	755,105	375,015
1891	245,906	1,177,209	39,046	90,150	728,463	448,746

In 1891 3·32 per cent. of the total births were still-born, and 7·66 per cent. illegitimate.

The emigration from Prussia by German ports, Dutch ports, and Antwerp was in 1888, 63,103 ; in 1889, 57,957 ; in 1890, 59,702 ; in 1891, 78,141 ; and in 1892, 76,196. The following table, indicating the emigrants from each province in 1892, shows that the northern provinces contribute most largely :—

Posen	15,211	Silesia	3,254
West Prussia	13,491	Westphalia	2,883
Pomerania	9,854	Hesse-Nassau	2,811
Hanover	7,255	Saxony	2,437
Brandenburg (with Berlin)	6,828	East Prussia	2,305
Rhine	5,877	Hohenzollern	59
Schleswig-Holstein	3,931		

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following table gives the population within the present (1890) limits of the 28 principal towns as at the census of December 1, 1890 :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Berlin	1,578,794	Aachen	103,470
Breslau	335,186	Halle-on-Saale	101,401
Cologne (Köln)	281,681	Dortmund	89,663
Magdeburg	202,234	Essen	78,706
Frankfort-on-Main	179,985	Charlottenburg	76,859
Hanover	163,593	Kassel	72,477
Königsberg	161,666	Erfurt	72,360
Düsseldorf	144,642	Posen	69,627
Altona	143,249	Kiel	69,172
Elberfeld	125,899	Wiesbaden	64,670
Danzig	120,338	Görlitz	62,135
Stettin	116,228	Duisburg	59,285
Barmen	116,144	Frankfort-on-Oder	55,738
Krefeld	105,376	Potsdam	54,125

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather over one-third Roman Catholics. The numbers and proportions of the different creeds at the census of 1885 were as follows:—Protestants, 18,244,405, or 64·4 per cent.; Roman Catholics and Greek (Oriental) Catholics, 9,621,763, or 33·9 per cent.; other Christians, 82,030, or ·29 per cent.; Jews, 366,575, or 1·29 per cent.; others and unknown, 3,697. In 1890 there were 19,230,376 Protestants, 10,252,807 Roman Catholics and Greek (Oriental) Catholics, 95,349 other Christians, 372,058 Jews, and 4,691 others and unknown. Protestants are in a decided majority in the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony, Berlin, Hanover, East Prussia, and Hesse-Nassau (from 97·6 to 69·5 per cent.); Roman Catholics are in the majority in Hohenzollern (95 per cent.), Rhineland (71), Posen (66), Silesia (53), Westphalia (51), and West Prussia (50). Jews are most numerous in Berlin (5·0 per cent.), Hesse-Nassau (2·7), Posen (2·5), West Prussia (1·5), and Silesia (1·1).

The Evangelical or Protestant Church is the State Church, and since 1817 has consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters. It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Upper Rhenish ecclesiastical province it is fixed by a concordat between the Government and Pope Pius VII. In every part of the Monarchy the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were in 1880, 9,146 Protestant ministers and 8,300 Roman Catholic priests, besides 300 monks and 4,600 nuns. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the Prince Bishop of Breslau receiving 34,000 marks a year, and the other bishops about 22,700 marks. The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments. In the budget of 1888-89 the sum of 3,928,883 marks is set down as direct expenditure in Evangelical Churches, and 1,297,306 marks for the Catholic Church.

Instruction.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors. All parents are compelled to send their children to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the

charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities.¹ The school age is from 6 to 14 years, and the number of children of that age in 1890 was returned at 5,401,566.

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia:—

—	No.	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities (1891-92)	11	1,302	13,031
Gymnasia and Progymnasia (1891-92)	315	5,513	89,641
Realgymnasia, Realprogymnasia, and Higher Realschulen (1891-92) . . .	183	2,618	44,074
Realschulen and Higher Bürger- schulen (1891-92)	56	1,047	23,081
Public elementary schools (1891) . .	34,742	76,107	4,916,476
Private " " " " "	495	767	21,678
Middle schools (public) " " " . .	550	4,972	131,270
" " (private) " " "	1,134	6,900	80,868
Public normal schools (1892) . . .	122	893	10,836

The number of elementary schools in Prussia in 1822 was 20,440 ; in 1843, 23,646 ; in 1864, 25,056 ; in 1878, 32,613 ; and in 1891, 34,742.

There are also 3 technical high schools, 2 forestry schools, 2 technical mining schools, 2 agricultural high schools, agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools, 214 other schools for various aspects of agriculture, besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music.

The Universities, all the high schools, some of the Gymnasia, Realgymnasia, and similar schools, as also all the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the Universities of Prussia, see table on p. 541.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these, as far as regards the *Regierungs-Bezirke*, is vested in a President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*) ; while the management of the higher (secondary) schools and the normal schools belongs to the Provincial Schul-Collegium, under the supervision of the Oberpräsident, who is the head of the Civil Government of the province. The Consistorium, which has no jurisdiction in the school administration, and the Provincial Schul-Collegium are separate provincial authorities, not sections of the same authority. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline therein, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

¹ The system of secondary education common to Prussia and the rest of Germany is described on p. 539.

According to the Constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But private as well as public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered, directly or indirectly, State servants.

In the budget of 1891-92 the sum of 83,905,473 marks was set down for instruction of all categories. Of this amount 78,628,177 marks are ordinary or permanent expenditure. On the ordinary expenditure there were allotted to Universities, 7,954,775 marks; higher institutions, 6,302,085 marks; elementary instruction, 58,448,637 marks; technical schools of the upper and lower grade, 5,922,680 marks. The total cost of public instruction in Prussia in the year 1891-92 was 232,526,000 marks, as follows:—Universities, 14,117,000; higher institutions, 31,309,000; elementary and middle schools, 177,100,000; technical schools, 10,000,000.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Prussia contains 15 Oberlandesgerichte (see *German Empire*, p. 541). The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*, and serves as an ultimate appeal court for summary convictions; though for all cases the court of final instance is the Reichsgericht at Leipzig. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State. In 1889 there were 228,038 criminal convictions in Prussia, or 112·8 for every 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve. In 1885, 528,257 persons, with 425,035 dependents, received public poor-relief; i.e. 3·36 per cent. of the population were paupers. The following table shows the criminal (1889) and pauper (1885) statistics for the different provinces:—

Provinces	Criminals		Paupers		
	Persons Convicted	Per 10,000 Inhab.	Heads of Families and Solitaries	Dependents	Total per Cent.
East Prussia . .	24,289	174·0	45,349	33,132	4·00
West Prussia . .	17,122	176·4	31,373	23,100	3·86
Berlin (City). .	13,947	131·4	55,083	32,124	6·63
Brandenburg. .	17,172	102·3	36,536	25,483	2·64
Pomerania . .	10,909	103·3	28,038	22,305	3·34
Posen . .	20,303	173·2	27,106	23,910	2·97
Silesia . .	40,783	137·5	74,406	53,854	3·11
Saxony . .	17,357	99·7	32,616	25,628	2·39
Schleswig-Holstein	7,504	91·4	25,314	17,634	3·73
Hanover . .	13,088	84·1	30,507	23,011	2·46
Westphalia . .	11,157	72·4	31,777	32,565	2·91
Hesse-Nassau . .	10,047	88·8	25,962	17,770	2·74
Rhineland . .	24,013	77·9	83,075	93,628	4·06
Hohenzollern . .	347	72·9	1,115	891	3·00

From these figures it will be seen that there is little or no local connection between the highest or lowest returns of paupers and criminals.

Finance.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure during each of the six years ending March 31 from 1888 to 1893;

1888, 1889, and 1890 being the final accounts, 1891 and 1892 being revenue accounts, and 1893 the budget estimates:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1888	1,614,333,929	1,505,688,339	1891	1,739,623,133	1,736,593,983
1889	1,741,042,433	1,604,946,401	1892	1,775,172,671	1,815,610,500
1890	1,959,908,747	1,831,772,073	1893	1,851,115,697	1,851,115,697

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit. In the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1894, the sources of revenue and expenditure were given as follows:—

REVENUE.	Marks	EXPENDITURE.	Marks
Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests:—		A. Working Expenses:—	
Domains and forests	86,823,734	Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	41,100,440
Various	1,950,000	„ „ Finance	112,871,510
Total	88,773,734	„ „ Commerce & Industry:—	
Ministry of Finance:—		Administration of mines, &c.	119,298,767
Direct taxes	185,166,000	Ministry of Public Works:—	
Indirect taxes	71,164,000	Administration of railways	600,952,589
Lottery	73,013,700	Total working expenditure	874,223,306
Marine Bank	1,835,000	B. Charges on Consolidated Fund:—	
Mint	351,400	Addition to 'Kronotation' of the King	8,000,000
Total Ministry of Finance	331,530,100	Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	239,660,340
Ministry of Commerce & Industry:—		Sinking fund of debt	37,246,663
Produce of mines, iron furnaces, and salt works	138,361,229	Annuities, management, &c.	2,532,047
Ministry of Public Works:—		Chamber of Lords	180,280
State railways	988,732,081	„ „ Deputies	1,200,040
Dotations, and Finance Administration:—		Contribution to imperial funds	210,926,595
Dotations	251,712	Appanages, annuities, indemnities, &c.	105,316,343
General Finance Administration	312,588,992	Total charges on Consolidated Fund	605,062,308
Total Dotations, &c.	312,840,704	C. Administrative Expenditure:—	
State Administration:—		Ministry of Finance	64,583,896
Ministry of States	2,164,994	„ „ Public Works	22,354,182
Foreign Office	4,600	„ „ Commerce and Industry	6,196,867
Ministry of Finance	2,542,261	„ „ Justice	94,031,000
„ „ Public Works	1,917,792	„ „ the Interior	52,167,001
„ „ Commerce and Industry	1,957,162	„ „ Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	16,892,542
„ „ Justice	57,780,000	„ „ Public Worship and Instruction	103,883,125
„ „ the Interior	11,019,058	„ „ State	4,740,466
„ „ Agriculture, &c.	3,655,734	„ „ Foreign Affairs	540,500
„ „ Public Worship and Instruction	2,817,661	„ „ War	128,082
„ „ War	350	Total administrative expenditure	365,517,661
Total State Administration	83,859,612	Total ordinary expenditure	1,844,803,255
Total estimated revenue	1,894,097,460	Extraordinary expenditure	49,294,205
		Total expenditure	1,894,097,460

The total expenditure amounts to 3*l.* per head of population. The direct taxes amount almost to 6*s.* per head. The income-tax averages about 1*s.* 8*d.* per head of population. The other direct taxes are a land tax, a house tax, and a trading tax.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered in the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire.

The public debt of the Kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to the budget of 1893-94, as follows:—

—	Amount	Sinking Fund
	Marks	Marks
National debt bearing interest :		
State Treasury Bills	40,278,900	5,188,168
Consolidated debt at 4 per cent.	31,592,667,850	—
" " 3½ per cent.	913,792,550	—
" " 3 per cent.	495,000,000	—
Non-consolidated loans	6,912,750	3,674,877
Preference loan of 1855	5,220,000	2,214,000
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	310,686	100,947
State railway debt	173,004,228	2,922,962
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	16,586,467	2,978,498
Total national debt	6,243,773,430	17,079,453

The charges for interest, amortisation, and management of the debt amounted to 279,439,050 marks in the financial year 1893-94.

The debt amounts to over 9*l.* 18*s.* per head of population, and the annual charge to 9*s.* per head.

Army.

The military organisation of the Kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. The conditions of service have been already described under *German Empire*.

The peace strength of the Prussian contingent of the Imperial army was given as follows in the budget estimates of 1893-94:—

—	Officers, Surgeons, &c.	Men	Horses
Infantry of the Line	9,792	244,958	—
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	364	8,339	—
Bezirks-Kommandos	509	4,134	—
Cavalry	2,488	51,206	49,922
Artillery (field and fortress)	3,059	50,853	20,678
Engineers	552	10,050	—
Military Train, &c.	2,618	7,301	3,192
Total	19,382	376,841	73,792

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The table on p. 536, showing the division of the population of Germany according to occupations, indicates which branches are of most importance in Prussia. About one-half, or twelve millions, of the inhabitants are dependent upon agriculture as sole or chief occupation. Of the total area 20,853,532 hectares are productively occupied by crops or forests. On June 5, 1882, the number and areas of separate farms were as follows :—

Under 1 hectare	1-10 hectares	10-100 hectares	Above 100 hectares	Total
1,456,724	1,178,625	653,941	24,991	3,040,196

These farms supported a population of 11,678,383, of whom 4,625,893 were actively engaged in agriculture. The areas under the chief crops and the yield in metric tons per hectare in 1892-93 and the annual average yield for the period 1878-92 are as follows :—

	1892-93		Average Yield 1878-92
	Hectares	Yield	
Wheat	1,138,245	1·53	1·26
Rye	4,289,075	1·09	0·90
Barley	899,936	1·28	1·16
Oats	2,649,957	1·09	1·07
Potatoes	1,997,789	8·46	7·46
Hay	3,287,230	2·01	2·18

The largest wheat-crops are grown in Silesia, Rhineland, and East Prussia ; rye is a common crop all over the Kingdom ; barley is produced in greatest quantities in Silesia and Saxony ; and oats in Silesia, Rhineland, Saxony, and other northern provinces. Silesia, Brandenburg, and Posen produce the most potatoes.

In 1891-92 Prussia contained 315 establishments engaged in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, which consumed 7,400,770 metric tons of beet-root in the production of 893,743 tons of raw sugar, 193,123 tons of molasses. In 1891-92 there were 6,156 breweries in action in Prussia, which brewed 22,949,700 hectolitres of beer, or 75 litres per head of the population.

In 1891-92 there were 6,171 distilleries in operation, which produced 2,341,000 hectolitres of alcohol.

II. MINERALS.

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The coal-mines especially have developed greatly during the last half-century. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to over 90 per cent. of the total coal produced in Germany, and is found mostly in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine Province ; lignite being mainly worked in Saxony. The output of coal increased from 17,571,581 tons

in 1848 to 65,442,558 tons in 1892, and the output of lignite in the same time from 8,118,553 tons to 17,219,033 tons.

Considerable quantities of iron are also raised in Prussia, chiefly in the Rhine Province, Westphalia, Silesia, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau. The following table shows the quantities (in metric tons) and the values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised, and of the pig-iron produced in 1891-92:—

	1891		1892	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal . . .	67,528,015	527,225,051	65,442,558	470,709,833
Lignite . . .	16,739,984	43,568,357	17,219,033	47,652,132
Iron ore . . .	3,903,811	24,828,950	4,081,306	25,554,146
Pig iron . . .	3,288,441	175,329,432	3,439,081	170,062,203

Prussia yields about one-half (139,725 tons in 1892) of the world's annual production of zinc; and copper (21,559 tons) and lead (87,983 tons) are also found. The total value of the mining products in 1892 was 614,042,250 marks.

Commerce.

The trade of Prussia forms an important part of the general trade of the German customs district (Zollverein), which now includes the whole of the Empire. This is carried on through the various ports of the Baltic and North Seas, through many navigable rivers and canals, and an extensive network of roads, railways, and telegraphs. There are 84 chambers and corporations of commerce in the large towns of the Kingdom. The most important commercial towns are Berlin, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Magdeburg, Altona, Hanover, Frankfort-on-Main, Cologne, Elberfeld, and Barmen. There are no separate statistics for the trade of Prussia; it is included in that of Germany.

Internal Communications.

The railway system of Prussia is extensive and complete. On April 1, 1893, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows:—

Railways	Miles.
1. Owned or administered by the State	16,900
2. Owned and administered by private companies	1,467
Total	18,367

In 1878 the lines owned by the State had a length of only 3,066 miles, while those owned by private companies extended to 11,066 miles.

The whole of the railways of Prussia will in time become national property. As will be seen from the budget statement, a very large revenue is derived by the State from the railways.

REUSS-GREIZ, REUSS-SCHLEIZ, SAXE-ALTENBURG, SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, and SAXE-MEININGEN. For these see under **THURINGIAN STATES.**

SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Karl Alexander, born June 24, 1818; the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father July 8, 1853; married October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands. *Offspring*.—I. Prince *Karl August*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844; married August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852, eldest daughter of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are offspring, (1) Wilhelm Ernest, born June 10, 1876, and (2) Bernhard, born April 18, 1878. II. Princess *Maria*, born January 20, 1849; married February 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich VII., of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz. III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854; married Nov. 6, 1886, to Johann, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; major-general in the British army; married Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

II. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg, of which union there are offspring six children.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. In the event of the Albertine line becoming extinct, the Grand-duke of Weimar would ascend the Saxon throne. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent Principality in 1640, and Eisenach was joined to it in 1644. After a temporary subdivision the Principality was finally united into a compact whole under Ernest Augustus (1728–1748), who introduced the principle of primogeniture. On entering the Confederation of the Rhine, the Principality (*Fürstenthum*) became a Duchy (*Herzogthum*). At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as a patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 96,000 marks, or 4,800*l.*

Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1850. It was the first liberal Constitution granted in Germany. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament of one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom one is chosen by the noble landowners; four by other landowners having a yearly income of from 3,000 marks upwards; five by

other persons of the same income; and twenty-one by the other inhabitants. The first-mentioned ten deputies are elected directly, the remaining twenty-one indirectly. All citizens over twenty-five years of age have the franchise. The Chamber meets every three years. The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments.

The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1893 to 1895 comprises an annual income and an annual expenditure of 8,733,584 marks. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes, the estimates for which are based on a total income for the population of 93,567,670 marks. The public debt amounted to 5,083,671 marks on July 1, 1891. The debt is more than covered by the productive capital of the State.

Area and Population.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,388 English square miles, and consists of the three detached districts of Weimar, Eisenach, and Neustadt, to which belong also 24 smaller exclaves. The population was 292,933 in 1875; 309,577 in 1880; 313,946 on December 1, 1885; 326,091 on December 1, 1890. During the years from 1875 to 1880 the increase was at the rate of 1·10 per cent. per annum, 0·28 in 1880–85, 0·77 in 1885–90. Of the population in 1890, 157,905 were males and 168,186 females; *i.e.* 106·5 females per 100 males. Foreigners numbered 1,326. Marriages, 1892, 2,673; births, 11,501; deaths, 7,321; surplus of births, 4,180. Among the births 402 (3·50 per cent.) were still-born, and 1,066 (9·27 per cent.) illegitimate.

In 1890, 37 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 63 per cent. in rural communes. The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 24,546 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1890. The number of emigrants in eight years was as follows:—

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
424	267	354	368	137	98	97	173

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Crime.

In 1890 Saxe-Weimar contained 312,738 Protestants (95·9 per cent.), 11,641 Catholics (3·6 per cent.), 418 other Christians, 1,252 Jews, and 42 unclassified.

The University at Jena (see *Germany*, p. 541) is common to the four Saxon Duchies. The public schools in the Grand-duchy at the close of 1891–92 were as follows:—

Schools	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary schools	461	880	53,540
Gymnasias	3	50	684
Realgymnasias	2	28	486
Höhere Bürgerschulen (2 private) .	4	47	603
Normal schools	2	34	177
Drawing schools	2	8	493
Deaf-mute and blind asylum . . .	1	11	53

Saxe-Weimar contains two Landgerichte, while the district of Neustadt is subject to the jurisdiction of the Landgericht at Gera. The Oberlandesgericht at Jena is a common court of appeal for the four Saxon Duchies, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the two Reuss Principalities, and parts of Prussia. In 1888, 2,010 persons, *i.e.* 89·1 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12, were convicted of crime in Saxe-Weimar. In 1885, 4,198 persons, with 2,601 dependents, received public poor relief, *i.e.* 21·66 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Production.

Nearly one-half of the population are supported by agriculture, and 224,625 hectares, or nearly two-thirds of the entire area, are cultivated. The number of separate agricultural tenements on June 5, 1882, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total
14,632	19,408	6,016	147	40,203

These farms supported a population of 132,057, of whom 55,417 were actively engaged in agriculture.

There were 193 miles of railway in 1892.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 23, 1828 ; eldest son of King Johann and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Educated for a military career, and entered the army of Saxony 1843, and of the Confederate States of Northern Germany 1867. Commander of the German army of the Meuse in the war against France, 1870-71. Nominated field-marshal in the German army 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Queen *Caroline*, born August 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 4, 1830 ; married April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia ; widow February 10, 1855.

II. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832 ; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria Anna, born July 21, 1843 (died February 5, 1884), daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Nominated field-marshal in the German army June 15, 1888. Offspring of the union are six children :—1. Princess Matilde, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865 ; married November 21, 1891, to Princess Luise of Tuscany, born September 2, 1870. 3. Princess Maria Josefa, born May 31, 1867 ; married October 2, 1886, to Archduke Otto of Austria. 4. Prince Johann

Georg, born July 10, 1869. 5. Prince Max, born November 17, 1870.
6. Prince Albert, born February 25, 1875.

The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar; while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich Augustus III. (1763-1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, assumed the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed in 1815. The following were the predecessors of the present King:—

Friedrich August I.	(1763) 1806-1827
Antony	1827-1836
Friedrich August II.	1836-1854
Johann	1854-1873

King Albert has a civil list of 3,142,300 marks per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting annually to (1892-93) 504,669 marks. The formerly royal domains consisting chiefly of extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from September 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of June 19, 1846; March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 27, 1860; October 19, 1861; December 3, 1868; and October 12, 1874. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of mediatised domains, now held by five owners; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors and five other members without restriction nominated by the King for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of four collegiate institutions, of the University of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of thirty-five deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 marks a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex-officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay three marks annual land-tax or other direct contributions, or who own land with a dwelling-house. The members of both Houses, with the exception of the hereditary and certain of the *ex-officio* members, are each allowed 12 marks per day during the sittings of Parliament, and an allowance for travelling expenses. Both Houses have the right to make propositions for new laws. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the King and a Council of Ministers, namely, the Ministers of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior, of War, of Foreign Affairs, of Education, and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 5,787 English square miles. The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four Kreishauptmannschaften, or chief governmental divisions :—

Kreishauptmannschaften	Area, English Sq. Miles	Population.		Density per Sq. Mile
		Dec. 1885.	Dec. 1890	
Dresden	1,674	860,558	950,530	567·8
Leipzig	1,378	774,036	871,132	632·2
Bautzen.	953	356,560	370,739	389·0
Zwickau	1,782	1,190,849	1,310,283	735·3
Total	5,787	3,182,003	3,502,684	605·3

In 1815, when the Kingdom received its present limits, the population was 1,178,802. The growth of the population since the first satisfactory census is illustrated in the following table :—

Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.	Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.
1834	1,595,668	272	—	1875	2,760,586	471	1·99
1846	1,836,433	313	1·3	1880	2,972,805	507	1·54
1855	2,039,176	348	1·2	1885	3,182,003	543	1·41
1864	2,337,192	399	1·6	1890	3,502,684	605·3	2·00
1871	2,556,244	436	1·3				

Of the total population in 1890, 1,596,797, or 45·6 per cent., live in towns, and the remainder, 54·4 per cent., in rural communes.

The urban population increased in 1871–75 at the rate of 15·1 per cent. ; 1875–80, 14·7 per cent. ; 1880–85, 12·3 per cent. ; and 1885–90, 12·15 per cent. The rural population increased in 1871–75 at the rate of only 0·8 per cent. ; and 1880–85, 0·02 per cent. ; in 1875–80 it decreased 0·4 per cent. ; 1885–90, 8·28 per cent.

The population in 1890 included 1,701,141 males, and 1,801,543 females, i.e. 105·9 females per 100 males. The conjugal condition of the population was as follows :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Children	609,859	622,200	1,232,059
Adults—			
Unmarried	411,258	389,505	800,763
Married	633,121	633,883	1,267,004
Widowed	43,871	149,578	193,449
Divorced or separated	3,032	6,377	9,409

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on page 536. Besides the German population, Saxony contains (1885) 49,916

Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. In 1890 there were (besides other Germans) 70,275 foreigners.

The movement of the population is shown in the following table :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1887	30,153	142,677	5,311	18,388	93,640	49,037
1888	30,327	145,697	5,506	18,384	92,387	53,310
1889	31,790	147,978	5,339	18,661	95,331	52,647
1890	32,436	145,661	5,147	17,863	98,586	47,075
1891	31,630	152,854	5,374	18,916	94,887	57,967

The emigration from Saxony, embarking at German and Dutch ports, was as follows :—

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
2,885	2,388	2,434	2,297	2,367	2,577	4,126	4,920

There were, in December, 1890, eleven towns with a population, according to the provisional results of the census, of more than 20,000, namely :—

Leipzig ¹	357,122	Zittau	25,394
Dresden ²	289,844	Glauchau	23,405
Chemnitz	138,954	Meerane	22,446
Plauen	47,007	Bautzen	21,516
Zwickau	44,198	Reichenbach	21,496
Freiberg	28,955		

¹ With suburbs incorporated in 1891 and 1892.

² With suburbs incorporated in 1892.

Religion.

Although the royal family is Roman Catholic in religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. The distribution of the different creeds was as follows in 1890 :—Protestants, 3,337,850, or 95·3 per cent. ; Roman Catholics, 128,509 or 3·67 per cent. ; other Catholics, 873 ; other Christians, 11,519, or ·33 per cent. ; Jews, 9,368, or ·28 per cent. ; unclassified, 664. In 1890 the Kingdom contained 1,260 Moravian Brethren or Herrnhuter, mostly at Herrnhut, the chief seat of this sect. Catholic Apostolics number 3,074 and 'Old Catholics' 243. The head of the State (Protestant) Church are the ministers 'in evangelicis.' The chief governing body is the Landes-Consistorium or National Consistory at Dresden ; and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 29 clerical and 35 lay members. Ecclesiastically the Kingdom is divided into 974 parishes.

Instruction.

The Kingdom is divided into 28 school-inspection districts. At the end of 1891 there were in Saxony 2,171 public Protestant and 39 Roman Catholic common schools (*Volksschulen*), 77 private and chapter schools, and 1943 advanced common schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), or altogether 4,230 common

schools, with a total attendance of 670,354. In addition there were 1 polytechnic at Dresden, 2 Landesschulen, 15 Gymnasias, 10 Realgymnasias, 28 Realschulen, 19 seminaries, and 2 high girls' schools and 6 private high schools—altogether 77 educational establishments, with a total attendance of 17,906, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes.

The University of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended in the summer of 1893 by 2,952 students, is the third largest in Germany.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Saxony has one Oberlandesgericht, at Dresden, 7 Landgerichte, and 103 Amtsgerichte. (See *German Empire*, p. 532.) The Reichsgericht has its seat at Leipzig. In 1889, 21,950, and in 1890, 22,014 persons (or 88 per 10,000 of the population over 12 years of age) were convicted of crime. In 1890, 8,815, and in 1891, 10,075 persons were punished as beggars or vagrants.

In 1890, 49,977 persons or 1·43 per cent. received public poor relief. In 1885, 53,190 persons, with 35,412 dependents (in all 2·78 per cent. of the population) received public poor relief.

Finance.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing disbursements for public works. The budget estimate for each of the two years 1892-93 was 97,683,109 marks, and was balanced by the expenditure; there was also for the two years 1892-93 an extraordinary revenue and expenditure of 51,405,100 marks. More than one-half of the total revenue is derived from domains, forests, and State railways. The net revenue from railways alone amounted in 1892 to 30,597,450 marks. The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 29,332,445 marks for each of the years 1892 and 1893.

The public debt amounted in 1892 to 625,780,750 marks. The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility. The total capital invested in State railways at the end of 1891 was 735,957,173 marks.

The total income of all classes of the population in 1892 was estimated at 1,584,950,632 marks, in 1891 1,567,697,118 marks.

Production and Industry.

Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal-working are also important. Agriculture supported directly and indirectly little more than a sixth of the population in 1882.

In 1892, of the total area, 971,756 hectares were under cultivation, viz. :—794,055 hectares (81·71 per cent.) arable; 171,198 hectares (17·62 per cent.) meadow; 5,862 hectares (0·60 per cent.) pasture; 641 hectares (0·07 per cent.) vineyard; besides 409,120 hectares (1883) under wood, of which 175,396 belonged (1892) to the State. The number of separate farms on June 5, 1882, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
94,783	69,171	28,209	758	192,921

These farms supported a population of 578,592, of whom 285,414 were actively engaged in agriculture.

The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare in metric tons (of 1,000 kilogrammes) at the undernoted dates were as follows :—

	Area		Yield in metric tons		
	1891	1892	1891	1892	Aver. 1878-86
Wheat . .	49,200	50,844	1·85	2·19	1·64
Rye . .	210,740	211,434	1·38	1·70	1·31
Barley . .	31,981	30,763	1·62	1·73	1·48
Oats . .	189,606	186,974	1·74	1·48	1·51
Potatoes . .	118,370	120,355	8·88	10·68	10·08
Hay, &c. .	170,953	171,198	3·12	2·79	3·16

On May 1, 1892, the factory hands in Saxony were returned at 364,636, of whom 241,088 were males and 123,548 females; 146,167 were engaged in the textile industry, 44,566 in the manufacture of machinery and tools, 35,842 in industries connected with stone and earth, and 25,261 in those connected with paper and leather. The total number of factories and industrial establishments was 13,806, of which 5,301 had steam power. The following shows the mining statistics for five years :—

Year	Coal Mines					Other Mines			Total		
	No. of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		Value in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Pro-duce in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Pro-duce in 1,000 marks
			Coal	Lignite							
1887	158	21,706	4,293,112	766,732	37,453	131	7,673	5,039	289	29,379	42,492
1888	153	21,387	4,358,825	839,968	38,999	132	7,408	5,095	285	28,795	44,094
1889	146	22,281	4,234,713	849,521	40,353	130	7,169	4,990	275	29,450	45,343
1890	148	22,765	4,150,842	848,053	43,696	132	6,939	5,620	280	29,704	49,316
1891	152	24,062	4,366,819	864,376	46,462	112	7,009	5,609	264	31,071	52,071

In 1891 the Saxon iron-foundries produced 176,518 metric tons of finished iron, representing a value of 31,064,818 marks. In 1891-92, 737 breweries produced 4,002,701 hectolitres of beer; and 616 distilleries consumed 107,919,000 kilogrammes of raw material in the manufacture of spirits.

Communications.

At the end of 1892 there were 1,738 miles of railway in Saxony, of which 1,662 miles belonged to the State, and 75 miles belonged to companies but were worked by the State.

British Minister Resident.—George Strachey.

British Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg, born October 10, 1846, son of Prince Adolph Georg; succeeded his father May 8, 1893; married, April 16, 1882, to Princess *Maria Anna*, of Saxe-Altenburg, born March 14, 1864.—*Offspring*:—1. Prince *Adolph*, born February 23, 1883. 2. Prince *Moritz*, born March 11, 1884. 3. Prince *Wolrad*, born April 19, 1887. 4. Prince *Stephan*, born June 21, 1891. *Mother of the Reigning Prince*:—Princess *Hermine*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince George Heinrich of Waldeck.—*Brothers and Sister of the Reigning Prince*.—1. Princess *Hermine*, born Oct. 5, 1845; married, Feb. 16, 1876, to Maximilian, Duke of Württemberg, who died 28 July, 1888. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. 3. Prince *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854. 4. Prince *Adolph*, born July 20, 1859; married, November 19, 1890, to Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the late Emperor Friedrich III. The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name who lived in the sixteenth century.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

For the financial year 1893-94 the actual revenue was stated at 1,096,516 marks, and the actual expenditure at 819,251 marks. There was in 1891 a public debt of 510,000 marks.

Area and Population.

The census of 1875 gave a population of 33,133; of 1880, of 35,374; of 1885, of 37,204; and of 1890, of 39,183 (19,435 males, 19,728 females), on an area of 131 English square miles. Marriages, 1890, 304; births, 1,304; deaths, 761; surplus of births, 543. Of the births 19 (1·4 per cent.) were stillborn, and 54 (4·14 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants, 1883, 122; 1884, 42; 1885, 75; 1886, 45; 1887, 103; 1888, 66; 1889, 31; 1890, 35. Except 607 Catholics and 366 Jews (1890) the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the residence town, has 5,186 inhabitants (1890).

Agricultural enclosures (1882), 6,433, with a population of 12,543, of whom 5,088 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these enclosures 3,609 were less than 1 hectare each; 2,211 ranged from 1 to less than 10; 607 from 10 to less than 100 hectares; while only 6 had an area of 100 hectares and upwards.

The State has 15 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas (Hamburg).

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT and **SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN**, see under **THURINGIAN STATES**.

THE THURINGIAN STATES.

The Grand-Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Altenburg, and the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz (*ältere Linie*), and Reuss-Schleiz-Lobenstein (*jüngere Linie*), situated close beside each other in the part of Central Germany known as Thuringia (Thüringen), are frequently grouped together as the Thuringian States. Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the largest and most important, has been separately treated; but the other seven are here given together for the sake of more convenient comparison. The reigning family, constitution, and revenue of each are first given separately, followed by the tabulated statistics.

REUSS, Elder Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—ÄLTERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.—**Heinrich XXII.**, born March 28, 1846; the son of Prince Heinrich XX. and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded his father Nov. 8, 1859; married, Oct. 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852; died September 28, 1891.—Offspring:—I. *Heinrich XXIV.*, born March 20, 1878. II. *Emma*, born Jan. 17, 1881. III. *Maria*, born March 26, 1882. IV. *Caroline*, born July 13, 1884. V. *Hermine*, born Dec. 17, 1887. VI. *Ida*, born Sept. 4, 1891.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the old prefects of Weida, who were imperial functionaries and afterwards free lords. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list, but a great part of the territory over which he reigns is his private property.

Constitution and Finance.—The Constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, was set down as 1,229,708 marks. for 1894. There is a public debt of 139,800 marks.

There are 22 miles of railway.

REUSS, Younger Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—JÜNGERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.—**Heinrich XIV.**, born May 28, 1832; the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father July 11, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Louise* of Württemberg, who died July 10, 1886. Offspring:—I. Prince *Heinrich XXVII.*, born November 10, 1858; married November 11, 1884, to Princess *Elise*, born September 4, 1864, daughter of Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; three children. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born October 27, 1859; married November 17, 1877, to Prince Hermann of Solms-Braunfels.

The reigning house forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz, a great part of the territory of the Principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and to distinguish them they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number I. is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number I.

Constitution and Finance.—The Principality has a Constitution, proclaimed November 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of sixteen members, of whom three are elected by those paying the highest income-tax, and twelve by the inhabitants in general. The head of the collateral Reuss-Köstritz family is hereditarily a member. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction.

The annual estimated public income was given as 2,091,400 marks for the financial period 1893-95, with an expenditure of 2,080,051 marks. There is a public debt (1893) of 1,040,550 marks. Railways (1892), 46 miles.

SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Duke.—**Ernst**, born September 16, 1826 ; the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 3, 1853 ; married April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, of Anhalt-Dessau, born June 24, 1824. Offspring :—Princess *Marie*, born Aug. 2, 1854 ; married April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick. *Brother of the Duke* ; Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829 ; married October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters and a son—1. Maria Anna, born March 14, 1864, married April 16, 1882, to Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe ; 2. Elizabeth, born January 25, 1865, married April 17, 1884, to Grand-duke Constantine of Russia ; 3. Ernst, born August 31, 1871 ; 4. Louise, born August 11, 1873.

There was a separate Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg from 1603 till 1672, but its territories were afterwards incorporated with Saxe-Gotha until 1826, when the Duke of Hildburghausen, which had been a separate Duchy since 1680, exchanged Hildburghausen for Altenburg, and became Duke Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg. In 1874 the Duke resigned his right to a civil list, in exchange for a charge upon the State or crown-domains (*Domänen-fideicommiss*).

Constitution and Finance.—The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. The legislative authority is vested in a Chamber composed of thirty representatives, of whom nine are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, nine by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely—1, of the Ducal House, Foreign and Home Affairs ; 2, of Justice ; 3, of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates for the period 1893-95, exhibiting an annual revenue of 3,847,110 marks, and an expenditure of the same amount. Two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains and the remainder from indirect taxes. The public debt in July 1893 amounted to 887,450 marks, covered seven times over by the active funds of the State.

Many of the inhabitants of the Duchy are of Slavonic origin. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than those of any other part of Germany,

and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years.

There are 102 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Reigning Duke.—**Alfred**, born August 6, 1844, son of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria of Great Britain; succeeded his uncle, Ernest II., August 22, 1893; married January 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia. Offspring:—1, Alfred, born October 15, 1874; 2, Marie, born October 29, 1875; married January 11, 1893, to Prince Ferdinand of Roumania; 3, Victoria, born November 25, 1876; 4, Alexandra, born September 1, 1878; 5, Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was Duke John Ernst, seventh son of Duke Ernst the Pious, who succeeded his brother Albrecht, Ernst's second son, in 1699, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to which he added Saalfeld. John Ernst's two sons ruled in common, under the title Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; but their single successor Ernst Frederick I. (1764–1800) introduced the principle of primogeniture. On the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha in 1826, Ernst III. received Gotha in exchange for Saalfeld, which was assigned to Saxe-Meiningen, and assumed the title of Ernst I. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I., to whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the Principality of Lichtenberg. This Principality he sold, September 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. The reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 marks out of the income of the Gotha domains, 100,503 marks is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State. The Duke further receives one-half of the excess of revenue over expenditure from the Coburg domain lands.

Constitution and Finance.—The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the two Duchies, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in the Duke in conjunction with two separate chambers, one for the Duchy of Coburg and the other for the Duchy of Gotha. For the common affairs of the two Duchies the two Chambers meet in common. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the electors. Every man above the age of twenty-five who pays direct taxes has a vote, and every fully-qualified citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy to the Landtag or Chamber. Deputies resident in Coburg or Gotha receive six marks per diem, the others ten marks per diem and travelling expenses. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately, usually in the first and last years of their duration, otherwise when necessary; the 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the towns of Coburg and of Gotha.

The domain budget is voted for the term of four years for Gotha and for Coburg, and in the financial State-accounts a distinction is made between

domain-revenue and State-revenue. The annual domain revenue for Coburg 1891-97 is estimated at 420,500 marks, and expenditure 236,500 marks; revenue for Gotha 1893-97, 2,144,226 marks, expenditure 1,182,425 marks. The special State revenue for each year from 1893 to 1897 for Coburg is set down at 812,700 marks, and for Gotha at 1,959,924 marks; while the common State-revenue of Coburg and Gotha is set down at 2,012,182 marks, and expenditure 2,647,190 marks. The public debt, in 1891, amounted to 3,213,829 marks for Coburg, and to 140,198 marks for Gotha, both being largely covered by productive investments.

There are 110 miles of railway.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—A. Condie Stephen, C.B., C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Duke.—**Georg II.**, born April 2, 1826; the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, (1) May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; (2) October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872; (3)morganatically, March 18, 1873, to Ellen Franz, Baroness von Heldburg. *Offspring* (first marriage):—I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married February 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late German Emperor Friedrich Wilhelm; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. II. Princess *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853. (Second marriage) III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859; married morganatically Sept. 20, 1892, to Katharina Feusen, Baroness von Saalfeld. IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861; married April 25, 1889 to Adelheid, Countess of Lippe Biesterfeld, offspring two daughters and a son, Georg, born October 11, 1892.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The Duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the father of the present Duke. The Duke has a civil list of 394,286 marks paid out of the produce of the State domains. Besides these he receives the half of the surplus, which is estimated for the financial year 1893 at 390,450 marks.

Constitution and Finance.—The charter of the Duchy bears date August 23, 1829, and is supplemented by the laws of 1870 and 1873. It provides for a legislative organization, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Four of these are elected by those who pay the highest land and property tax, and four by those who pay income tax on an income of 3,000 marks or more; sixteen by all other inhabitants. The Chamber meets as often as necessary, and in any case for the arrangement of the budget every three years, and new elections take place every six.

The budget for the financial year 1893 stated the revenue at marks, and the expenditure at 6,601,470 marks. More than one-third of the revenue is drawn from State domains belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are Matrikularbeiträge (or contributions) for the Empire (estimated to 1,551,490 marks), the interest of the public debt, 530,000 marks, and the expenses for the administration of the State. The debt in 1892 amounted to 11,788,074 marks. Most of the debt is covered by productive State capital.

There are 157 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Prince.—**Günther**, born August 21, 1852, succeeded his cousin Prince Georg, Jan. 19, 1890; married December 10, 1891, to Princess Anna Luise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Albert VII., 1605, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 291,817 marks, exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, which are the property of the reigning family.

Constitution and Finance.—The fundamental law of the Principality is the Constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies are elected for three years.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1891–93 the annual public income and expenditure were settled at 2,542,950 marks each. There is a public debt of 4,018,688 marks, half of which is covered by productive investments.

There are 19 miles of railway.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Prince.—**Karl Günther**, born August 7, 1830; succeeded his father, Prince Günther Friedrich Carl II., July 17, 1880; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess *Marie* of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

Brother and Sisters of the Prince.—I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 22, 1829. II. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832. III. Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the house of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family. The small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 500,000 marks, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of a very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg.

Constitution and Finance.—The Principality has a Constitution, granted July 8, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of fifteen members, five of whom are appointed by the Prince, five elected by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and five elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a Government divided into five departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of four years. In the period 1892–95 the annual revenue was estimated to amount to 2,764,455 marks, and the annual expenditure to the same. There is a public debt (1893) of 2,723,444 marks.

There are 49 miles of railway

STATISTICS OF THE THURINGIAN STATES.

Area and Population.

—	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population					Chief Town	Pop.
		1890	Pop. per sq. mile	Males	Fe- males	Foreigners		
Reuss (ältere Linie)	122	62,754	514·3	30,497	32,257	916	Greiz . .	20,141
Reuss (jüngere Linie)	319	119,811	375·6	57,866	61,945	850	Gera . .	39,599
Saxe-Altenburg	511	170,864	332·4	83,010	87,854	890	Altenburg	31,439
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	755	206,513	273·5	95,531	103,298	662	Gotha . .	29,134
Saxe-Meiningen	953	223,832	234·8	105,061	109,823	412	Coburg . .	17,166
Schwarzburg - Rudolstadt	363	85,863	236·5	41,570	44,293	143	Meiningen	12,029
Schwarzburg - Sondershausen	333	75,510	226·7	36,674	38,836	163	Rudolstadt	11,398
							Sondershausen	6,634
							Arnstadt	12,818

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN 1891.

—	Mar- riages	Births					Deaths	Surplus of Births
		Stillborn		Illegitimate		Total		
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.			
Reuss (ältere Linie)	493	103	3·6	234	8·1	2,900	1,535	1,365
Reuss (jüngere Linie)	1,037	191	3·6	632	12·0	5,253	2,940	2,313
Saxe-Altenburg	1,531	294	4·1	853	12·0	7,128	4,325	2,803
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1,708	268	3·6	807	10·9	7,388	4,504	2,8·4
Saxe-Meiningen	1,832	282	3·5	1,033	12·7	8,102	4,649	3,453
Schwarzburg-Rudol- stadt	695	123	3·9	334	10·6	3,142	1,679	1,463
Schwarzburg-Sonders- hausen	570	80	3·0	247	9·2	2,672	1,433	1,239

EMIGRATION.

—	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Reuss (ältere Linie) . . .	44	43	44	41	47	66	117
Reuss (jüngere Linie) . . .	98	94	125	114	138	206	248
Saxe-Altenburg	77	76	62	60	65	117	112
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	277	217	246	234	276	206	238
Saxe-Meiningen				212	174	241	232
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . . .	145	101	82	63	91	94	116
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen . .	77	57	49	51	73	118	61

Religion.

On December 1, 1890, the following was the distribution of creeds:—

—	Protestants		Catholics		Other Christians	Jews	Unclas- sified.
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.			
Reuss (ältere Linie)	61,572	98·1	936	1·49	175	62	9
Reuss (jüngere Linie)	118,072	98·5	1,181	0·99	386	147	25
Saxe-Altenburg	168,549	98·6	2,091	1·22	161	45	18
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	202,444	98·4	2,909	1·24	577	549	34
Saxe-Meiningen	219,207	97·8	2,780	1·36	274	1,560	9
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . . .	85,342	99·4	397	0·46	43	71	10
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen . .	74,615	98·8	636	0·84	26	228	5

Crime and Pauperism.

The following table shows the number of convicted criminals in 1891, and the number of paupers in 1885, in each of the seven minor Thuringian States:—

—	No. of Convictions	No. per 10,000 Inhab. above 12 years	No. of Paupers Relieved	Depend-ants of Paupers	Percent-age of Paupers
Reuss (ältere Linie)	446	102·5	743	596	2·39
„ (jüngere Linie)	752	89·5	1,464	1,105	2·32
Saxe-Altenburg	1,129	93·5	1,703	1,219	1·81
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1,348	91·5	2,511	2,037	2·28
Saxe-Meiningen	1,922	123·1	2,618	2,023	2·16
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . . .	882	148·1	847	722	3·11
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen . .	582	110·0	796	586	1·87

Agriculture.

The following table shows the number of separate farms in the minor Thuringian States, on June 5, 1882, with their respective acreage, and the total agricultural population :—

	Farms					
	Below 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	1-100 Hect.	Above 100 Hect.	Total	Agric. Pop.
Reusse (ältere Linie) .	1,827	1,445	669	6	3,922	
„ (jüngere Linie) .	3,663	3,423	1,403	30	8,519	
Saxe-Altenburg . .	8,111	5,547	2,509	41	16,208	54,579
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha .	12,410	10,908	3,015	70	26,403	65,796
Saxe-Meiningen . .	15,706	12,973	3,090	66	31,835	
Schwarzburg - Rudol- stadt	6,541	4,975	966	21	12,503	
Schwarzburg - Sonders- hausen	4,818	5,151	1,130	38	11,137	27,958

In 1891-92 there were 884 breweries in operation in the Thuringian States (including Allstedt), which brewed 2,170,100 hectolitres of beer ; and in the Thuringian States, Brunswick, and Anhalt, 176 distilleries, which produced 108,000 hectolitres of alcohol. In the Thuringian States and Anhalt 267,564 tons of salt were produced in the year 1891-92.

WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince.

Friedrich, born January 20, 1865 ; the son of Prince George Victor and Princess Helena of Nassau ; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 12, 1893. Brothers and sisters of the reigning prince are :—I. Princess *Pauline*, born October 19, 1855 ; married, May 7, 1881, to the Hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim-Bentheim. II. Princess *Emma*, born August 2, 1858 ; married, January 7, 1879, King Willem III. of the Netherlands ; widow, November 20, 1890. III. Princess *Helena*, born February 17, 1861 ; married, April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain ; widow March 28, 1884. IV. Princess *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873. V. Prince *Wolrad-Friedrich* (brother on the father's side), born June 22, 1892.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, a 'Treaty of Accession' was signed by the Prince on July 18, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24, 1877, till January 1, 1888. A Treaty, made March 2, 1887, continued the arrangement for the future, making it terminable on notice given.

Constitution and Finance.—The charter of the Principality was granted August 17, 1852. It provided for a legislative assembly of forty-one members but this number is now reduced to fifteen, with authority restricted to purely local affairs. In terms of the 'Treaty of Accession' all public officials are appointed by the King of Prussia, and take the oath of fidelity to him. Prussia also manages the finances of the Principality.

—	1893	1894	1895
	Marks	Marks	Marks
Estimated Revenue . . .	1,312,272	1,262,112	1,261,952

The expenditure is estimated at exactly equal to the revenue.

The debt on July 1, 1893, was 2,160,000 marks.

Area and Population.—The Principality has an area of 433 English square miles.

It is thus divided for administrative purposes into circles:—*Waldeck*: Twiste, population, 16,583; Eisenberge, population, 17,683; Eder, population, 14,913; *Pyrmont*: population, 8,102—total, 57,281.

Of the population in 1890, 27,432 were males, and 29,849 females—i.e., 108·8 females per 100 males.

In 1885 the inhabitants numbered 56,575; in 1880, 56,522; in 1871, 56,224. Marriages, 1891, 388; births, 1,891 (77, or 4·1 per cent., stillborn, and 135, or 7·1 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 1,151; surplus, 740. Emigrants, 1884, 170; 1885, 197; 1886, 100; 1887, 91; 1888, 91; 1889, 99; 1890, 83; 1891, 85. Except 1,658 Catholics and 753 Jews, the people are Protestants. The residence town, Arolsen, has 2,620 inhabitants.

On June 5, 1882, the number of separate agricultural tenements was as follows:—

Below 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total.
3,743	4,088	1,590	34	9,455

These farms supported 30,378 persons, of whom 11,539 were actively engaged in agriculture. Railways, 6 miles.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—A. C. Stephen, C.B., C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848; son of the late Prince Friedrich of Württemberg (cousin of the late king Karl I.) and Princess Katharine of Württemberg (sister of the late king); ascended the throne on the death of Karl I., October 6, 1891. Married (1), February 15, 1877, to Princess *Marie* of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who died April 30, 1882; issue of this union, Princess *Pauline*, born December 19, 1877; (2), April 8, 1886 Princess *Charlotte* of Schaumburg-Lippe, born October 10, 1864.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Augusta*, born October 4, 1826; married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar; issue :—1. Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852. 2. Wilhelm, born December 31, 1853. 3. Prince Bernard, born October 10, 1855. 4. Prince Alexander, born June 22, 1857. 5. Prince Ernest, born August 9, 1859. 6. Princess Olga, born September 8, 1869.

The former Duchy and Electorate of Württemberg was erected into a Kingdom by the Peace of Pressburg, 1805, and by a decree of January 1, 1806. The civil list of the king amounts to 2,014,203 marks, or 100,710*l.*, with additional grants of 142,306 marks, or 7,115*l.*, for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

Württemberg is a constitutional hereditary Monarchy, the Constitution of which bears date September 25, 1819. It vests certain powers in the Landstände, or two 'Estates' of the realm, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherrn, is composed of the princes of the royal family, of the heads of twenty mediatised houses which were before 1806 endowed with votes in the Imperial Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king hereditarily or for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the two other categories (there are now eight, two hereditary). The Second Chamber, or House of Deputies (Abgeordneten), consists of thirteen members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft (Equestrian Order) of the Kingdom: six dignitaries of the Evangelical clergy; three dignitaries of the Catholic clergy; the chancellor of the University of Tübingen; seven deputies of towns ('gute Städte'), and sixty-three of districts ('Oberämter'), elected by all citizens over twenty-five years of age by secret ballot. All the members of the Second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. The president of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the king, the vice-president is elected by the Chamber from among the hereditary members; the president and vice-president of the Second Chamber are both elected by the deputies. The debates of both Chambers are public. Whenever the Chambers are not sitting they are represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the Constitution. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of whom, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers. Members of both Chambers receive an allowance of 9*s.* 2*d.* a day during the session and travelling expenses, but to hereditary members of the Upper Chamber payment is made on application only.

The executive of the Kingdom is a Ministry of State composed of six ministerial departments. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House, to whose province belongs also the administration of the State railways, posts, and telegraphs; of the Interior; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; of War; and of Finance. There is also a Privy Council, of which the Ministers are members, and which the sovereign has a right to consult on all occasions.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 circles (Kreise), 64 districts (Oberämter), and 1,910 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 7,528 English square miles.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four 'circles' (Kreise) :—

Kreise	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Density per Sq. Mile
		1885	1890	
Neckar	1,284	639,398	665,049	518·0
Black Forest (Schwarz- wald).	1,842	475,277	481,334	261·3
Jagst	1,983	405,085	402,991	203·2
Danube (Donau)	2,419	475,425	487,148	201·4
Total	7,528	1,995,185	2,036,522	270·5

The increase of population between 1885 and 1890, amounting on the whole to only 0·41 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of the Kingdom. Between 1885 and 1890 there was an increase of 25,651 in the Neckar circle, but a decrease of 2,094 in the Jagst circle. The total increase in the Kingdom during the fifty years from 1840 to 1890 was very slight, and at one period, from 1849 to 1855, there was a decline of population.

Of the total population in 1890, 790,149, or 38·8 per cent., live in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,246,373, or 61·2 per cent., in rural communes.

In 1890 the population included 981,844 males and 1,054,678 females.

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 536. In 1890 the number of foreigners was 12,226.

The movement of the population for the five years 1887-91 is thus shown :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1888	13,169	71,165	2,484	7,202	52,323	18,842
1889	13,578	70,458	2,422	7,060	54,402	16,056
1890	13,747	69,089	2,309	6,911	51,571	17,518
1891	14,274	72,489	2,368	7,321	52,368	20,121
1892	14,169	71,826	2,419	7,494	54,346	17,480

The emigration from Württemberg, chiefly to the United States of America, was as follows for eight years:—

1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
5,104	3,717	6,018	6,445	5,629	5,987	6,182	5,728

The population in 1890 of the eight largest towns was as follows :—

Stuttgart	139,817	Cannstatt	20,265
Ulm	36,191	Reutlingen	18,542
Heilbronn	29,941	Ludwigsburg	17,418
Esslingen	22,234	Gmünd	16,817

Religion.

The various creeds were distributed as follows at the last religious census, 1890 :—

Creed	Numbers	Per Cent. of Population
Evangelicals	1,406,648	69·1
Roman Catholics	609,594	29·9
Other Christians	7,451	0·37
Jews	12,639	0·62
Others	190	0·01

The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of one president, nine councillors, and six general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, Tübingen, Hall, and Ulm. In the king is vested, according to the Constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—‘*obersthoheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht*’—of the Evangelical Protestant Church. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the southern part of the Kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the Government. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde), nominated by the king on the proposition of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to recent official returns, there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are 2,280 elementary public schools with (1892) 4,647 teachers, attended by 317,724 pupils ; 78 Realschulen with 8,907 pupils ; 68 grammar schools ; 18 classical colleges (gymnasias), of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, and 6 lyceums, having (1892) together 8,252 scholars. The whole educational system is completed by the University of Tübingen (founded in 1477). There are, besides, the Technical University (Polytechnieum) at Stuttgart, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The funds appropriated by the State to educational purposes amounted in 1892-93 to 6·1 million marks, not including the sums bestowed on public schools by the parishes or out of the revenue of foundations.

Crime and Pauperism.

In Württemberg there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart (see *German Empire*, p. 541). In 1891, 12,694 persons were convicted of crimes, i.e. 88·1 per 10,000 of the population over 12 years of age. In 1890 the number of convictions was 12,795. In 1885, 37,795 persons, with 25,525 dependents (in all 3·17 per cent. of the population), received public poor relief.

Finance.

The final revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1891-92 showed a deficit of 923,602 marks. The estimated revenue for 1891-92 was 64,941,080

marks; estimated expenditure, 1891-92, 65,648,603 marks. The estimated revenue and expenditure for two years ending March 31, 1894, are as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1893-94	1894-95
	Marks	Marks
Forests, Farms, Mines, Metal and Salt Works	7,696,498	7,696,498
Commercial Revenues—Railway: net receipts	13,006,995	13,242,572
Post Office, Telegraph, Steamers	1,589,790	1,883,214
Miscellaneous	791,743	600,000
Direct Taxes—on Lands, Rents, Buildings, Trades	8,148,960	9,092,000
Income Tax	5,498,415	6,127,453
Indirect Taxes—Excise	1,756,000	1,756,000
Dog Tax	199,100	199,100
Tax on Taverns	9,330,620	9,330,620
Duties on Successions, &c.	2,850,000	2,850,000
German Empire:—Quotas from Customs, &c.	14,388,830	14,388,830
Total Revenue	65,256,951	67,166,287

Branches of Expenditure	1893-94	1894-95
	Marks	Marks
Civil List	2,014,203	2,014,203
Appanages and Dowries	142,306	142,306
National Debt—Interest and Sinking Fund	19,597,633	20,380,029
Annuities and Compensations	338,551	301,039
Pensions—Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military	2,465,500	2,527,000
Others	539,909	549,909
Ministry of Justice	4,121,178	4,121,178
„ Foreign Affairs	186,498	164,898
„ the Interior	7,285,815	7,172,824
„ Worship and Education	10,547,308	10,538,685
„ Finance	3,514,732	3,514,732
Parliament, Expenses of	372,838	373,659
Reserve Fund	70,000	70,000
German Empire—Matricular contribution to Postage	15,584,229	16,839,000
	420,000	420,000
Total Expenditure	67,200,700	69,129,462

The capital of the public debt was estimated to amount to 446,626,057 marks on April 1, 1893, of which the bulk bears interest at 4 per cent. The debt of the Kingdom is divided into two portions—namely, the general debt and the railway debt. The latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 405,241,973 marks on April 1, 1893. The total debt amounts to about 219 marks, or £11 per head of the population, and the charge (interest and sinking fund) for 1893-94 to 19,873,633 marks, or about 10/- per head. The net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, amounts to

(1891-92) 11,377,442 marks, covering 60 per cent. of the interest charge of the whole public debt, and nearly 68 per cent. of the interest charge of the railway debt alone.

Army.

The total strength of the Württemberg corps d'armée (the 13th of Germany) had on the peace footing, 1892, 20,737 men, 4,058 horses, and 120 guns. In 1892-93 there were 7,903 recruits.

Industry.

Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 4,720 square miles, or about two-thirds of the entire area, are under cultivation, and about three-tenths under forest. On June 5, 1882, the total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
110,086	172,412	25,479	141	308,118

These farms supported 923,252 persons, of whom 387,454 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas under the principal crops (in hectares), and the yield (in metric tons) per hectare in 1892-93, and the average annual yield for 1878-87 are as follows :—

	1892-93		Average Yield, 1878-87	—	1892-93		Average Yield, 1878-87
	Hectares	Yield per hect.			Hectares	Yield per hect.	
Wheat .	32,489	1·47	1·28	Potatoes .	87,911	14·13	8·42
Rye .	36,686	1·36	1·13	Hay .	289,983	4·05	4·17
Barley .	98,321	1·54	1·43	Clover, etc.	114,614	4·21	5·0
Oats .	138,090	1·21	1·22	Hops .	5,658	0·67	0·61
Spelt .	181,900	1·30	1·08				

In 1892-93 vines occupied 17,556 hectares, and yielded 57,148 hectolitres of wine.

In 1891-92, 6,748 breweries produced 3,454,304 hectolitres of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in the kingdom in 1892 was 1,017,366 marks.

In 1891-2, there were in Württemberg 1,636 kilom. of railway, all, except 555 kilom., the property of the State, which owns, moreover, 171 kilom. in neighbouring States.

British Minister.—Victor A. W. Drummond (residing at Munich).

Consul.—Albert v. Kaulla.

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GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

Reigning King.

Georgios I., born December 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece November 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen *Olga*, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born August 2, 1868; married October 27, 1889, to Princess Sophia, Princess of Prussia. Offspring:—1. Prince *Georgios*, born July 19, 1890. 2. Prince *Alexander*, born August 1, 1893. II. Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869. III. Prince *Nicolaos*, born January 21, 1872. IV. Princess *Maria*, born March 3, 1876. V. Prince *Andreas*, born February 1, 1882. VI. Prince *Christopheros*, born August 10, 1888.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmai was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece about 52,000*l.* per annum. An annuity of 200,000 drachmai is allowed to the heir-apparent since he came of age in August 1886.

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821–29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boundaries proposed were insufficient, and especially excluded the island of Crete, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the

throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the Constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government

The Constitution of Greece, adopted October 29, 1864, vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber, called the Boulé, consisting of 207 representatives, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. Representatives must be at least 30 years of age, and electors 21. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. At the election of 1881 there were 460,163 voters on the list, being 1 voter in every 4·3 of the population; the number who voted was 306,957, or 66 per cent. of the voters. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on November 1 (old style) of every year. The deputies are paid 2,000 old drachmai (equal to 1,800 new drachmai, or 72*l*.) each per session; for an extra session the allowance varies according to its length from 20*l*. to 72*l*.

The Ministry as constituted November 11, 1893, is as follows :—

President of the Council and Minister of Finance.—M. Ch. *Tricoupis*.

Minister of the Interior.—M. *Bouphides*.

Minister of Justice.—M. *Stephanou*.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. *Stephanou*, *ad interim*.

Minister of Public Instruction.—M. *Kaliphronos*.

Minister of Marine.—M. *Boutoulis*.

Minister of War.—M. *Tsamados*.

Area and Population.

Greece, at the census of 1889, had a total population of 2,187,208—1,133,625 males and 1,053,583 females—living on an area of 25,041 English square miles. The territory detached from Turkey, consisting of most of Thessaly and a strip of Epirus, was added to Greece by a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881. The Kingdom, excluding these, is divided into 17 monarchies. In 1879 and 1889 the area and population were as follows :—

Monarchies	Area : English square miles	Population 1879 ¹	Population 1889	Pop. per sq. mile, 1889
NORTHERN GREECE :—				
Attica and Boeotia . . .	2,472	185,364	257,764	104
Phocis and Phthiotis . . .	2,044	128,440	136,470	67
Acarnania and Ætolia . . .	3,013	138,444	162,020	34
PELOPONNESUS :—				
Argolis and Corinth . . .	1,442	136,081	144,836	100
Achaia and Elis . . .	1,901	181,632	210,713	111
Arcadia . . .	2,020	148,905	148,285	73
Messenia . . .	1,221	155,760	183,232	150
Laconia . . .	1,679	121,116	126,888	75
ISLANDS :—				
Eubœa and Sporades . . .	2,216	95,136	103,442	47
Cyclades . . .	923	132,020	131,508	142
Corfu . . .	431	106,109	114,535	266
Zanthe (Zakynthos) . . .	277	44,522	44,070	160
Cephalonia (Kephallonia) . . .	302	80,543	80,178	265
Soldiers and seamen . . .	—	95,703	—	—
THESSALY :—				
Arta . . .	395	31,178	32,890	83
Trikalla . . .	2,200	117,109	143,143	65
Larissa . . .	2,478	145,706	168,034	68
Natives abroad . . .	—	5,685	—	—
Total . . .	25,041	1,979,453	2,187,208	87

Thessaly, 1881.

The increase of the population of Greece from 1870 to 1879 was at the rate of 1·87, and from 1879 to 1889 1·05 per cent. per annum.

The number of foreigners living in Greece in 1879 was 31,969, of whom 23,133 were Turks, 3,104 Italians, 2,187 English, 534 French, 364 Austrians, 314 Germans, 101 Russians.

The male population in 1889 according to occupation was as follows:—Agricultural and pastoral, 444,096; artisans, 64,211; traders and their employes, 117,979; workmen and servants, 31,321; professions, 15,735; officials, 12,109; clergy, 10,059; defence, 34,624.

From a linguistic point of view, at least, the nationality of Greece is Hellenic. Most of the Albanians who have, at various dates during the last 400 years, migrated into Greece, have become Hellenised. At present there are not more than 90,000 or 100,000 of distinct Albanian nationality in the whole of Greece. These are scattered in small communities chiefly over Attica; northwards as far as Thebes; then across the Isthmus of Corinth, throughout the ancient Argolis, in the southern districts of Eubœa, and a few of the neighbouring isles. On the other hand, there are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to over 8,000,000, as under:—Greece, about 2,200,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, and other Ottoman islands, 400,000; European Turkey, 3,500,000; total, 8,100,000.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, in years from 1881 to 1890, the recently annexed provinces being included only in the years 1889 and 1890:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1881	41,689	32,195	7,843	9,494
1882	43,157	32,194	11,186	10,963
1884	57,995	35,899	13,657	22,096
1889	74,666	53,512	18,558	21,154
1890	78,226	55,813	19,899	22,413

The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1889:—

Athens . . .	107,251	Corfu . . .	19,025	Pyrgos . . .	12,647
Piræus . . .	34,237	Zante . . .	16,603	Tripolitsa . . .	10,698
Patras . . .	33,529	Trikala . . .	14,820	Calamata . . .	10,696
Syra . . .	30,208	Larissa . . .	13,610	Argos . . .	9,814

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. Before the census of 1889 there were 1,902,800 belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church; 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics; 5,792 Jews; and 24,165 Mohammedans. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion

of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, though he now exercises no governing authority; he is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan; his jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Bosnia, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. The real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him in Greece, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and four archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has nine archbishops and eight bishops in Northern Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; one archbishop and five bishops in the islands of the Greek Archipelago; and five archbishops and ten bishops in the Ionian Islands. There are 161 monasteries and nunneries, with 2,620 monks and 485 nuns.

Instruction.

All children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts. Of the army recruits 30 per cent. are illiterate, and 15 per cent. can read only.

There are (1892) 2,745 primary schools, 295 secondary schools and a university. The total number of teachers is 3,680, and of pupils, 139,385, of whom 22,100 are females. The average number of students who pass the university examinations is 440.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom were as follows in the years from 1885 to 1893, according to official returns (the figures for 1892-93 are only estimates):—

Yea	Revenue			Expenditure
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
1885	61,110,128	316,901	61,427,029	127,677,749
1886	63,103,542	32,464,426	95,567,968	131,295,723
1887	82,558,371	93,360,420	175,910,791	92,951,915
1888	89,445,986	4,119,822	93,565,808	108,975,436
1889	83,269,911	99,300,373	182,570,284	107,317,616
1890	79,548,045	43,224,000	122,772,045	129,358,573
1891	89,725,769	12,900,000	102,625,769	125,106,600
1892	90,950,200	1,280,000	92,230,200	114,545,646
1893	111,701,939	105,701,939	—	—

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1893:—

Sources of Revenue	Drachmai	Branches of Expenditure	Drachmai
Direct taxes	22,911,278	Public debt	35,468,596
Octroi	36,053,000	Pensions and Subven-	
Customs	19,620,079	tions	5,028,594
Monopolies	11,492,806	Civil List	1,325,000
State property . . .	4,071,902	Chamber of Deputies .	504,258
Sales of State property	2,976,674	Ministries :—	
Repayments	1,561,000	Foreign Affairs . . .	1,917,368
Communal police . .	1,800,000	Justice	4,695,764
Elementary instruction	3,401,200	Interior	8,939,096
Roads and Bridges loan	1,000,000	Worship and Instruc-	
Various	6,508,000	tion	7,397,990
Extraordinary . . .	306,000	Army	14,582,466
		Marine	5,154,874
		Finance	1,869,526
		Administration . . .	8,106,368
		Various	10,712,039
Total	111,701,939	Total	105,701,939

On January 1, 1893, the public debt of Greece stood as follows :—

	Drachmai, Gold	Drachmai, Paper
Amortisable Loans :—		
Debt to King Otho's heirs	—	2,356,476
Patriotic Loan, no interest, 1885 . . .	—	2,536,050
Loan of 15,000,000 dr. at 4 per cent., 1887	—	14,835,000
„ 120,000,000 dr. at 5 „ 1880	105,220,000	—
„ 170,000,000 dr. at 5 „ 1884	90,341,000	—
„ 135,000,000 dr. at 4 „ 1887	133,225,000	—
„ 16,500,000 dr. at 4 „ 1892	16,305,000	—
Railway Loan	59,928,000	—
Total amortisable	405,019,000	19,727,526
Consolidated Debt :—		
Debt of 26,000,000 dr. at 5 per cent., 1874	—	20,303,500
„ 10,000,000 dr. at 5 „ 1876	—	886,250
„ 9,000,000 dr. at 7 „ 1880	—	8,900,000
„ 30,000,000 dr. at 4 „ 1889	30,000,000	—
„ 125,000,000 dr. at 4 „ 1889	125,000,000	—
„ 20,000,000 dr. at 6½ „ 1878-82	—	1,758,856
Total consolidated	155,000,000	31,848,506
Floating Debt :—		
Exchequer Bills, 1864	—	12,335,931
Forced Currency, 1885	16,813,934	87,784,120
Provisional Loans, 1892	21,109,233	—
Total floating debt	37,923,167	100,120,051
Total debt	597,942,167	151,696,183

This does not include the loan of 100,392,833 drachmai granted by the three powers in 1833, the amount outstanding not being clearly ascertained.

The amount required for the interest and amortisation of the public debt in 1892 was 31,133,549 drachmai gold, and 3,778,060 drachmai paper.

In June, 1893, the Government failed to meet its liabilities, and in December provisional measures were submitted to the Legislature for a readjustment of the debt. It was proposed that 30 per cent. in gold should be paid to all creditors of the gold loans; and that all loans in paper should be paid in full. The loan of 16,500,000 drachmai raised in 1892 was converted into a paper loan. The funding loan was annulled, and a definite agreement with the creditors was being negotiated.

The total indebtedness per head of population in 1893 was 323·53 drachmai, or 12*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* ; and the annual charge about 12*s.* 5*d.* per head.

Municipal taxation is limited to 2½ per cent. on Government direct taxation, and an octroi of 2 per cent. on articles of consumption calculated on a Government valuation.

The municipal revenues amount to 17,180,802 drachmai, and the debts to 19,164,264 drachmai.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

There is universal liability to service on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. The total service is for 19 years, of which 2 years (with considerable terms of leave) must be passed with the colours, 8 and 7 years in the reserve, and the remainder in the militia or Landwehr.

The nominal strength of the army in 1893 was:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	Total
War Office	204	36	240
Infantry	857	15,182	16,039
Cavalry	93	1,053	1,146
Artillery	222	2,065	2,287
Engineers	101	1,112	1,213
General Services	206	295	501
Military Schools	54	168	222
Gendarmerie	143	3,086	3,229
Total	1,880	22,997	24,877

There were at the same time 3,739 horses and mules, and 120 guns.

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1887, the numerical strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. On the war footing, the strength could be mobilised to 100,000 men. The reserve forces alone give a total of 104,500 men, and behind these is what is called the territorial army, numbering 146,000 men.

II. NAVY.

The navy consists of five armour-clad vessels. Of these the oldest (1867 and 1869) are the *Basileus Georgios* (1,770 tons), carrying two 10-ton Krupp

guns on the upper deck, with 4 light and 2 machine guns, speed 12 knots; and a wooden vessel, the *Basilissa Olga* (2,060 tons), carrying four $5\frac{1}{2}$ -ton and two $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Krupp guns, speed 10 knots. The steel-built *Hydra* (4,885 tons), and her sister-ships the *Spetsai* and *Psara*, were built in France in 1889-90. Each is protected by an over-all steel belt of 11·8 in. at the water-line, above which is another belt 2·9 in. thick. Each carries three 10·6 in. and four 5·9 in. Canet guns, besides seven 6 pdr. quick-firers, and 18 other small and machine guns. There are 30 torpedo boats, 1 torpedo depôt and school, and 2 Nordenfeldt submarine torpedo boats. Of unprotected vessels there are 2 corvettes (1,300 and 1,800 tons), 2 cruisers (1,000 tons each), launched 1884-85; 12 gun-boats (6 built 1881-84, the rest old); 3 revenue vessels (1884); a steel yacht, built in 1868, and an iron transport, besides miscellaneous craft. According to the system of classification adopted in this book, Greece thus possesses 2 port-defence armourclads; 3 first-class cruisers, *a* (armoured); 4 third-class cruisers *a* and 16 *b*; and 1 of torpedo craft, 6 first-class, 6 second class, and 6 third class, besides 12 boats less than 80 feet in length. In 1892 the navy was manned by 147 officers and cadets, 26 engineer officers, 41 paymasters and others, 13 medical officers, 540 petty officers, 2,869 sailors, stokers, and workmen. The navy is manned partly by conscription from the people of the sea-coast and partly by enlistment. In 1887 the period of service was made two years instead of one.

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant.

According to an official report of 1893, the acreage of agricultural production is approximately as follows:—

Crop	Acres	Yield
Cereals . . .	1,111,500	Bush. 20,250,000
Cotton . . .	14,800	—
Tobacco . . .	12,000	Lbs. 16,000,000
Vineyards . . .	336,000	Gall. 66,000,000
Currants . . .	168,000	Lbs. 350,000,000
Olives . . .	432,000	„ 15,000,000
Figs, &c. . .	52,000	„ 60,000,000
Various . . .	211,400	—
Fallow . . .	1,200,000	—
Forest . . .	2,025,400	—
—	5,563,100	—

There are, besides, about 5,000,000 acres of pasture and 3,000,000 acres of waste land. By the draining of Lake Copais about 60,000 acres of alluvial soil have (1893) been added to the surrounding province.

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, though the soil is of unusual fertility. The average production of cereals for the whole of Greece is:—wheat, 7,000,000 bushels; barley, 3,000,000 bushels; rye, 825,000 bushels; for the old provinces 2,700,000 bushels of maize; mezlin, 1,380,000 bushels. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts.

According to the latest official returns, there are 95,000 horses, 337,000 cattle, 45,000 mules, 109,000 asses, 6,000,000 sheep and goats, and 45,000 pigs.

The chief mineral produce in 1890 was: manganese iron, 207,509 tons; zinc, 30,744 tons; lead, 14,208 tons; manganese oxide, 13,547 tons; silicate of magnesia, 8,734 tons; baryte, 4,581 tons; while, sulphur, galena, chrome and other minerals were also worked

Commerce.

The total value of the special commerce of Greece in 1891 was:—Imports, 140,350,000 drachmai; and exports, 107,451,000 drachmai. In 1892 the figures were—imports, 119,306,000 drachmai; exports, 82,261,000 drachmai. The special commerce for 1890 and 1891 was as follows with the leading countries:—

—	Imports, 1890	Exports, 1890	Imports, 1891	Exports, 1891
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Russia	21,408,000	917,000	27,169,100	3,178,450
United Kingdom	33,237,000	33,021,000	40,325,075	49,774,500
Austria-Hungary	16,691,000	8,598,000	18,526,600	7,228,625
Turkey and Egypt	19,712,000	12,682,000	21,490,775	8,404,400
France	10,255,000	21,440,000	12,628,325	25,554,025
Italy	5,109,000	1,518,000	4,220,275	1,828,350
Germany	5,651,000	2,372,000	7,185,600	2,797,925
Belgium	4,009,000	6,008,000	3,337,925	926,300
United States	1,667,000	5,702,000	3,393,550	4,026,725
Holland	1,861,000	1,518,000	354,025	2,993,400
Other countries	1,186,000	2,016,000	1,728,425	777,000
	120,786,000	95,792,000	140,359,675	107,489,700

The following table shows the principal classes of special imports and exports and their values in 1892:—

Imports	Drachmai	Exports	Drachmai
Cereals	23,575,000	Currants	40,749,000
Yarns and textiles . .	22,804,000	Ores	17,491,000
Minerals and metals . .	12,186,000	Olive oil	2,242,000
Timber, &c.	5,608,000	Wine	3,276,000
Chemicals and drugs . .	6,870,000	Tobacco	2,174,000
Metal goods	5,555,000	Sponges	1,642,000
Prepared Fish	5,037,000	Figs	2,510,000
Animals	4,159,000	Silk	1,626,000
Hides	4,717,000	Gall-nuts	1,576,000
Coffee	3,039,000	Olives	923,000
Paper	2,328,000		
Rice	2,261,000		
Earthenware	1,053,000		

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Greece, and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was :—

—	1888	1882	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Greece	1,888,444	1,864,297	1,962,798	2,166,486	1,826,984
Exports of British produce to Greece	948,004	853,713	1,157,572	1,124,571	921,872

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom is currants, the value of which in 1892 amounted to 1,327,366*l*. Other articles of import in 1892 were :—raisins, 27,670*l*. ; olive oil, 10,719*l*. ; lead, 100,489*l*. ; silver ore, 99,967*l*. ; sponges, 42,477*l*. ; zinc ore, 30,176*l*. Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1892, cotton goods and yarns were valued at 384,269*l*. ; woollens and worsteds, 107,812*l*. ; coal, 151,997*l*. ; iron, 65,591*l*. ; machinery, 43,608*l*.

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece in 1893 numbered 116 steamers, of 83,508 net tonnage, and 944 sailing vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 249,378 tons. The total number of vessels that entered Greek ports in 1892 was 6,582 of 2,788,815 tons, and cleared 5,482 of 2,340,720 tons. Of the vessels entered 2,639 of 369,172 tons were Greek. More than half the trade is through the port of Piræus. A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

Internal Communications.

Recently the internal communication by roads has greatly improved; there are now about 2,043 miles of roads. In 1893 the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles) was opened for traffic.

Railways were open for traffic in 1893 for a length of 568 miles, of which 92 miles belonged to the State, while 306 miles were under construction. The Athens-Larissa railway, the main line in Greece, is intended to bring that country into immediate communication with the rest of Europe.

The telegraphic lines, land and submarine, were of a total length of 4,751 English miles, at the end of 1892; length of wire, 5,630 miles. The number of offices was 191. They despatched 817,034 inland telegrams, and 347,829 international, in the year 1892. Receipts, 987,132 drachmai; expenses, (including rural post) 1,971,200 drachmai.

Of post offices there existed 296 at the end of 1891, and there passed through the post in that year 8,984,000 letters, besides 338,000 post-cards, 7,397,000 samples, journals, and printed matter. The receipts were 1,463,217 drachmai; expenses, 1,560,473 drachmai.

MONEY AND CREDIT.

The National, the Ionian, and the Epiro-Thessalian Banks are authorised to issue notes for forced currency to the amount of 88,000,000 drachmai, including 14,000,000 drachmai in notes under 5 drachmai.

The forced currency was begun in July 1877, was withdrawn December 1884, and again circulated September 1885. The small note circulation was begun in June 1886.

During five years the average loans to the Government, the average amounts of the bank notes in circulation, and the average rates of exchange were as follows:—

Year	Loans to Government	Bank Note Circulation	Rate of Exchange
	Drachmai	Drachmai	
1888	72,059,969	117,491,570	1·2650
1889	67,573,465	113,217,610	1·2225
1890	78,491,013	120,852,298	1·2325
1891	77,158,828	137,728,486	1·2975
1892	85,500,000	144,229,000	1·4275

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

Greece entered in 1868 the Latin Monetary Union.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent to the franc (25,225 francs = 1*l.* sterling). 100 new drachmai = 112 old drachmai.

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United

States are accepted by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per cent. being deducted from their nominal value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·80	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Cantar</i>	.	.	.	.	=	123·20	„ „
„ <i>Livre</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·05	„ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine)	.	.	.	.	=	16·33	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0 114	„ quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{3}{4}$	of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	.	.	.	.	=	·242	„ „ acre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—

Chargé d'Affaires.—Athos Romanos.

Consul-General.—Al. Ionides.

There are Consular representatives of Greece at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Calcutta, Malta.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister.—Edwin H. Egerton, C.B., appointed January 26, 1892.

Secretary.—F. E. H. Elliot.

There are British Consuls at Athens (V.C.), Corfu, Patras, Piræus, Syra, Zante (V.C.)

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December 1879, and modified October 1885, November 1887, and October 1889. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives chosen by universal suffrage for four years. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years.

President of the Republic.—J. M. Reyna Barrios, for the term 1892–1898.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, War.

Area and Population.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 46,800 English square miles. According to a census of 1880, there were at that date 1,224,602 inhabitants, and according to a census of 1890 the population was 1,460,017. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

The marriages in 1892 were 5,398; births, 65,673; and deaths, 26,372. Owing to an imperfect system of registration, the number of deaths given is considerably below the actual number. About one-half the births among the whites and one-fourth among the Indians were illegitimate. In 1891, 6,384 persons entered, and 5,902 left the Republic.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government is Guatemala la Nueva, with 70,000 inhabitants (1890), a tenth of them of European origin. Other towns are Quezaltenango, 27,000, Coban, 27,700, Totonicapan, 40,000, and San Marcos, 16,000.

Religion.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship.

Instruction.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1892 there were 1,284 government primary schools, of which 804 were for boys, 434 for girls, and the rest mixed. The number of children of school age was 143,453, of whom 43,789 attended school. There were also 13 secondary, normal and professional schools with 1,964 pupils, besides 59 private schools and colleges for both sexes. The Government spent on education, in 1892, 1,129,995 dollars.

Crime.

In 1891, 4,015 persons were sentenced for serious crimes, and 20,860 for misdemeanours. On January 1, 1892, there were 379 inmates of the penitentiary.

Finance.

The net public revenue in the year 1892 was 8,657,446 dollars, and expenditure 9,672,263. For 1893 the estimated revenue was 8,760,578 dollars, and expenditure 8,704,847 dollars. Nearly half of the revenue is from customs, and over one-third from taxes on spirits, tobacco, &c.; while seven-tenths of the expenditure is for public debt, instruction, and war.

The Public Debt of Guatemala on December 31, 1892, was returned as follows :—

	Dollars.
External Debt, £896,000 (at par =)...	4,480,000
Internal Consolidated ...	6,195,600
Floating Debt. ...	1,215,808
Various Loans and Debts ...	5,223,875
Total ...	17,115,284

In 1891 the service of the public debt cost 1,041,625 dollars.

Defence.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists (1891) of 3,718 officers and men. There is, besides, a reserve militia of 67,300 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

The number of owners who possess immovable property of the value of more than 1,000 dollars in 1885 was returned at 6,157, the total value of these holdings being given at 38,741,431 dollars.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. In 1892, 115,681 acres were under coffee, yielding 74,652,985 lbs.; 25,560 acres under sugar-cane, yielding 6,064,080 lbs. of refined sugar, 37,991,770 lbs. of coarse sugar, and 4,802,800 lbs. of molasses; tobacco, 2520 acres, yielding 979,682 lbs.; cocoa, 5,161 acres, yielding 637,582 lbs.; maize, 173,640 acres, yielding 180,662,295 lbs.; wheat, 16,081 acres, yielding 10,047,125 lbs.; also rice, cotton, rubber, banana, and cocoa-nuts. Coffee growing is extending, over 20 per cent. of the owners of coffee estates being Germans. There are 1,098,930 acres of forest belonging to the municipalities of Guatemala.

Gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, and other minerals exist, but are little worked.

Commerce.

The following are the statistics of trade, in dollars, for the years indicated, including bullion and specie :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports . . .	5,459,568	7,586,661	7,639,833	7,807,000	6,010,233
Exports . . .	7,239,977	13,247,657	14,401,534	14,175,399	14,869,324

The chief imports in 1892 were cotton-cloth and yarn, 901,522 dollars; flour, 207,800 dollars; wrought iron, 283,247 dollars; wines, 242,292 dollars; groceries, 177,627 dollars; machinery, 161,545 dollars; silver bullion, 1,030,856 dollars. The imports from Great Britain were valued at 812,888 dollars; from the United States, 1,035,096 dollars; from Germany, 969,264 dollars; from France, 795,176 dollars; from Central America, 130,760 dollars. The chief export was coffee, valued at 13,765,983 dollars (in 1891 13,112,500 dollars). The sugar and fruit trades have also been much developed.

The imports into the United Kingdom from Guatemala (according to the Board of Trade Returns) amounted in 1892 to 311,406*l.* of which 308,713*l.* was for coffee. The domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Guatemala amounted to 250,809*l.*, the chief articles exported being cottons, 123,606*l.*; iron, 25,674*l.*; cotton yarn, 22,855*l.*; machinery, 17,184*l.* The value of the commercial intercourse of the Republic with the United Kingdom before 1892 is not reported in the Board of Trade Returns. That of the whole of 'Central America' with the United Kingdom for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Central America into United Kingdom . . .	1,137,234	1,181,703	1,320,305	1,400,130	1,089,255
Exports of British produce to Central America	945,207	996,222	987,168	1,144,948	829,152

Shipping and Communications.

In 1892, 469 vessels of 749,457 tons entered the ports of the Republic. The vessels belonged mostly to the United States.

There is a line of railway from San José through Escuintla to the capital (72 miles), a line from Champerico to Retalhuleu (27 miles), and one from Retalhuleu to San Filipe. The total length of line is about 118 miles. Several projected lines of rail have been approved of by the Assembly. The Government guarantees a subsidy of about 1,630*l.* per mile. There are a few good roads, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule-back.

There were in 1892, 171 post-offices. The total postal movement (letters, cards, parcels, &c., received and delivered) in 1892 was 2,998,924. Of telegraphs there were 2,475 miles, with 119 offices, in 1892; the number of messages was 623,505.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On December 31, 1891, the accounts of the Banco Internacional balanced at 5,860,767 pesos; of the Banco Columbiano of Guatemala, at 10,697,880 pesos; of the Banco de Occidente at Quezaltenango, at 1,269,390 pesos.

MONEY.

The Dollar or Peso, of 100 Centavas . nominal value, 4*s.* ;
real value 6½ pesos = £1.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> of 25 libras	= 25·35 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 4 arrobas	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Tinelada</i> of 20 quintals	= 18·10 cwt. „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor Fernando Cruz, accredited May 28, 1892; accredited also to France, and resident in Paris.

Secretary.—Domingo Estrada.

Consul-General.—Benjamin Isaac, accredited December 27, 1879.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Plymouth, Birmingham, Cardiff, Newport.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General to the several Republics of Central America, Audley C. Gosling. Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen 1881; Secretary of Embassy at Madrid 1887, and at St. Petersburg 1888; appointed to Central America 1890.

Hon. Attaché.—Cecil Gosling.

There is a British Consul at Quezaltenango and a Vice-Consul at Livingston.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens engaged in some occupation, for the term of five years; while the members of the Senate (30 in number) are nominated for six years by the House of Representatives from two lists presented by the Executive and the Electoral Colleges; one-third retire every two years. Members of both houses are paid during session. The executive power is in the hands of a President who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the United Senate and House of Representatives, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is seven years; it is generally cut short, however, by insurrections.

President of the Republic.—General *Hyppolite*, May 1890.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800*l*.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; the inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are negroes and the rest mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while an estimate by a native writer gives the total at 960,000 in 1887. Capital: Port-au-Prince, with 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. The language of the country is French, though most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion is nominally Roman Catholicism. Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 14 inspectors' districts. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools, and 5 public lycées.

Finance.

The revenue of Haiti is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and in currency on imports. For the last two years ended September 30, the revenue was estimated as follows:—

—	Total Revenue	Export Duties	Import Duties
	Gold dollars	Gold dollars	Currency dollars
1892	7,322,076	3,102,456	5,063,544
1893	7,405,250	3,164,960	4,526,620

The budget estimate of expenditure for 1891-92 was 7,958,314, and for 1892-93, 8,498,524 dollars currency.

On December 31, 1892, the public debt is as follows :—External debt at 5 per cent., 4,471,312 dollars; internal at 5 per cent., 4,406,083 dollars; floating (currency), 802,714 dollars; (gold), 186,960 dollars; short loans, 3,085,482 dollars; paper currency, 4,040,795 dollars; total, 16,993,347 dollars, or about 3,520,833*l*. A plan for the conversion of the whole floating debt (about 3,000,000 dollars gold) into an external debt payable in Paris is under consideration.

Defence.

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the President of the Republic. The Republic possesses a flotilla of six small vessels, which may be ranked as third-class cruisers. The most recent are the *Dessalines* (1,200 tons) dating from 1883; the *Toussaint L'Ouverture* from 1886; and the *Capois-la-Mort*. The last-named a despatch gun-boat, with her sister the *Alexandre Pétion* (since lost) was launched at Havre early in 1893.

Commerce and Communications.

The value of imports and exports for four years were approximately as follows in dollars gold :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports . . .	6,000,000	19,500,000	14,200,000	12,446,000
Exports . . .	12,000,000	15,000,000	12,400,000	12,656,000

The principal articles exported were (1892) coffee, 70,000,000 lbs.; logwood, 115,000,000 lbs.; cocoa, 4,100,000 lbs.; cotton, 1,400,000 lbs.; mahogany, 26,000 feet.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the Republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which gives Haiti and Santo Domingo together. But as the population of the latter State is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the exports and imports of each during the last five years from the statement given in the following table :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Haiti and Santo Domingo into U.K.	80,442	47,123	89,593	44,757	40,971
Exports of British produce to Haiti and Santo Domingo . .	310,069	249,624	528,357	320,998	247,971

The chief imports into the United Kingdom in 1892 were logwood, valued at 7,200*l*.; mahogany and other woods, 32,883*l*. The staple article of British produce exported to Haiti and Santo Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 214,516*l*. in 1888; 162,790*l*. in 1889; 356,078*l*. in 1890; 164,388*l*. in 1891; 139,675*l*. in 1892; and linens, 17,763*l*. in 1888; 13,200*l*. in 1889; 22,248*l*. in 1890; 19,276*l*. in 1891; 14,522*l*. in 1892.

In 1891 there entered the three principal ports of Haiti 620 vessels of 705,262 tons (140 of 160,598 tons British).

In 1892, 270 vessels of 260,758 tons (75 of 71,273 tons British) entered the port of Port-au-Prince, and 179 of 12,490 tons (77 of 5,420 tons British) entered the port of Jacmel.

There are 31 post offices. Haiti joined the Postal Union in 1892.

On March 31, 1891, the accounts of the National Bank of Haiti balanced at 14,859,660 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Piastre*, or dollar, nominal value, 4s. ; real value, 3s. 4d.

The coin in circulation consists of a small amount of old silver coin (1810-43) ; silver to the amount of 2,900,000 dollars, and copper to the amount of 75,000 dollars, issued during the ten years 1881-90 ; and an amount of American coin estimated at 1,000,000 dollars (gold). The bank notes in circulation are issued by the National Bank of Haiti.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Louis Joseph Janvier.

Consul.—Maurice Erdmann.

There are consular agents at Liverpool, Southampton, Cork, Grimsby, Dundee.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Consul-General.—Augustus Cohen.

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HAWAII.

(HAWAII-NEI.)

Reigning Monarch, Constitution, and Government.¹

Queen Liliuokalani, eldest sister of the late King Kalakaua I., born September 2, 1838; married to His Excellency John O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu, who died August 27, 1891; succeeded to the throne January 20, 1891, on the death of King Kalakaua.

Under Kaméhaméha I. the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands were united into one kingdom. The second king of the name and his queen died in England, 1823. Under Kaméhaméha III. the integrity of the kingdom was recognised by England, France, and the United States, and subsequently by other Governments. This king gave his subjects a constitution in 1840, which was revised and extended in 1852, and on his death in 1854 was succeeded by his nephew, Kaméhaméha IV., the husband of Queen Emma, who died in 1863. His brother, Kaméhaméha V., succeeded, and proclaimed a revised constitution, August 20, 1864. On his death in 1872, without issue, Prince Lunalilo was chosen, on whose death in 1874 the late King Kalakaua was elected, and he was succeeded in 1891 by the present queen.

The Government is a constitutional monarchy. In 1887 a new Constitution was granted. The executive power of the kingdom is vested in the Sovereign and his Cabinet. The present Cabinet consists of a Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior, Minister of Finance, Attorney-General. No act of the sovereign can become law unless countersigned by one of the members of the Cabinet. The Ministers are appointed by the Sovereign, but are removable only on a vote of want of confidence by the Legislature, by resignation, or by the death of the Sovereign. The Ministers are *ex officio* members of the House of Nobles, and as such have seats in the Legislature; they have the right to speak and vote on all questions except on a motion of 'want of confidence.' The Legislature of the kingdom is composed of 24 members of the House of Nobles and 24 Representatives, which, with the 4 Ministers, make a total of 52, all sitting together. Members of both Houses are elected by popular vote. The qualification of an elector for Noble is an income of 600 dollars a year, or the ownership of 3,000 dollars worth of

¹ On January 15, 1893, the Queen attempted to force the Cabinet to approve of a new Constitution. This they declined to do. A Committee of Public Safety was formed, and a deputation sent to Washington to ask the United States Government to annex Hawaii. On January 17 the Committee issued a proclamation to the following effect:—

(1) The Hawaiian monarchical system of government is hereby abrogated.

(2) A provisional Government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace is hereby established until the terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

(3) Such provisional Government shall consist of an Executive Council of four members, who shall administer the executive departments of the Government, with an advisory council of 14, who shall have general legislative authority.

(4) All officers of the late Government are to exercise their functions except the Queen, Marshall Wilson, and the members of the Cabinet.

unincumbered property. No property qualification is required of voters for Representatives. The number of persons qualified to vote for Representatives is about 14,000 ; an educational qualification is necessary for all voters. The Legislature meets every two years, in April or May. The members of the House of Nobles are elected for six years, one-third being changed every two years ; the Representatives for two years. The Nobles receive no pay ; the Representatives receive 500 dollars each for the term.

The naval and military forces, authorised by law, consist of the household guards, fixed at 65 men, but the king has a right to the military services of all the natives when required. Volunteer military organisations are prohibited by law.

Area and Population.

The total area of the islands is 6,640 square miles—namely, Hawaii, 4,210 ; Maui, 760 ; Ohau, 600 ; Kauai, 590 ; Molokai, 270 ; Lanai, 150 ; Niihau, 97 ; Kahoolawe, 63 square miles. According to the census of 1884, the population was 80,578—51,539 males and 29,039 females ; and according to the census of 1890, 89,990—58,714 males and 31,276 females. Births in 1890 and 1891, 4,438 ; deaths, 4,177 ; excess of births for the two years, 261. Of the population in 1890, 34,436 were natives, 6,186 half-castes, 7,495 born in Hawaii of foreign parents, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 8,602 Portuguese, 1,928 Americans, 1,344 British, 1,034 Germans, 227 Norwegians, 70 French, 588 Polynesians, and 419 other foreigners. The native population is closely allied to the Maories of New Zealand. At the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the islands, upwards of a century ago, the population numbered probably 200,000. Since then the natives have rapidly decreased, and since the census of 1884 there has been a decrease in the native population of 5,578. The foreign element is, however, rapidly increasing. The immigration in 1884 was 7,654 and emigration 4,941 ; in 1885 the former 5,410 and the latter 1,805 ; in 1886 there were 3,725 arrivals and 2,189 departures ; in 1887, arrivals 3,250, departures 2,220 ; in 1888, 5,532 arrivals, 2,890 departures ; in 1889, 3,671 arrivals, 2,313 departures ; in 1890, 4,603 arrivals, 2,071 departures ; excess of arrivals 2,532 ; in 1891, 7,536 arrivals, 3,037 departures ; excess of arrivals, 4,499. Most of the immigrants are Chinese and Japanese. The capital, Honolulu (22,907 inhabitants) is in the island of Oahu.

Religion and Instruction.

All forms of religion are permitted and protected. Nearly all the natives are Christians. The Sovereign belongs to the Presbyterian Church. There is a Church of England, of which there is a bishop at Honolulu ; there is also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. According to latest statistics there are 29,685 Protestants, 20,072 Roman Catholics, 72 Jews, 3,576 Mormons, 30,821 undesignated. Schools are established all over the islands, the sum allotted for public instruction in 1892–94 being 210,600 dollars. In 1892 there were 168 schools, with 392 teachers and 10,712 pupils ; of the pupils 5,353 were Hawaiians, 1,866 half-castes, and 2,253 Portuguese.

Finance.

The budget is voted for a biennial period. The following shows the revenue and expenditure in dollars for the last five financial periods :—

—	1882-84	1884-86	1886-88	1888-90	1890-92
Revenue .	3,092,085	3,010,655	4,812,576	3,632,197	4,408,033
Expenditure .	2,216,406	2,988,722	4,712,285	3,250,510	4,095,891

Estimated revenue, 1890-92, 2,770,282 dollars; expenditure 2,768,054 dollars. The revenue is largely derived from customs (1,204,305 dollars in 1890-92) and internal taxes (963,495 dollars in 1890-92), while the largest item of expenditure was for the interior (1,641,848 dollars in 1890-92). The debt on March 31, 1892, consisted of 2,314,000 dollars bonded debt, and 903,162 dollars due to depositors in Postal Savings Bank. The interest varies from 5 to 12 per cent.

Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. Sugar and rice are the staple industries, while coffee, hides, bananas, and wool are also exported. The following table shows the commerce (in thousands of dollars) and shipping for five years :—

—	Imports	Native Exports	Customs Receipts	Ships Entered	Tonnage
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		
1888	4,541	11,631	546	246	221,148
1889	5,439	14,040	550	288	223,567
1890	6,962	13,143	696	295	230,120
1891	7,439	10,107	733	310	284,155
1892	4,684	7,960	494	262	238,622

The chief exports in 1892 were :—Sugar, 7,276,594 dollars; rice, 463,652 dollars; bananas, 104,945 dollars; and wool, 32,185 dollars; the imports are mainly groceries and provisions, clothing, grain, timber, machinery, hardware, cotton goods. 91 per cent. of the trade is with the United States.

Steamers connect the islands with the American continent, Australasia, and China. In the inter-island traffic 20 steamers and 28 sailing vessels are constantly engaged. In 1891 there were 51 registered vessels belonging to the islands, of 13,429 tons. There are about 56 miles of railway in the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. There are telegraphs in the islands of Maui, Hawaii, between Hawaii and Oahu, and round the latter island; total length 250 miles; nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. In the two years April 1, 1888, to March 31, 1890, the total number of letters, &c., transmitted and received by the Post Office was 3,159,034; there were 54 post-offices. Postal savings-banks, 1890; depositors, 2,641; amount, 956,999 dollars. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of tramways. The various islands will shortly be connected by telegraphic cable.

Currency.

Hitherto, gold and silver coins of all nations have passed current in the Hawaiian Islands as legal tender, either at their real or nominal value; but from December 1, 1884, only gold coins of the United States are legal tender for more than 10 dollars, and only Hawaiian and United States silver coins for smaller amounts. Paper money is not in use, except in the form of treasury certificates for coin deposited there.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAWAII IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Abraham Hoffnung, November 9, 1886.

Secretary.—Sidney B. Francis Hoffnung.

Consul in London.—M. Hopkins.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAWAII.

Minister Resident and Consul-General.—Major James H. Wodehouse.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Honduras, established January 11, 1839, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1839, is governed under a charter proclaimed November 1, 1880. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies composed of 37 members. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for four years.

President of the Republic.—General Domingo Vásquez. Assumed office April 1893. His presidency is constitutionally ratified for the term September 1893 to 1897.

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Public Works, War, Finance, Public Instruction, and Justice.

The active army consists of 500 men with 20,000 militia.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is calculated to embrace about 43,000 English square miles, with a population, in 1889, of 396,048, or about 9 inhabitants to the square mile. The Republic is divided into 13 departments, 56 districts, 210 municipalities. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast, and in the town of Santa Rosas in the tobacco districts of Gracias. The capital of the Republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,600 inhabitants, situate nearly in the centre of the State. It is the chief station on the planned inter-oceanic railway. Other ports are Amapala, Puerto Cortes, Trujillo, Roatan, and Utila.

Instruction and Crime.

There is a university, eight colleges (three of them for females), and about 600 schools with 23,000 scholars. In 1889, 1,144 persons were tried for offences. Of these 288 were condemned to lengthened periods of imprisonment (28 for homicide).

Finance.

The finances of the Republic are in great disorder, owing to wars with Guatemala and San Salvador and the civil war of 1892–93. The actual revenue for 1889 (year ended 30 July) was 1,432,522 dollars; 1891, 1,850,163 dollars; 1892, 1,764,137 dollars. For 1891 the expenditure was 2,983,570 dollars; 1892, 2,603,650 dollars. The revenue is drawn from customs and excise duties.

The foreign debt of Honduras consisted of English loans amounting to 3,222,000*l.*, and a French loan of 2,176,570*l.*, or a total of 5,398,570*l.* No interest has been paid since 1872, and its accumulation had reached in 1893 the amount of over 8,109,000*l.* The internal debt in 1892 amounted to 2,742,574 dollars.

Production and Commerce.

Agriculture is in a primitive condition. The chief products are tobacco, sugar, maize, bananas; while indigo, rice, wheat are grown in small quantities. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. The mineral resources of Honduras are great—gold, silver, copper, lead, iron,

antimony being found in almost every department. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. There are about 17 important mining companies at work, but statistics of their operations are not procurable. In September, 1892, 7,586 lbs. of gold, valued at 82,000 dollars, were shipped at the port of Amapala. The mining code of 1888 is in force.

There are no complete trade statistics for Honduras. For the year 1892 (ended 30 July), the imports are given at 2,005,000 dollars. For 1891 the exports amounted to 2,667,000 dollars; 1892, 1,873,000 dollars. In 1892 the chief exports were: live stock, 667,340 dollars; bananas, 211,940 dollars; cocoanuts, 91,990 dollars; tobacco, 49,314 dollars; coffee, 41,393 dollars; sarsaparilla, 19,883 dollars; silver, 732,059 dollars; gold, 19,657 dollars. More than half the trade, both import and export, is with the United States, and the remainder mostly with neighbouring Republics.

In 1892, 943 vessels of 267,023 tons (153 vessels British and 201 United States) entered the five ports of the Republic.

The imports into the United Kingdom from Honduras (according to the Board of Trade Returns) amounted in 1892 to £13,274, of which £12,410 was for mahogany. The domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Honduras amounted to £54,919, the chief article exported being cotton, £37,696. (For earlier years see *Guatemala*.) The gold and silver mines of the country are officially stated to be in a fair way of development.

Communications.

In 1890 there were 56 post-offices; receipts 19,436 dollars, expenses 157,851 dollars. There are 1,800 miles of telegraphs, with 70 offices. There is a railway from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula, 37 miles. A concession has been granted for the construction of a railway of 93 miles from Tegucigalpa to the Pacific, and another for a line in the Mosquitia Territory.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The Silver *Dollar*, of 100 cents (nominal value, 4s., real value 3s. 4d.), weighs 25 grammes, '900 fine. There are also 20-, 5-, and 1-peso gold pieces, of the weight and fineness of the corresponding French coins. The coinage of silver in Honduras during eleven years, 1879-89, was 743,173 dollars. Gold coined in the two years, 1888-89, 1,118 dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i> {	for wine	= 3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil	= 2¾ „ „
	„ <i>Square Vara</i>	= 1·90 vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>		= 1½ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—W. Binney.

There is a Consul at Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling.

Consuls.—William Melhado (Truxillo); Robert McLachlan (Omoa); Samuel Humber (Tegucigalpa).

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ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Umberto I., born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa.

Son of the King.

Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869.

Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to the late Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte; widow, March 17, 1891; offspring of the union are Napoleon Victor, born July 18, 1862; Louis, born July 16, 1864; and Maria Lætizia, born December 20, 1866; married, September 11, 1888, to Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta; widow, January 18, 1890.

II. Princess *Pia*, born October 16, 1847; married, September 27, 1862, to the late King Luis I. of Portugal; widow, October 19, 1889.

Nephews of the King.

Prince Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869; Prince Vittorio Emanuele, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870; Prince Luigi Amedeo, Duke of Abruzzi, born January 30, 1873; Prince Umberto Maria, Count of Salemi, born June 22, 1889—children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Elisabetta*, born February 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 30, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa; widow, February 10, 1855; re-married, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the

first union are:—1. Princess Margherita, born November 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to King Umberto I. 2. Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, vice-admiral, born February 6, 1854; married, April 14, 1883, to Princess Isabella, daughter of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria; offspring, Prince Ferdinando Umberto, born April 21, 1884.

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In the end of the eleventh century the Prince of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix in 1831, and, the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Peace of Zürich, November 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plébiscite* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany; on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, Marche and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of Lombardy and Venetia were added to his dominions in 1866 (October 21). Finally, the Papal States (Province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the retreat of the French garrison, were, after a *plébiscite*, annexed to the Kingdom October 2.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 15,050,000 lire. Out of this the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, have an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 400,000 lire; his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire. The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible

ministers ; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the ‘Camera de’ Deputati.’ The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life ; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. In October, 1892, there were 390 senators. The deputies of the lower House are elected according to the electoral law of September 24, 1882 (modified as regards future Parliaments by the law of May 5, 1891, abolishing the *scrutin de liste*, and by that of June 28, 1892), by ballot, by all citizens who are twenty-one years of age, can read and write, and pay direct taxes to the amount of 19·80 lire, or (in the case of certain peasant farmers) 80 centesimi. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes, are qualified to vote by their position. The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 57,000 of the population (census 1881). In 1892 the number of enrolled electors was 3,005,974, including 71,529 temporarily disfranchised on account of military service. At the general election in November 1892, the number of those who voted was 1,639,298, or 55·9 per cent. of those who had the right to vote. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless he has obtained a number of votes greater than one-sixth of the total number of inscribed electors, and than half the votes given. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have therequisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under-secretaries of State. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity, but are allowed to travel free throughout Italy by rail or steamer.

The duration of Parliaments is five years ; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the

executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into 11 departments. The ministry, constituted December 15, 1893, is as follows:—

1. *President of the Council and Minister of Interior.*—Signor Crispi.
2. *Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Baron Blanc.
3. *Minister of the Treasury.*—Signor Sonnino (*ad interim*).
4. *Minister of Finance.*—Signor Sonnino.
5. *Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—Signor Collenda di Taverna.
6. *Minister of War.*—General Mocenni.
7. *Minister of Marine.*—Admiral Morin.
8. *Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture.*—Signor Boselli.
9. *Minister of Public Instruction.*—Signor Bacelli.
10. *Minister of Public Works.*—Signor Saracco.
11. *Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*—Signor Ferraris.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of February 10, 1889, each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official; he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote, in all the chief communes of provinces and districts, and in other communes having more than 10,000 inhabitants. In other communes the syndic is appointed by the King from among the communal councillors. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councillors are elected for five years, one-fifth being renewed every year. The

communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune. Persons not resident in the province, or having no solid interest in it, or who do not pay taxes on movable property, as well as officials in any way interested in the province, are ineligible to the provincial councils. Electors must be Italian citizens, twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, be on the Parliamentary electoral list, or pay a direct annual contribution to the commune, of any nature, or comply with other conditions of a very simple character.

In 1889 the number of enrolled *administrative* electors was 3,420,987, of whom 77,112 were temporarily deprived of electoral rights. In the general communal elections of 1889, 2,002,630 electors voted, or 59·9 per cent. of the total number.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census of United Italy was taken on December 31, 1861, but at that date Venetia, certain districts of the province of Mantua, and the present province of Rome had not been annexed, and were excluded from the census. At the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the area was, as now, 114,410 square miles. In 1861 the area of the Kingdom of Italy was about 96,500 square miles. The census of 1861, of 1871, and of 1881 gave the following results:—December 31, 1861 (excluding the regions annexed, Venetia, southern part of Mantua, and the province of Rome), 21,777,334; December 31, 1871 (present territory), 26,801,154; December 31, 1881 (present territory), 28,459,628.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy from 1800 onwards, in round numbers:—

Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1800	18,124,000	—	1848	23,617,000	0·747
1816	18,383,000	0·089	1861	25,000,000	0·450
1825	19,727,000	0·812	1871	26,800,000	0·400
1838	21,975,000	0·876	1881	28,460,000	0·619

The Kingdom of Italy is divided into 69 provinces, the names of which, with area (as determined by a recent survey executed by the Italian Government) in English square miles, population in 1881, estimated population, and density per square mile in 1892,

are given in the subjoined table, which is classified according to the old *compartimenti*, not now recognised as legal divisions :—

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present : Census 1881			Estimated Population 1892	Population 1892, per square mile
		Males	Females	Total		
Alessandria . . .	1,950	374,060	355,650	729,710	780,333	400·17
Cuneo . . .	2,882	321,423	313,977	635,400	655,455	227·43
Novara . . .	2,553	327,010	348,916	675,926	737,721	288·96
Torino . . .	3,955	506,175	523,039	1,029,214	1,097,479	277·49
Piedmont . . .	11,340	1,528,668	1,541,582	3,070,250	3,270,988	288·45
Genova . . .	1,582	376,408	383,714	760,122	816,394	516·05
Porto Maurizio . .	455	65,630	66,621	132,251	142,200	312·53
Liguria . . .	2,037	442,038	450,335	892,373	958,594	470·59
Bergamo . . .	1,098	196,915	193,860	390,775	417,196	379·96
Brescia . . .	1,845	240,669	230,899	471,568	489,438	265·28
Como . . .	1,091	256,444	258,606	515,050	559,745	513·06
Cremona . . .	695	152,526	149,612	302,138	305,899	440·14
Mantova . . .	912	151,328	144,400	295,728	308,974	338·79
Milano . . .	1,223	567,367	547,624	1,114,991	1,247,166	1,019·76
Pavia . . .	1,290	237,527	232,304	469,831	497,238	385·46
Sondrio . . .	1,232	59,189	61,345	120,534	131,605	106·82
Lombardy . . .	9,386	1,861,965	1,818,650	3,680,615	3,957,261	421·61
Belluno . . .	1,293	82,677	91,463	174,140	176,097	136·19
Padova . . .	823	201,652	196,110	397,762	437,703	531·84
Rovigo . . .	685	109,602	108,098	217,700	238,274	347·85
Treviso . . .	960	192,128	183,576	375,704	403,519	420·33
Udine . . .	2,541	247,340	254,405	501,745	525,802	206·93
Venezia . . .	934	178,551	178,157	356,708	379,254	406·05
Verona . . .	1,188	202,769	191,296	394,065	425,697	358·33
Vicenza . . .	1,052	200,461	195,888	396,349	436,538	414·96
Venice . . .	9,476	1,415,180	1,398,993	2,814,173	3,022,884	319·00
Bologna . . .	1,448	232,557	224,917	457,474	486,059	335·68
Ferrara . . .	1,012	117,453	113,354	230,807	249,488	246·53
Forlì . . .	725	128,628	122,482	251,110	271,200	374·07
Modena . . .	987	141,308	137,946	279,254	287,462	291·25
Parma . . .	1,250	135,355	131,951	267,306	272,040	217·63
Piacenza . . .	954	116,668	110,049	226,717	229,039	240·08
Ravenna . . .	715	115,143	110,621	225,764	223,478	312·56
Reggio Emilia . . .	876	123,622	121,337	244,959	249,816	285·18
Emilia . . .	7,967	1,110,734	1,072,657	2,183,391	2,268,582	284·75
Perugia(Umbria) . .	3,748	294,019	278,041	572,060	597,930	159·53

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Estimated Population 1892	Population 1892, per square mile
		Males	Females	Total		
Ancona . . .	762	130,937	136,401	267,338	272,925	358·17
Ascoli Piceno . .	796	101,907	107,278	209,185	216,201	271·61
Macerata . . .	1,087	116,589	123,124	239,713	242,756	223·33
Pesaro e Urbino .	1,118	112,290	110,753	223,043	234,526	209·77
Marches . . .	3,763	461,723	477,556	939,279	966,408	256·82
Arezzo . . .	1,273	122,958	115,786	238,744	243,340	191·15
Firenze . . .	2,265	400,953	389,923	790,776	817,980	361·14
Grosseto . . .	1,738	64,401	49,894	114,295	122,291	70·36
Livorno . . .	133	61,085	60,527	121,612	124,902	939·11
Lucca . . .	558	135,452	149,032	284,484	289,053	518·02
Massa e Carrara .	687	81,813	87,656	169,469	179,562	261·37
Pisa . . .	1,179	147,170	136,393	283,563	304,268	258·07
Siena . . .	1,471	108,033	97,893	205,926	207,351	140·96
Tuscany . . .	9,304	1,121,865	1,087,004	2,208,869	2,288,747	246·00
Roma . . .	4,663	480,689	422,783	903,472	994,400	213·25
Aquila degli Abruzzi . . .	2,484	164,263	188,764	353,027	377,068	151·80
Campobasso . . .	1,691	176,287	189,147	365,434	378,593	223·89
Chieti . . .	1,138	168,920	175,028	343,948	349,290	306·93
Teramo . . .	1,067	127,319	127,487	254,806	265,017	248·38
Abruzzi e Molise . . .	6,380	636,789	680,426	1,317,215	1,369,968	214·73
Avellino . . .	1,172	194,349	198,270	392,619	412,242	351·74
Benevento . . .	818	118,799	119,626	238,425	245,834	300·53
Caserta . . .	2,033	353,618	360,513	714,131	736,960	362·50
Napoli . . .	350	498,978	502,267	1,001,245	1,115,007	3,185·73
Salerno . . .	1,916	266,129	284,028	550,157	568,541	296·73
Campania . . .	6,289	1,431,873	1,464,704	2,896,577	3,078,584	489·52
Bari delle Puglie .	2,065	338,285	341,214	679,499	773,080	374·37
Foggia . . .	2,688	177,873	178,394	356,267	397,205	147·77
Lecce . . .	2,623	276,193	277,105	553,298	626,950	230·02
Apulia . . .	7,376	792,351	796,713	1,589,064	1,797,245	243·66
Potenza (Basili- cata) . . .	3,845	251,621	272,883	524,504	541,865	140·93
Catanzaro . . .	2,030	216,283	217,692	433,975	460,029	226·62
Cosenza . . .	2,568	214,433	236,752	451,185	465,842	181·40
Reggio di Calabria .	1,221	184,660	188,063	372,723	395,167	323·64
Calabria . . .	5,819	615,376	642,507	1,257,883	1,321,038	227·02

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Estimated Population 1892	Population 1892, per square mile
		Males	Females	Total		
Caltanissetta	1,263	136,493	129,886	266,379	312,904	247·75
Catania	1,917	280,014	283,443	563,457	648,761	338·43
Girgenti	1,172	156,034	156,453	312,487	340,534	290·56
Messina	1,246	227,934	232,990	460,924	509,587	408·98
Palermo	1,948	352,722	346,429	699,151	801,204	411·30
Siracusa	1,442	173,295	168,231	341,526	401,224	278·24
Trapani	948	141,612	142,365	283,977	350,726	369·96
Sicily	9,936	1,468,104	1,459,797	2,927,901	3,364,940	338·66
Cagliari	5,204	217,497	203,138	420,635	453,839	87·21
Sassari	4,090	134,891	126,476	261,367	282,575	69·09
Sardinia	9,294	352,388	329,614	682,002	736,414	79·24
Total	110,623	14,265,383	14,194,245	28,459,628	30,535,848	276·04

At the time of the census of 1881, the resident or legal population was 28,953,480. The number of foreigners in Italy was 59,956, of whom 16,092 were Austrians, 12,104 Swiss, 10,781 French, 7,302 English, 5,234 Germans, 1,387 Russians, 1,286 Americans (United States), 1,212 Greeks, 922 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces, territories (circondari), districts (distretti), and communes. There are 69 provinces: of which 60 are divided into territories, and 9 (the province of Mantua and the 8 provinces of Venetia) into districts. There are 197 territories (circondari), and 87 districts (distretti). The territories (circondari) and districts are divided into communes (comuni), of which at the census of 1881 there were 8,259; the number at present (September, 1893) is 8,255.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous. According to statistics of 1861, the exceptions are: about 100,000 of French origin, in the territories of Aosta, Pinerolo, and Susa, in the province of Torino; from 3,000 to 4,000 of Teutonic origin in some communes of the territories (circondari) of Domodossola and Varallo, in the province of Novara, and of Aosta, in the province of Torino; from 55,000 to 60,000 of Albanian origin, in a dozen communes of Nearer Calabria, and in some communes of the provinces of Foggia, Avellino, Potenza, and Palermo; from 20,000 to 25,000 of Greek origin, in a few communes of Nearer and Further Calabria, and of the province of Lecce; lastly, from 7,000 to 8,000 of Spanish (Catalan) origin, settled in Alghero in the province of Sassari, in Sardinia.

The population over 16 years of age in 1881 was 19,301,420; of these 7,047,163 were unmarried, 10,361,039 were married, and 1,893,218 were widowers or widows. Of the whole population, 16,205,371 or 56·9 per cent. were unmarried; 10,361,039 or 36·5 per cent. were married; and 1,893,218 or 6·6 per cent. were widowers or widows.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural

population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land ; consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement gives the number of the head communes (capoluoghi) of provinces and of territories (circondari) or districts, with their population according to the census of 1881, but many of these local capitals have under 6,000 inhabitants :—

Head communes of provinces	69	population	4,509,159
„ „ of territories (circondari) or districts	215	„	2,573,004
Total	284	„	7,082,163
Other communes		„	21,377,465
Total population		„	28,459,628

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1881, exclusive of children under 9 years :—

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	5,124,431	3,048,951	8,173,382
Raising of animals and apiculture	213,556	30,896	244,452
Horticulture	58,914	14,925	73,339
Sylviculture	53,226	6,425	59,651
Fishing and chase	47,901	340	48,241
Mining	58,937	575	59,512
Mineral industry	755	—	755
Industrial productions	2,281,317	1,904,144	4,185,461
Inns, clothing, &c.	51,500	99,594	151,094
Commerce	246,618	33,155	279,773
Transport	310,347	2,664	313,011
Proprietors and pensioners	427,456	535,425	962,881
Employés and domestics	265,605	447,800	713,405
National defence	160,155	—	160,155
Civil administration	167,252	3,400	170,652
Public worship	103,161	28,424	131,585
Justice	28,248	2	28,250
Sanitary service	44,333	15,384	59,717
Instruction	32,908	46,887	79,795
Fine arts, &c.	31,174	4,450	35,624
Literature and applied science	19,740	35	19,775
Hawkers	28,993	5,457	34,450
Workmen, porters, &c.	121,562	8,267	129,829
Prisoners, paupers, &c.	73,188	56,493	129,681
Students, housekeepers, &c.	582,407	4,143,274	4,725,681
No occupation stated	725,284	855,691	1,580,975
Total	11,258,968	11,292,158	22,551,126

Number of proprietors in Italy on December 31, 1881 :—

—	Land		Buildings		Land and Buildings		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agriculturists	219,328	131,181	204,395	59,406	1,033,753	227,175	1,457,476	417,762	1,875,238
Pensioners and persons of means . . .	26,370	70,311	27,988	54,702	289,985	263,793	344,293	388,746	733,039
Other categories	102,088	133,524	249,725	185,768	579,886	274,165	931,698	593,457	1,525,155
Total . . .	347,786	335,016	482,058	299,876	1,903,623	765,073	2,733,467	1,399,965	4,133,432

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1888	236,883	1,037,150	82,413	1,119,563	42,007	820,431	299,132
1889	230,451	1,064,798	84,399	1,149,197	43,945	768,068	381,129
1890	221,972	1,004,255	78,848	1,083,103	42,117	795,911	287,192
1891	227,656	1,052,098	80,041	1,132,139	44,360	795,327	336,812
1892	228,299	1,031,125	77,809	1,108,934	44,325	800,304	308,630

The numbers for 1892 are provisional.

2. Emigration.

The following table shows the numbers of emigrants from Italy to various parts of the world, according to Italian statistics, for six years :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Europe . . .	82,474	82,941	92,631	100,259	103,885	107,025
North Africa . .	2,875	3,089	2,177	2,020	2,131	
America—						116,642
United States } Canada . . . }	38,853	34,292	25,881	48,019	44,359 163	
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Central America	1,245	640	1,037	926	2,036	116,642
Brazil . . .	31,445	97,730	16,953	16,233	108,414	
Chili and Peru . .	313	359	375	3,334	896	116,642
The Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay . . .	54,499	65,958	75,058	41,352	27,542	
America (country not named) . . .	3,108	5,285	3,877	4,553	3,062	116,642
Other countries . .	853	442	423	548	1,143	
Total . . .	215,665	290,736	218,412	217,244	293,631	223,667

This classification is founded upon the declarations of intending emigrants made before the syndics (or mayors) of communes on application for passports, and the figures differ considerably from those given in the statistics of the various countries mentioned. The difference is explained chiefly by the fact that, in many cases, emigration to other European States, intended to be temporary, becomes permanent, the emigrants embarking for America from their temporary home.

To the emigration in 1892 the different parts of Italy contributed as follows:—Piemonte, 33,863 (19,630 temporary); Liguria, 4,271 (359 temporary); Lombardia, 21,902 (9,507 temporary); Veneto, 82,777 (65,195 temporary); Emilia, 5,900 (3,079 temporary); Toscana, 11,701 (6,435 temporary); Marche, 836 (178 temporary); Umbria, 16 (8 temporary); Lazio, 124 (105 temporary); Abruzzi e Molise, 9,045 (2,833 temporary); Campania, 22,259 (2,628 temporary); Puglie, 1,675 (1,259 temporary); Basilicata, 7,327; Calabrie, 10,013 (544 temporary); Sicilia, 11,912 (4,480 temporary); Sardinia, 66 (58 temporary); total 223,667 (116,298 temporary).

The number of Italians abroad in 1891 was officially estimated at about 2,000,000.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The communal population of the capitals and provinces was as follows on December 31, 1892:—

Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion
Naples . .	532,500	Ancona . .	54,500	Lecce . .	29,500
Rome . .	440,000	Perugia . .	54,500	Mantova . .	29,500
Milan . .	426,500	Parma . .	51,500	Ascoli Piceno . .	29,000
Turin . .	330,000	Foggia . .	44,500	Siena . .	28,500
Palermo . .	273,000	Forlì . .	44,000	Ciracusa . .	28,000
Genoa . .	212,500	Trapani . .	44,000	Avellino . .	26,500
Florence . .	197,500	Arezzo . .	43,000	Benevento . .	26,000
Venice . .	149,500	Reggio di Cal . .	43,000	Chisti . .	24,500
Bologna . .	141,500	Bergamo . .	42,500	Macerata . .	24,500
Messina . .	141,000	Cagliari . .	42,000	Pesaro . .	24,500
Catania . .	119,500	Sassari . .	41,000	Girgenti . .	24,000
Leghorn . .	104,000	Vicenza . .	40,000	Massa . .	23,500
Ferrara . .	85,500	Salerno . .	39,000	Teramo . .	21,000
Padua . .	79,500	Novara . .	38,000	Aquila degli Ab. . .	20,500
Lucca . .	76,500	Pavia . .	37,000	Cosenza . .	19,500
Bari . .	74,000	Piacenza . .	37,000	Potenza . .	18,500
Alessandria . .	73,500	Cremona . .	36,500	Belluno . .	17,500
Verona . .	69,500	Caltanissetta . .	36,000	Campofasso . .	15,500
Brescia . .	66,500	Udine . .	36,000	Rovigo . .	11,500
Ravenna . .	66,500	Caserta . .	34,000	Grosseto . .	9,000
Modena . .	64,500	Catanzaro . .	33,500	Porto Maurizio . .	8,000
Pisa . .	61,500	Treviso . .	33,500	Sondrio . .	8,000
Reggio nell' Emilia . .	56,000	Como . .	32,000		
		Cuneo . .	29,500		

San Marino.—Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent Republic, and one of the oldest States in Europe, San Marino. It has an area of 32 square miles, and a population of about 8,200 (1891). Its annual revenue is about 227,000 lire, and expenditure 226,000. It has no public debt. In 1872 it concluded a treaty of protective friendship with the Kingdom of Italy,

Religion.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1881, of the total population about 62,000 were Protestants and 38,000 Jews. Of the Protestants 22,000 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 belonged to foreign Protestant bodies. In 1861 (exclusive of Veneto and the province of Rome) the total number of Protestants was 32,684, and Jews 22,458; and in 1871 (inclusive of Veneto and Rome), 58,651 Protestants, and 35,356 Jews.

Under the Roman Pontiff, the Catholic episcopal hierarchy in Italy consists of 49 archbishoprics and 221 bishoprics, besides the 6 cardinal-bishops who have sees near Rome. Of these 76 are immediately subject to the Apostolic See, 12 being archbishoprics. There are altogether 37 metropolitan sees. All these prelates are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals. But the royal *exequatur* is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop. The number of parishes in 1881 was 20,465; of churches and chapels, 55,263; of parochial clergy, 76,560.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has greatly dwindled since the year 1850, when the Siccardi bill, abolishing external ecclesiastical jurisdiction and clerical privileges, passed the Sardinian Chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole Kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy.

In 1865 there were 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men and 14,184 women. The mendicant orders numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A law for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the Kingdom was adopted by the Italian Parliament in 1866. This law provided a small pension to all religious persons having taken regular vows before January 18, 1864. Several

monasteries were temporarily set aside for such monks, friars, or nuns as might wish to continue their conventual life. All collegiate chapters were likewise dissolved. Under certain regulations the property of these suppressed corporations was transferred to the State.

SEE AND CHURCH OF ROME.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the Royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope or Roman Pontiff was acknowledged supreme head of the Church, preserving his former rank and dignity as an independent sovereign prince. Furthermore, by a bill that became law May 13, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire or 129,000*l.*, which allowance (whose arrears, if not lapsing by prescription after five years, would in 1894 amount to 74,175,000 lire, or 2,967,000*l.*) still remains unclaimed and unpaid.

Supreme Pontiff.—**Leone XIII.** (**Gioacchino Pecci**), born at Carpineto in the diocese of Anagni, March 2, 1810, son of Count Luigi Pecci; consecrated Archbishop of Damiaata 1843; Apostolic Nuncio to Belgium 1843-46; Bishop of Perugia 1846; proclaimed Cardinal December 19, 1853; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pio IX., February 20, 1878; crowned March 3 following.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the altar of the conclave chapel; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed from the electing body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. Should none have received the needful number of votes, another process is gone through, viz., *access*—so called because any Cardinal may accede to the choice of another by filling up another ticket made for that purpose. The present Pontiff, Leone XIII., was chosen by unanimity. He is regarded as the 263rd Pope (or thereabouts) from St. Peter.

The rise of the Roman Pontificate, as an avowed temporal sovereignty, dates from the year 755, when Pippin, King of the Franks, gave to Pope Stefano III. the Exarchate and Pentapolis (or Romagna), conquered from the Lombards, to which Charles the Great added part of Tuscany and Sabina; and long after, in 1102, Countess Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See her ample territories. Rome, however, with the Roman duchy, came practically under the Pope's civil dominion in the days of Gregorio the Great (590-604). In 1860 the whole Pontifical State comprised an area of about 16,000 square miles, with a population of 3,125,000 souls; thenceforth, until 1870, about 5,000 square miles and 692,000 souls.

From the accession of Martino V., 213th in the usual list of Pontiffs, to Leone XIII., 263rd in the list, the Popes have been as follows :—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nation-ality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nation-ality	Year of Election
213	Martino V. .	Italian	1417	239	Leone XI. .	Italian	1605
214	Eugenio IV. .	"	1431	240	Paolo V. .	"	1605
215	Niccolò V. .	"	1447	241	Gregorio XV. .	"	1621
216	Calisto III. .	Spanish	1455	242	Urbano VIII. .	"	1623
217	Pio II. .	Italian	1458	243	Innocenzo X. .	"	1644
218	Paolo II. .	"	1464	244	Alessandro VII. .	"	1655
219	Sisto IV. .	"	1471	245	Clemente IX. .	"	1667
220	Innocenzo VIII. .	"	1484	246	Clemente X. .	"	1670
221	Alessandro VI. .	Spanish	1492	247	Innocenzo XI. .	"	1676
222	Pio III. .	Italian	1503	248	Alessandro VIII. .	"	1689
223	Giulio II. .	"	1503	249	Innocenzo XII. .	"	1691
224	Leone X. .	"	1513	250	Clemente XI. .	"	1700
225	Adriano VI. .	Dutch	1522	251	Innocenzo XIII. .	"	1721
226	Clemente VII. .	Italian	1523	252	Benedetto XIII. .	"	1724
227	Paolo III. .	"	1534	253	Clemente XII. .	"	1730
228	Giulio III. .	"	1550	254	Benedetto XIV. .	"	1740
229	Marcello II. .	"	1555	255	Clemente XIII. .	"	1758
230	Paolo IV. .	"	1555	256	Clemente XIV. .	"	1769
231	Pio IV. .	"	1559	257	Pio VI. .	"	1775
232	Pio V. .	"	1566	258	Pio VII. .	"	1800
233	Gregorio XIII. .	"	1572	259	Leone XII. .	"	1823
234	Sisto V. .	"	1585	260	Pio VIII. .	"	1829
235	Urbano VII. .	"	1590	261	Gregorio XVI. .	"	1831
236	Gregorio XIV. .	"	1590	262	Pio IX. .	"	1846
237	Innocenzo IX. .	"	1591	263	Leone XIII. .	"	1878
238	Clemente VIII. .	"	1592				

The Bishop of Rome, or Pope, by Roman Catholics accounted Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth and Successor of St. Peter, is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His *ex cathedra* definitions on matters of faith or morals are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his judgments. The Roman Pontiff seeks advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In November 1893 the Sacred College consisted of five cardinal-bishops, fifty-two cardinal-priests, and five cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these sixty-two cardinals :—

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Bishops:—</i>				
Raffaele Monaco La Valletta	Bp. of Ostia & Velletri, Dean Sacr. Coll., Prefect Congr. Ceremonial, Gr. Penitentiary, Archpriest of the Lateran Arch-Basilica	Italian	1827	1868
Luigi Oreglia di Santo Stefano	Bp. of Porto & Santa Rufina, Sub Dean of the Sacred College, Camerlengo of Holy Roman Church	"	1828	1873
Luigi Serafini	Bp. of Sabina, Prefect Congr. Council	"	1808	1877
Lucido Maria Parocchi	Bishop of Albano, Vicar-General of His Holiness	"	1833	1877
Angelo Bianchi	Bishop of Palestrina, Pro-Datary of His Holiness	"	1817	1882
<i>Cardinal-Priests:—</i>				
Gustav Adolf von Hohenlohe	Archpriest of the Liberian Basilica	German	1823	1866
Luciano Bonaparte	—	Italian	1828	1868
Mieczyslaw Ledóchowski	Prefect of the Congr. <i>de Propaganda Fide</i>	Polish	1822	1875
Francisco de Paula Benavides y Navarrete	Archbp. of Zaragoza	Spanish	1810	1877
Luigi di Canossa	Bishop of Verona	Italian	1809	1877
Julien Florian Félix Desprez	Archbp. of Toulouse	French	1807	1879
Americo Ferreira dos Santos Silva	Bishop of Oporto	Portuguese	1829	1879
Francesco Ricci Pacciani	Gr. Prior in Rome of Sov. Order St. John of Jerusalem, Secretary of Memorials, Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica	Italian	1830	1880
José Sebastião Neto	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1841	1884
Guglielmo Sanfelice di Acquavella	Archbp. of Naples	Italian	1834	1884
Pietro Geremia Michelangelo Ceslasia	" Palermo	"	1814	1884
Ant. Monescillo y Viso	" Toledo	Spanish	1811	1884
Zeferino González y Díaz Tuñón	—	"	1831	1884
Paul Melchers	—	German	1813	1885
Alfonso Capeceatratro	Archbishop of Capua	Italian	1824	1885

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
Patrick Francis Moran	Archbp. of Sydney	Irish	1830	1885
Alexandre Taschereau	„ Quebec	Canadian	1820	1886
Benoît M. Langénieux	„ Reims	French	1824	1886
James Gibbons	„ Baltimore	American	1834	1886
Serafino Vannutelli	„ Bologna	Italian	1834	1887
Gaetano Aloisi-Masella	Prefect of the Congr. of Sacred Rites	„	1826	1887
Camillo Siciliano di Rende	Archbp. of Benevento	„	1847	1887
Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro	Pontifical Secretary of State	„	1843	1887
Agostino Bausa	Archbp. of Florence	„	1821	1887
Giuseppe Benedetto Dusmet	„ Catania	„	1818	1889
François Marie Benjamin Richard	„ Paris	French	1819	1889
Peter Lambert Goossens	„ Mechlin	Belgian	1827	1889
Franz de Paula von Schönborn	„ Prague	Bohemian	1844	1889
Vincenzo Vannutelli	—	Italian	1836	1889
Sebastiano Galeati	Archbp. of Ravenna	„	1824	1890
Albin Dunajewski	Bishop of Cracow	Polish	1817	1890
Anton Joseph Gruscha	Archbp. of Vienna	Austrian	1820	1891
Luigi Ruffo-Scilla	—	Italian	1840	1891
Giuseppe Guarino	Archbp. of Messina	„	1827	1893
Mario Mocenni	—	„	1823	1893
Amilcare Malagola	Archbp. of Fermo	„	1840	1893
Angelo di Pietro	—	„	1828	1893
Benito Sanz y Forés	Archbp. of Seville	Spanish	1828	1893
Guillaume René Meignan	„ Tours	French	1817	1893
Léon Benoît Charles Thomas	„ Rouen	„	1826	1893
Philipp Krementz	„ Köln	German	1819	1893
Ignazio Persico	Preb. Cong. Indulgences and Sacred Relics	Italian	1823	1893
Michael Logue	Archbp. of Armagh	Irish	1840	1893
Luigi Galimberti	—	Italian	1836	1893
Claudius Vaszary	Archbp. of Gran	Hungarian	1832	1893
Herbert Vaughan	„ Westminster	English	1832	1893
Georg Kopp	Bishop of Breslau	German	1837	1893
Victor Lucien Sulpice Lecot	Archbp. of Bordeaux	French	1831	1893
Joseph Christian Ernest Bourret	Bishop of Rodez	„	1827	1893
Lorenz Schlauch	„ Gross-Wardein	Hungarian	1824	1893
Giuseppe Sarto	„ Mantua	Italian	1835	1893
Giuseppe Maria Granniello	—	„	1834	1893

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Deacons :—</i>				
Teodolfo Mertel .	Vice-Chancellor of Holy Roman Church } Pref. Congr. Bishops } and Regulars . . } Prefect Congr. Index	Italian .	1806	1858
Isidoro Verga .			1832	1884
Camillo Mazzella .			1833	1886
Luigi Macchi .			1832	1889
Gaetano de Ruggiero .	—	—	1816	1889

Of these Cardinals 10 were nominated by Pope Pio IX., and 52 by Leone XIII. Under the present Roman Pontiff there have hitherto died 93 Cardinals, of whom 40 were of his own creation.

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals are regarded as Princes of the Church at large. Those living in Curia have a certain yearly allowance, according to circumstances. Originally the Cardinals were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or deacons of districts. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sisto V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Pontifical throne is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocenzo IV., during the Council of Lyons, in 1246 ; and the title of Eminence from Urbano VIII., in 1630.

In 1893, besides the Pope and the Sacred College of Cardinals, the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprised 8 Patriarchates of the Latin and 5 of the Oriental Rite, 171 Archbishoprics of the Latin and 18 of the Oriental Rite, and 708 Bishoprics of the Latin and 53 of the Oriental Rite. The list was as follows :—

I. *Patriarchates.*

*Latin Rite :—*1. Constantinople ; 2. Alexandria ; 3. Antioch ; 4. Jerusalem ; 5. Venice ; 6. Lisbon ; 7. West Indies ; 8. East Indies.

*Oriental Rite :—*1. Antioch, of the Maronites ; 2. Antioch, of the Melchites ; 3. Antioch, of the Syrians ; 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans ; 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians.

II. *Archbishoprics.*

<i>Latin Rite :—</i>		Græco-Ruthenian Rite .	1
Immediately subject to the Holy See		Under Patriarchs :	
With Ecclesiastical Provinces		Armenian Rite	1
		Græco-Melchite Rite	3
		Syriac Rite	3
<i>Oriental Rite :—</i>		Syro-Chaldaic Rite	2
With Ecclesiastical Provinces :		Syro-Maronite Rite	6
Armenian Rite			
Græco-Roumanian Rite			189

III. *Bishoprics.*

<i>Latin Rite:—</i>		Græco-Roumanian Rite	3
Immediately subject to the Holy See	86	Græco-Ruthenian Rite	6
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces	622	Under Patriarchs :	
		Armenian Rite	16
<i>Oriental Rite:—</i>		Græco-Melchite Rite	8
Immediately subject to the Holy See :		Syriac Rite	6
Græco-Ruthenian Rite	2	Syro-Chaldaic Rite	10
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces :		Syro-Maronite Rite	2
			<hr/> 761

Besides the above sees, and 16 sees 'nullius diœceseos,' there are now 7 Apostolic Delegations, 116 Apostolic Vicariates, and 36 Apostolic Prefectures, most of them held by titular archbishops and bishops (formerly called 'in partibus infidelium').

The summary of actual dignitaries stands as follows for February 1893 (each dignitary being reckoned under his highest rank and title) :—

Sacred College of Cardinals	63
Patriarchs of either Rite	8
Archbishops and Bishops of the Latin Rite, Residential	799
Archbishops and Bishops of the Oriental Rite	55
Archbishops and Bishops, Titular	324
Archbishops and Bishops having a title no longer	12
Prelates <i>Nullius Diœceseos</i>	7
Total	<hr/> 1,268

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now twenty Sacred Congregations, viz., Inquisition or Holy Office, Consistorial, Apostolic Visitation, Bishops and Regulars, Council, Residence of Bishops, State of Regulars, Ecclesiastical Immunity, Propaganda, Propaganda for Eastern-Rite, Index, Sacred Rites, Ceremonial, Regular Discipline, Indulgences and Sacred Relics, Examination of Bishops, Fabric of St. Peter's, Lauretana, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Studies.

The apostolic delegations, vicariates, and prefectures throughout the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propagandâ Fide' in Rome. At present they are distributed as follows :—

Continents, &c.	Apostolic Delegations	Apostolic Vicariates	Apostolic Prefectures
Europe	2	11	4
Asia	4	52	8
Africa	1	24	18
America	0	16	4
Oceania	0	13	2
Total	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 116	<hr/> 36

Instruction.

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade. Every teacher in a public institution maintained by the State, or by any other public body, must have the qualifications required by law; and in all public institutions not belonging to the State, the same programme must be followed, and the same rules observed. No private person can keep a school without having obtained the authorisation of the State.

Elementary education is compulsory for children between six and nine year of age. (Of these, according to the census of 1881, there were 1,808,129.) The compulsory clause is by no means strictly enforced. The enactment, however, provided that education for children of school age should be compulsory only when the supply of teachers should reach the proportion to population, in the least populous communes, of one to every 1,000 inhabitants; in the most populous, one to every 1,500 inhabitants. In 1891, out of 8,257 communes, their remained only three where the law was not applied.

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide: (1) elementary instruction; (2) secondary instruction—classical; (3) secondary instruction—technical; (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades. Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it. Only the *lower-grade* instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least one lower-grade school for boys and one for girls; and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants. In both grades the instruction is free.

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities.

(3) Secondary instruction—technical. This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine.

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools.

Of these various educational institutions, the elementary schools are supported by the communes, subsidies or free loans being occasionally granted by the State. In the normal schools and *licei*, the State provides for the payment of the staff and for scientific material. The *ginnasi* and technical schools should, according to the general law, be supported by the communes; but, in many cases, the cost of these is borne, in great part, by the State. In the technical institutes, half the sum paid to the staff is provided by the State. The universities are maintained by the State and by their own ancient revenues, such expenses as those for scientific material, laboratories, &c., being, in some cases, borne by the various provinces of the university region. The higher special schools are maintained conjointly by the State, the province, the commune, and, sometimes, the local Chamber of Commerce.

The total sum allotted by the State for the Ministry of Public Instruction in 1891-92 was 41,711,985 lire; by the provinces in 1891, 5,390,045 lire; and by the communes in 1889 (including subsidies from the State and the provinces), 72,237,067 lire. There are, besides, revenues derived from foundations (*opere pie*) for the benefit of schools of different grades, generally, or in particular communes. For elementary instruction alone, in 1889, there

was expended by the State 6,110,083 lire ; by the Provinces 284,047 lire ; by the Communes 55,374,809 lire : total, 61,768,939 lire.

The attendance at elementary schools (public and private) has, in the last 27 years, risen from 1,000,000 to 2,400,000 ; or, allowing for the increase of population, there has been an increase of 80 per cent. in school attendance.

The percentage of illiterates, male and female, over five years for 1861, over six for 1871 and 1881, and over twenty years of age, in 1861, 1871, and 1881, was :—

Year	Over 5 Years		Over 20 Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1861	68·09	81·27	65·47	81·52
1871	61·86	71·73	60·17	77·18
1881	54·56	69·32	53·89	72·93

The percentage of illiterate conscripts, and of illiterates married, at various intervals from 1866 to 1889 was as follows :—

Year	Illiterate Conscripts	Illiterates Married	
		Male	Female
1866	64·01	59·96	78·97
1871	56·74	57·73	76·73
1881	47·74	48·24	69·90
1890	41·10	41·37	60·13
1891	—	41·12	59·16

According to the census of 1881 the number of the population above six years of age who could not read nor write in Upper Italy was 40·85 per cent. ; Middle Italy, 64·61 per cent. ; South Italy, 79·46 per cent. ; and in the Islands, 80·91 per cent. The smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, 32·27, and the largest in Basilicata, 85·18.

The following are the statistics of elementary (including normal) schools in 1889-90, and for higher schools in 1890-91 :—

—	Number	Teachers	Pupils		
			Males	Females	Total
<i>Asili</i> for infants	2,296	5,892	140,937	137,267	278,204
Public primary day schools :—Regular	45,267	46,458	1,141,760	962,533	2,104,293
Do. irregular	2,931	2,908	47,802	36,835	84,637
Private do.	8,196	8,715	63,537	122,296	184,833
Evening and holiday schools	8,839	8,861	209,330	87,518	296,848
Normal schools	141	1,472	1,908	13,276	15,184
Licei	310	1,800	—	—	15,014
Ginnasi	733	4,520	—	—	56,737
Technical institutes	73	1,312	—	—	8,354
Technical schools	397	2,948	—	—	33,627
Naval mercantile do.	21	180	—	—	1,420

The following is a list of the twenty-one universities of Italy, with statistics for 1890-91:—

—	Date of Founda- tion.	No. of Teach- ers	Students and Auditors	—	Date of Founda- tion.	No. of Teach- ers	Students and Auditors
State Univer- sities :—				Pisa . .	1338	64	728
Bologna .	1200	66	1,375	Rome . .	1303	81	1,543
Cagliari .	1626	30	147	Sassari .	1677	23	123
Catania .	1434	50	584	Siena . .	1300	27	225
Genoa . .	1243	61	970	Turin . .	1404	75	2,114
Macerata .	1290	10	124	Free Univer- sities :—			
Messina .	1549	45	329	Camerino .	1727	20	101
Modena .	1678	42	292	Ferrara . .	1391	19	56
Naples . .	1224	89	4,595	Perugia . .	1276	21	179
Padua . .	1222	63	1,316	Urbino . .	1564	18	93
Palermo .	1805	65	1,253				
Parma . .	1521	41	276				
Pavia . .	1300	56	1,095	Total . .		966	17,518

There were besides (1891) 11 superior collegiate institutions, with 2,094 students; 11 superior special schools, with 858 students; 32 special and practical schools of agriculture (1893), with 887 students; 4 schools of mining (1892), with 101 students; 172 industrial and commercial schools (1890), with 23,227 students; 15 Government fine art institutes (1892), with 3,310 students; 6 Government institutes and conservatoires of music (1892), with 780 students.

In 1891 there were in Italy 32 Government libraries, with 943,903 readers, who had 1,167,462 books given out.

On December 31, 1891, there were in Italy 1,779 periodical publications. Of these, 139 were daily; 148 twice or thrice weekly; 589 weekly; 28 thrice a month; 280 fortnightly; 415 monthly; 90 at intervals of two or more months; 90 occasionally; 512 were political; 307 were economic, juridical, or on social science; 184 agricultural; 182 religious; 180 literary and scientific; 119 medical; 30 musical and dramatic; 11 of the fine arts; 15 military; 11 of geography and travels; 45 humorous (non-political). Of the whole number, 31 were in Italian and a local dialect (10 Neapolitan); 10 in a local dialect only; 24 in Italian and a foreign language (12 French); 39 in foreign languages only (20 French, 6 English).

In 1892 there were 9,742 books published in Italy, comprising 816 religious books; 1,110 scholastic and educational; 557 historical and geographical; 448 biographical; 1,492 of poetry and general literature; 356 in mathematical, physical, and natural science; 705 in medicine; 1,059 in agriculture, the industries, commerce, &c.

Justice and Crime.

In Italy, justice in penal matters is administered in the first instance by the Pretori, by the penal tribunals, and by the courts of assize; on appeal, by the penal tribunals, and by the courts of appeal. The highest court is the Court of Cassation, which confines itself to inquiring whether the forms

prescribed by law have been observed. The new penal code came into force on January 1, 1890, abolishing the distinction between crimes and misdemeanours (*crimini e delitti*).

The Pretori have jurisdiction concerning all delicts (*delitti*) punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or banishment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding 1,000 lire. The penal tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences punishable by imprisonment from three to five years, with or without another year's banishment, or by fine exceeding 1,000 lire. The courts of assize have jurisdiction in the first instance in all proceedings concerning crimes brought before them by direct citation, or by sentence of the sections of accusation (*sezioni d' accusa*). They have exclusive jurisdiction concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all crimes of a serious character. Appeal is allowed to the penal tribunals from the sentences of the Pretori, and to the courts of appeal from those of the penal tribunals. The courts of cassation have power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior courts, and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency. This court can also decide regarding sentences passed by the supreme military and naval court.

Italy is divided, for the administration of justice, into 20 appeal court districts, each of which is subdivided into tribunal districts, 162 in all, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (*Pretura*), 1,548 in all.

Table showing the number of persons convicted of crimes before the various classes of courts, during five years :—

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunali (first instance)	Before the Corti d' Assise
1887	315,359	259,387	50,426	5,546
1888	340,381	282,646	52,369	5,366
1889	351,218	292,041	54,088	5,089
1890	335,918	270,613	62,080	3,225
1891	360,338	290,625	66,475	3,238

The number of prisons or penitentiaries, with number of inmates, on June 30, 1891, is given as follows :—

Prisons or Penitentiaries	Number	Inmates		
		Male	Female	Total
Lock-ups	1,729	27,058	2,387	29,445
Penal establishments	91	29,039	1,384	30,419
Correctional establishments for the young :				
Government reformatories	8	1,016	96	1,072
Private reformatories	35	2,343	2,000	4,343
Penal colonies (<i>Colonie di Coatti</i>)	8	2,960	—	2,960
Total	1,871	62,412	5,827	68,239

Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist. Exceptions to this rule are in favour of forsaken children and the sick poor, the former being maintained and the latter supplied with medical attendance at the expense of the province or commune. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Opere pie,' regulated by the law of July 17, 1890. These are very unequally distributed in the different provinces, and their operation is in the manner prescribed and in the territory named in the deeds of foundation, or by the statutes in force. A thorough inquiry into their financial position was made in 1880. The general results were:—Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, *monti di pietà*, *monti frumentari*, *casse di prestanze agrarie*), there were 21,638 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,000,000,000 francs. Their income and expenses were:—

	Lire.
Gross income	89,673,307
Burdens (not charitable)	7,838,000
Taxes, &c.	15,131,255
Expenses of administration	16,076,779
Total disbursement	39,046,034
Balance free	50,627,273

Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c., all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1880 amounted to 96,395,470 lire.

The property of these foundations is constantly increasing. In the space of twelve years (1881–92) the new legacies amounted to 209,466,922 lire. In 1889 the communes spent about 42,683,917 lire, and the provinces about 20,273,500 lire in charity (in 1891 the provinces spent about 20,724,960 lire); over one-fourth of the former sum and over three-fourths of the latter being disposed of through the opere pie.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The tax on lands, amounting to about 96 millions, with an additional tenth, is spread over the 9 cadastral compartimenti. That on houses is at the rate of 12·5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling-houses. The tax on incomes from movable capital and labour is 13·2 per cent. of the sum taxable. This, in incomes from capital alone, is the

whole amount stated as income ; in those from capital and labour (trade, industries), it is six-eighths, and in those from labour alone (professions), it is five-eighths of the income stated. In the case of State, provincial, or communal employés, half the income is taxable. The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings. The State grants to the communes one-tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are:—the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto.

The financial year of Italy ends on June 30. The following table exhibits the total ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom, together with the annual difference in each of the last seven years, the budget estimates being given for the last two years:—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1887-88	1,936,724,649	1,993,875,769	— 57,151,120
1888-89	1,866,670,029	2,097,131,115	— 230,461,086
1889-90	1,903,170,131	1,879,636,028	+ 23,534,103
1890-91	1,898,177,802	1,852,446,332	+ 45,731,470
1891-92	1,747,951,589	1,796,090,394	— 48,138,805
1892-93	1,666,122,471	1,694,275,629	— 28,153,158
1893-94	1,755,676,344	1,753,058,303	+ 2,618,041

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget accounts for the year ending June 30, 1894, showing the principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure:—

REVENUE		REVENUE—cont.	
	Lire		Lire
A. Ordinary revenue:—		Taxes on transactions:	
1st Category: ¹		Succession duties	37,300,000
State property . . .	10,843,333	Registration . . .	61,000,000
State railways . . .	74,251,900	Stamps . . .	73,300,000
Various . . .	4,011,044	Railway tax . . .	18,440,000
Direct taxes:		Various . . .	29,140,550
Land tax . . .	106,400,000	Indirect taxes:	
House tax . . .	85,600,000	Excise . . .	31,000,000
Income tax . . .	236,036,531	Customs . . .	240,350,000
		Octrois . . .	66,687,867
		Tobacco (mono-	
		poly) . . .	193,500,000

¹ The revenue and the expenditure of each Ministry are divided into four categories:—
1. *Effective* receipts or expenditure ; 2. Movement of capital ; 3. Construction of railways, &c. ; 4. Receipts or expenditure *d'ordre*.

REVENUE— <i>cont.</i>		REVENUE— <i>cont.</i>	
	Lire		Lire
Salt (monopoly).	63,000,000	Total ordinary revenue	1 600,747,908
Lottery . . .	75,300,000		
Fines . . .	2,000		
Public services :		B. Extraordinary revenue :—	
Posts . . .	49,000,000	1st Category (effective receipts)	14,013,496
Telegraphs . .	15,100,000		
Prisons . . .	6,115,000	2nd Category (movement of capital) :	
Fines . . .	2,250,000	Sale of property, &c.	9,165,939
School taxes . .	5,648,820	Recovery of debts .	8,725,108
Various . . .	7,237,945	New debts . . .	93,023,893
Repayments. . .	37,304,635		
Various receipts .	8,445,740		
Total 1st Category	1,537,265,365	Total 2nd Category	110,914,940
4th Category :			
Working of State domains . . .	14,474,969	3rd Category (construction of railways) . .	30,000,000
Interest of paper-money caution fund . . .	14,865,202		
Share of gross proceeds of Octrois of Rome and Naples . . .	27,938,079	Total extraordinary revenue	154,928,436
Various . . .	6,204,293		
Total 4th Category	63,482,543	Total revenue	1,755,676,344

RECAPITULATION.

—	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1st Category (effective receipts) . . .	1,537,265,365	14,013,496	1,551,278,861
2nd Category (movement of capital) . . .	—	110,914,940	110,914,940
3rd Category (construction of railways) . . .	—	30,000,000	30,000,000
4th Category (receipts <i>d'ordre</i>) . . .	63,482,543	—	63,482,543
Total . . .	1,600,747,908	154,928,436	1,755,676,344

EXPENDITURE	Lire	EXPENDITURE— <i>cont.</i>	Lire
A. Ordinary expenditure :—		Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs .	52,745,490
Ministry of the Treasury :		Ministry of War .	237,453,329
1st Category (effective expenditure) :		Ministry of Marine	98,451,087
Interest on consolidated debt .	450,088,410	Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce .	9,383,479
Interest on redeemable debt .	80,380,909	Total ordinary expenditure }	1,567,458,244
Railway annuities .	27,570,366	B. Extraordinary expenditure :—	
Floating debt .	101,979,155	Ministry of the Treasury :	
Fixed annuities .	79,470,893	1st Category (effective expenditure) .	12,177,154
Civil list and appanages .	15,050,000	2nd Category (movement of capital) :	
Senate and Chamber of Deputies	2,160,000	Redemption of debts .	71,863,529
General expenses	16,409,761	Other disbursements	11,137,764
Reserve fund .	3,000,000	Total 2nd Category }	83,001,293
Various .	1,884,625	Total Ministry of Treasury }	95,178,447
Total 1st Category }	780,994,119	Ministry of Finance	3,037,162
4th Category (<i>d'ordre</i>) .	21,599,115	Ministry of Justice, &c. .	91,566
Total Ministry of Treasury }	802,593,234	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	26,167
Ministry of Finance :		Ministry of Public Instruction .	732,884
1st Category (effective expenditure) :		Ministry of the Interior .	1,516,206
General expenditure .	18,415,537	Ministry of Public Works .	71,966,920
Annuities, &c. .	3,355,000	Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs .	400
Expenses of collection .	147,166,196	Ministry of War .	4,900,000
Total 1st Category }	168,936,733	Ministry of Marine	6,940,000
4th Category .	29,665,693	Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry .	1,210,307
Total Ministry of Finance }	198,602,426	Total extraordinary expenditure }	185,600,059
Ministry of Justice, &c. .	33,461,285	Total expenditure }	1,753,058,303
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9,024,004		
Ministry of Public Instruction .	41,226,498		
Ministry of the Interior .	53,576,836		
Ministry of Public Works .	30,940,576		

RECAPITULATION BY CATEGORIES.

—	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Movement of capital)	3rd Category (Construction of railways)	4th Category (<i>d'ordre</i>)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue .	1,551,278,861	110,914,940	30,000,000	63,482,543	1,755,676,344
Expenditure	1,571,564,467	88,011,293	30,000,000	63,482,543	1,753,058,303
Difference .	- 20,285,606	- 22,903,647	—	—	- 2,618,041

In the ordinary revenue there is a surplus of 33,289,664 lire, and in the extraordinary revenue a deficit of 30,671,623 lire ; giving a net surplus of 2,618,041 lire.

Public Debt.

The following table shows the interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt on July 1, 1893 :—

Debts	Per Cent.	Rentes, Inter- ests, &c.	Sinking Fund 1892-93	Year of Extinc- tion
I. Consolidated debt :		Lire	Lire	
Rentes at 5 per cent. .	5	442,788,055	—	—
„ 3 „ .	3	6,408,081	—	—
Total consolidated debt .	—	449,196,136	—	—
II. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See . . . }	—	3,225,000	—	—
III. Debts separately inscribed :	3 to 5	18,064,174	1,041,179	1895- 1961
IV. Various debts . . .	3 to 6	106,801,870	328,989	1906- 1985
V. Floating debt :				
Treasury bonds . . .	—	16,010,000	—	—
Current accounts . . .	—	500,000	—	—
Bank advances . . .	—	875,000	—	—
Total floating debt . .	—	17,385,000	—	—
Total public debt . . .	—	594,672,180	1,370,168	—

The capital of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 11,782,883,231 lire on July 1, 1893, or about 471,315,329*l.* sterling.

The debt per head of population is 15*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, and the interest 15*s.* 7*d.* The value per head of the special exports in 1892 was 1*l.* 5*s.*

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1889 amounted, according to official reports, to 640,340,410 lire; the revenue of the provinces amounted to 118,625,599 lire in 1889, to 120,183,166 in 1890, and to 128,509,261 in 1891. The debts of the communes in 1890 (January 1) amounted to 1,037,449,263 lire; of the provinces to 170,439,703 lire.

III. PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On June 30, 1892, the property of the State was as follows:—

	Estimated Value. Lire
Financial assets (Treasury)	429,292,063
Property, immovable, movable, loans and various titles	636,393,277
Property of industrial nature	1,504,016,246
Material in use in army and navy	1,160,364,553
Property used in the service of the State	668,647,285
Total	4,398,713,424

In the financial year 1891-92 the revenue from State property was:—
Railways, 169,114,390 lire; ecclesiastical, 3,345,544 lire; various, 12,743,991 lire; total, 85,203,925.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows:—French frontier 495 kilometres; Swiss 655; Austro-Hungarian 750; frontier of San Marino 38.5; in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,900 kilometres. The coast line of the peninsula measures 3,657 kilometres; of Sicily, 1,098; of Sardinia, 1,017; of Elba and the small islands, 1,013; the total length of coast is thus 6,785 kilometres.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications distributed according to a

plan decided on in 1874, and at present in process of execution. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, though some of the old fortresses have been either abandoned or de-classed, while others are being constructed. The chief strong places in the region are the following :—Casale, Placentia, Cremona, Peschiera, Verona, Mantua, Legnago (these four form the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Pavia, Boara, Venice, Alessandria, Bologna. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places :—Ventimiglia, Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Elba, Mont-Argentario, Civitavecchia, Gaeta, Baja, and Castellamare in the Gulf of Naples ; works in the Straits of Messina ; various places in Sicily ; Tarentum ; Brindisi, Ancona, the mouth of the Adige ; Brindolo and Chioggia. On the north Sardinia is defended by the fortifications in the Island of St. Madeleine, and on the south by those of Cagliari. Rome is surrounded by walls, and is being protected by a circle of forts.

II. ARMY.

The army of Italy, in virtue of laws of July 14, 1887, January 24, 1888, and February 18, 1892, consists of the permanent army, the mobile militia, and the territorial militia. Personal military service is obligatory on all citizens fit to bear arms from the completion of their twentieth year to December 31st, after the completion of their thirty-ninth year. The annual levies are enrolled in three categories. Those who (as decided by lot) belong to the first category serve as follows :—In the permanent army, the carabineers five years under arms and four years with unlimited leave ; cavalry four years under arms and five years with unlimited leave ; in the territorial militia both carabineers and cavalry serve ten years with unlimited leave ; other corps, in the permanent army, two or three years under arms and six years with unlimited leave ; in the mobile militia four or three years ; and in the territorial militia seven years. Those of the second category remain eight years in the permanent army with unlimited leave, four years in the mobile militia and seven years in the territorial militia. Those who belong to the third category join neither the permanent army nor the mobile militia, but serve their nineteen years in the territorial militia with unlimited leave. The men of the second category are called to arms for training for a period varying from two to six months, which may be divided over one or more years. Those of the third category have thirty days training ; in time of war they have garrison duty and form the last reserve. In the levy of the year 1891, the number of recruits examined was 321,706. Of these, 74,593 were put back ; 59,842 were unfit to serve ; 92,968 were assigned to the first category ; 6,955 to the second ; and 77,348 to the third.¹ Youths who have received a superior education are allowed to serve as one-year volunteers on payment of a sum fixed annually but never exceeding 2,000 lire for cavalry, or 1,500 lire for others. They may fulfil their period of service at any time after their seven-

¹ These are official figures, but their total leaves 10,000 men unaccounted for.

teenth up to their twenty-sixth year. They belong to the first category. Non-commissioned officers engage to serve five years; by continuing their service for twelve years they have a right to government employment; and after twenty years service they are entitled to a pension. Officers are chiefly drawn from the military institutes.

The army consists of twelve army corps as follows:—I. Turin, II. Alexandria, III. Milan, IV. Placentia, V. Verona, VI. Bologna, VII. Ancona, VIII. Florence, IX. Rome, X. Naples, XI. Bari, XII. Palermo. Each army corps contains two divisions, and each division comprises from two to five military districts of which there are in all eighty-seven.

1. *The Permanent Army* consists of the general staff; corps of the general staff; Infantry: 96 regiments of the line and 12 regiments of bersaglieri, each regiment of 3 battalions of 4 companies, 1 depôt, and 1 staff; 7 regiments of Alpine troops divided into 22 battalions, in 75 companies, and 7 depôt companies; 87 military districts with 98 companies.

Cavalry:—24 regiments of 6 squadrons and 1 depôt and 1 staff; 6 depôts for remounts.

Artillery:—12 regiments of divisional field artillery, each of 1 staff and 2 brigades (8 batteries), 1 company of train, and 1 depôt; 12 regiments of army corps field artillery, of 1 staff and 2 brigades (8 batteries); 1 brigade of train (2 companies) and 1 depôt; 1 regiment of horse artillery, of 1 staff, 3 mounted brigades (6 batteries), 1 brigade of train (4 companies) and 1 depôt; 1 regiment of mountain artillery, of 1 staff, 3 brigades (9 batteries), 1 depôt; 5 regiments of fortress artillery, 2 of these composed each of 1 staff, 4 brigades (16 companies), and 1 depôt, the other 3 each of 1 staff, 3 brigades (12 companies), and 1 depôt; 5 companies of artillery mechanics, and 1 company of veterans.

Engineers:—4 engineer regiments, 2 of them of 1 staff, 6 brigades of sappers (18 companies), 1 brigade of train (2 companies), and 1 depôt; the 3rd regiment of 1 staff, 3 sapper brigades (7 companies), 3 brigades (6 companies) of telegraphists and 1 of specialists, 1 brigade train (3 companies), and 1 depôt; the 4th regiment of 1 staff, 3 brigades of pontooners (8 companies), 1 railway brigade (4 companies), 1 lagoon brigade (2 companies), 1 train brigade (3 companies), and 1 depôt.

Carabineers:—11 territorial legions, 1 legion of cadets, and 1 depôt.

Sanitary corps, 12 companies and 1 Sardinian platoon; commissariat, 12 companies; veterinary corps; administrative corps; invalids and veterans, 4 companies and 1 staff; establishments and institutes of instruction; disciplinary establishments, 11 companies and 1 house of correction.

2. *The Mobile Militia* consists of Infantry:—48 regiments of the line of 3 battalions of 4 companies; 18 battalions of bersaglieri of 4 companies; 22 companies of Alpine troops.

Artillery:—13 brigades of field artillery of 4 batteries; 14 companies of train; 36 companies of fortress artillery; 3 brigades of mountain artillery of 3 batteries.

Engineers:—7 brigades of sappers with 21 companies; 2 railway companies; 3 companies of telegraphists; 4 companies of pontooners; 1 lagoon company; 4 companies of train.

Sanitary corps of 12 companies, and commissariat corps of 12 companies.

Special militia of Sardinia:—3 regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies; 1 battalion of bersaglieri of 4 companies; 1 squadron of cavalry; 1 brigade of field artillery of 2 batteries, and 1 company of train; 1 brigade of fortress artillery of 4 companies; 1 company of engineers; 1 sanitary company; and 1 commissariat company.

3. *The Territorial Militia* consists of 320 battalions of infantry of 4 com-

panies ; 22 battalions of Alpine troops with 75 companies ; 100 companies of fortress artillery and 20 brigade commands ; 30 companies of engineers and 6 brigade commands ; 13 sanitary companies ; 13 commissariat companies.

The following is the official statement of the strength of the Italian army for June 1892 :—

	Permanent Army		Militia	
	Under Arms	On Unlimited Leave	Mobile	Territorial
OFFICERS.				
Effective	14,448	—	242	5,836
Half-Pay	191	—	—	—
Supplementary	—	5,279	3,918	—
Auxiliary	—	—	2,188	—
Reserve	—	—	—	4,920
Total officers	14,639	5,279	6,348	10,756
TROOPS.				
Carabineers	22,739	4,312	719	11,330
Infantry	107,249	327,045	276,178	435,711
Bersaglieri	13,114	31,930	43,606	27,037
Alpine troops	8,828	33,866	29,851	21,859
Military districts	10,257	31,103	—	—
Unassigned	—	21,146	72,364	1,039,885
Sardinia Island Militia	—	—	20,304	—
Cavalry	24,131	13,352	—	39,016
Artillery	30,970	89,513	53,091	38,597
Engineers	7,604	22,499	12,452	7,457
Military schools	1,437	—	—	—
Sanitary corps	2,320	7,938	9,666	8,263
Commissariat	1,868	4,574	2,189	2,561
Invalid and veteran corps	229	—	—	—
Penal establishments and disciplinary companies	2,424	—	—	—
Guards (Policemen, &c.)	—	6,903	4,759	8,606
Total troops	233,170	594,181	525,179	1,640,322
Grand total	247,809	599,460	531,527	1,651,078
3,029,874				

In May, 1893, the effective strength of the Italian army (including the African corps) was put at 14,563 officers and 263,592 men ; total, 278,155.

The special African corps on January 1, 1893, was composed as follows :— 1 company of carabineers, 1 battalion of chasseurs, 4 battalions of infantry (native), 2 squadrons of cavalry (native), 2 mountain batteries (native) each of 4 guns, 1 company of artillery mechanics, 1 of sappers, 1 of specialist engineers, 1 sanitary and 1 commissariat section, and 1 train company. The

force contained in all 222 officers (33 native), 6,098 men, (4,192 natives), and 1,138 horses and mules.

The Italian army is provided with the Vetterli repeating rifle (the Vital system) and sword bayonet.

III. NAVY.

By a royal decree promulgated on May 4, 1893, the naval administration is thus organised: The naval general secretaryship has at its head the Assistant Secretary for the Navy, under whom are an admiral as chief of the staff; a medical inspector at the head of the sanitary service; a major-general or colonel of military engineers at the head of a section having charge of the engineering works of the naval stations; and two officials directing the sections of account. An admiral is chief of a special department administering matters concerning the *personnel*, an inspector-general of the *genio navale* of that dealing with naval construction, and an admiral of that devoted to ordnance and equipment. A civil official administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the assistant secretary for the navy. For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into three prefectures: 1, Spezia; 2, Naples; 3, Venice. The station of the second prefecture will be removed from Naples to Taranto as soon as the arsenal at the latter place is completed. By a royal decree of August 14, 1893, the vessels of the Italian fleet have been apportioned, for administrative purposes, between the three prefectures and Taranto. There are torpedo stations all round the Italian coasts, the head stations being at Spezia, Maddalena, Gaeta, Messina, Taranto, Ancona, and Venice. The Permanent Squadron consists of two active divisions and one reserve division, with two torpedo flotillas; the Manœuvre Squadron of two divisions (including the reserve division of the Permanent Squadron) and two flotillas, in commission during part of the year only; and the Training Squadron of three cruisers. There are vessels also on the American, Red Sea, and Indo-Chinese Stations, and a single ship is at Constantinople.

The following tabular statement of the strength of the Italian Navy, including ships built and building, but excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels, is framed on the same plan as similar tables given for the British, French, German, and other navies. It is unnecessary to describe this plan here, since it is fully explained in the introductory table.

Battleships, 1st Class	.	.	.	9	}	12
„ 2nd Class	.	.	.	3		
„ 3rd Class	.	.	.	—		
Port defence ships	.	.	.	.		4
Cruisers, 1st Class (a)	.	.	.	4	}	9
„ „ (b)	.	.	.	5		
„ 2nd Class	.	.	.	.		15
„ 3rd Class (a)	.	.	.	31	}	39
„ „ (b)	.	.	.	8		
Torpedo-craft, 1st Class	.	.	.	100	}	140
„ „ 2nd Class	.	.	.	36		
„ „ 3rd Class ¹	.	.	.	4		
Total	.	.	.	.		219

¹ Also 19 less than 80 feet in length.

The tables which follow of the Italian armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, after the manner of other similar tables in this book. In the first table, the ships named in italics are those classified as port defence vessels, in the foregoing statement of strength, and the figures following the names of the others indicate the several battleship classes to which they have been assigned. Abbreviations: *c. b.*, central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.*, barbette; *Q.F.*, quick-firing. In the column of armament machine guns are not given:—

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, Knots
<i>t</i>	<i>Affondatore</i>	1865	4,376	5	29·8in. (28-ton); 6 4·7in. Q.F.	2	3,240	12·0
<i>c b</i>	<i>Roma</i>	1865	5,370	5	9 8·6in. (13-ton); 6 light guns.	2	3,000	12·5
<i>c b</i>	<i>Palestro</i>	1871	6,180	9	1 11in. (25-ton); 6 9·8in. (18-ton); 6 light	2	3,496	12·5
<i>c b</i>	<i>Principe Amadeo</i>	1872	5,880	9	(18-ton); 6 light	2	3,413	12·0
<i>t</i>	<i>Duilio</i>	2 1876	11,138	22	4 17·7in. (100-ton); 3 4·7in. Q.F.; 2 light	4	7,500	15·0
<i>t</i>	<i>Dandolo</i>	2 1878	11,202	22	(4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F.; 12 2·24in. Q.F.	3	7,500	15·5
<i>bar</i>	<i>Italia</i>	2 1880	15,900	19	4 16·9in. (100-ton); 8 5·9in. (4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F.	4	18,000	18·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Lepanto</i>	1 1882	15,900	19	4 16·9in. (105-ton); 2 5·9in. (4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F.	4	18,000	18·4
<i>bar</i>	<i>Ruggiero di Lauria</i>	1 1884	11,000	18	4 16·9in. (105-ton); 2 5·9in. (4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F.	5	10,000	17·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Andrea Doria</i>	1 1885	11,000	18	4 16·9in. (105-ton); 2 5·9in. (4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F.	5	10,000	16·1
<i>bar</i>	<i>Francesco Morosini</i>	1 1885	11,000	18	4 16·9in. (105-ton); 2 5·9in. (4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F.	5	10,000	16·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Re Umberto</i>	1 1889	13,251	14	4 13·3in. (67-ton); 8 5·9in.; 16 4·7in., 2 2·9in., 10 2·2in., & 7 1·45in. Q.F.; 8 light.	5	19,500	18·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Sardegna</i>	1 1891	13,251	14	4 13·3in. (67-ton); 8 5·9in.; 16 4·7in., 2 2·9in., 10 2·2in., & 7 1·45in. Q.F.; 8 light.	5	22,800	19·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Sicilia</i>	1 1891	13,298	14	4 13·3in. (67-ton); 8 5·9in.; 16 4·7in., 2 2·9in., 10 2·2in., & 7 1·45in. Q.F.; 8 light.	5	19,500	18·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Ammiraglio di Saint-Bon</i>	1 —	9,800	10	4 10in.; 8 5·9in., 8 4·7in., and 16 2·2in. Q.F.	6	13,500	18·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Emanuele Filiberto</i>	1 —	9,800	10	4 10in.; 8 5·9in., 8 4·7in., and 16 2·2in. Q.F.	6	13,500	18·0

The first-class cruisers *a* in the following list are all of 5,000 tons or more, with a sea-speed of at least 15 knots. They are deck-protected, and all the Italian first-class cruisers have more or less of side-armouring. Certain of those included are inferior in displacement, and some in speed, to the others. These are admitted as first-class cruisers *b*, mainly for convoying purposes, in the foregoing estimate of strength. The letters *a* and *b* in the first column have reference to these categories.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, Knots
<i>b</i>	<i>Castelfidardo</i>	1863	4,180	6 5·9in.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	2	2,120	12·0
<i>b</i>	<i>San Martino</i>	1863	4,230	6 5·9in.; 5 4·7in. Q.F.	3	1,080	11·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Maria Pia</i>	1863	4,200	6 5·9in.; 5 4·7in. Q.F.	3	3,060	12·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Ancona</i>	1864	4,390	6 5·9in.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	2	2,470	13·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Marco Polo</i>	1892	4,580	6 5·9in. Q.F.; 10 4·7in. Q.F.	5	10,000	19·0
<i>a</i>	<i>Carlo Alberto</i>	—	6,500	12 5·9in. Q.F.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	6	13,000	20·0
<i>a</i>	<i>Vittor Pisani</i>	—	6,500	12 5·9in. Q.F.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	6	13,000	20·0
<i>a</i>	<i>Varese</i>	—	6,500	12 5·9in. Q.F.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	6	13,000	20·0
<i>a</i>	<i>Giuseppe Garibaldi</i>	—	6,500	12 5·9in. Q.F.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	6	13,000	20·0

The turret battleships *Duilio* and *Dandolo* are of the central citadel type, represented in our own navy by the *Inflexible*, to which they are superior in

speed and armament. Their four 100-ton Armstrong guns are coupled in two closed turrets amidships, which are placed somewhat diagonally in relation to one another, their axes a little on either side of the keel-line. In the *Italia* and *Lepanto*, which are the heaviest of Italian battleships (15,900 tons), and among the largest war-ships afloat, there is a like disposition of the heavy guns, but the protective casemate is an irregular ellipse, standing diagonally athwartships; and the barbette turrets are further apart, the forward one on the starboard side and the other placed a little further astern and to port. Except upon the casemate and at the base of the funnels, these ships have no vertical armour, the protection being given by a 4-inch steel deck below the water-line. The *Ruggiero di Lauria* and her two sisters are smaller battleships (11,000 tons), but their four Armstrong guns are still heavier (105 tons). These are mounted in couples in a similar manner in two protected barbettes before and abaft the single fighting mast, and severally on the starboard and port sides. The vital parts of the ships are protected by eighteen inches of vertical compound armouring. They have thus an advantage over the colossal *Italia* and *Lepanto*, which, through deficiency of side-armouring, are subject to serious damage to the substructure of the heavy guns. The *Re Umberto*, *Sardegna*, and *Sicilia* are among the most powerful battleships in the world. They may be regarded as enlarged *Benbows*. Their heaviest guns, however, are of 67 tons, and are mounted in pairs in polygonal inclined barbettes fore and aft in the keel-line of the ship. The new battleship *Anniraglio di Saint-Bon* marks a change in Italian ship-building policy. The protection is better, and the construction of monster armour-clads seems to be abandoned, for the ship has a displacement of but 9,800 tons. The over-all steel belt is to be 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick at the water-line, and the redoubts are to have 4-inch plating, and the maximum thickness of the protective deck will be 3 inches. The heavy guns will be coupled in turrets at either end of a redoubt, which will contain the secondary armament.

The Budget for 1893-94 provides for some slight increase in the number of officers. The *Stato Maggiore Generale* (including 7 vice-admirals and 17 rear-admirals) will number 750, the naval constructors (*ufficiale ingegneri*) 74, the engineering branch (*ufficiale macchinisti*) 204, the pay branch (*corpo di commissariato*) 310, and the medical staff 161—being in all 1,499, compared with 1,427 in 1891. The petty officers and men number more than 20,000.

Production or Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three:—1. The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per economia o a mano propria*); 2. That of partnership (*colonia parziaria*); 3. That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy; in the province of Rome, the Abruzzi and Molise, Campania, Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and in Sicily and Sardinia. This system tends to become more general. The system of partnership or *colonia parziaria*, more especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. No wages are paid, profits and losses are equally divided, the families of the two partners subsisting, it may be, entirely on the common produce of the cultivation. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria; it prevails over other systems in Emilia, and is frequently found in the sub-mountain (*pede montane*) regions of Lombardy and Venetia, in the Abruzzi and Molise, in Campania and in Sicily. It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardinia, and has been entirely abandoned in the two most advanced centres of cultivation in the south, viz:—Barese and the province of Naples. Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy.

The system of rent (*affitto*) exists in Lombardy and Venetia, especially in the marsh lands, Emilia, Campania, the Abruzzi and Molise, Piedmont, and Sicily. It is little used in Umbria, the Marches, Tuscany, the Province of Rome, the Basilicata, and Sardinia. In Upper Italy the agreement is usually for nine (sometimes other multiples of three) years; in Southern Italy for two, four, or six years, according to local customs.

Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

Of the total area of Italy 86·9 per cent. is productive, and 13·1 per cent. unproductive. Of the total area 12 per cent. is under forest, and 36 per cent. under culture. Agriculture is generally in a primitive condition. In 1892, 4,529,574 hectares were under wheat, and about 3,000,000 hectares under other cereals. The areas and produce of the various crops in 1891, and 1892, so far as officially ascertained, are shown in the following table:—

—	Area under Cultivation 1891	Area under Cultivation 1892	Produce		
			Total		Per Hectare 1890
			1891	1892 ¹	
	Hectares		Hectolitres	Hectolitres	
Wheat . . .	4,502,036	4,529,574	49,852,000	40,767,000	9·00
Maize . . .	1,906,232	1,903,233	25,539,000	25,418,000	13·35
Oats . . .	448,338	450,418	7,009,000	6,075,000	13·49
Barley . . .	307,806	313,152	3,416,000	2,797,000	8·93
Rye . . .	141,692	143,633	1,614,000	1,498,000	10·43
Rice . . .	194,689	197,827	6,938,000	7,260,000	36·70
Pulse . . .	873,592	—	5,336,000	—	—
			Quintals	Quintals	
Hemp . . .	104,796	—	714,000	586,000 ¹	—
Flax . . .	52,098	51,858	187,000	197,000	3·80
Potatoes . .	181,137	—	7,392,000	—	—
Chestnuts . .	412,565	412,491	2,613,000	2,285,000	7·96
			Hectolitres	Hectolitres	
Wine . . .	3,443,713	—	36,992,000	33,366,000 ¹	—
Olive oil . .	1,031,470	—	2,740,000	1,541,000 ¹	—
			Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes	
Tobacco . . .	2,683	3,740	3,140,992	4,483,658	—
Silk cocoons .	—	—	37,922,562	34,641,491	—
	Plants	Plants	Number	Number	Per plants
Acid fruits .	16,107,998	16,010,426	3,163,400,000	3,139,578,000	196

¹ These figures are provisional.

In 1890 Italy had 5,000,000 cattle, 6,900,000 sheep, 1,800,000 goats, 1,800,000 swine. In 1892 Italy exported 18,358 and imported 29,796 cattle; exported 22,766 and imported 12,268 sheep; exported 460 and imported 12,057 goats; exported 48,462 and imported 3,971 swine. In 1891 the production of wool was 9,622,851 kilogrammes, of the value of 18,306,975 lire.

Silk culture, though flourishing most extensively in Piedmont and Lombardy, is carried on all over Italy. In 1892 there were 531,869 persons employed in rearing silkworms, and 175,000 skilled and other workers (including 120,386 women and 36,586 children) were employed in the treatment and manufacture of silk. The total weight of the cocoon harvest was:—in 1889, 75,678,000 lbs.; in 1890, 89,866,800 lbs.; in 1891, 85,494,748 lbs.; in 1892, 69,283,000 lbs.; in 1893, 92,000,000 lbs.

In the census of December 31, 1881, there were 5,024,826 males of 15 years of age and upwards described as engaged in agriculture. The entire agricultural population, male and female, of 15 years and upwards, was thus about 10,000,000. According to last census the number of persons of

15 years of age and upwards was to the whole population in the ratio of 678 to 1,000; thus the whole agricultural population was computed to be 14,900,000.

II. FORESTRY.

The forestry department is under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, with a council (consiglio forestale) consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the higher forestry inspectors, and a legal adviser. The executive of the department consists of inspectors of various classes and 190 guards with 25 officers (brigadieri).

The forest area is about 4,175,000 hectares. The yield from the forests, including both those free from and those under the forest regulations (vincolo), is valued at about 90,000,000 lire, as follows:—

	Cubic metres	Lire
Useful timber	1,374,547	17,062,006
Firewood	6,289,341	20,632,380
Charcoal	3,019,148	18,133,294
Secondary produce, } excluding chest- nuts	Quintals 15,527,404	32,174,111
Total		88,001,791

The ascertained values of produce, agricultural, animal, and forest, are thus in round numbers—Cereals, fibres, wine, fruit, &c., 3,230,000,000 lire; animals, wool, milk, cocoons, &c., 1,424,000,000 lire; forest yield, 88,000,000 lire: total, 4,742,000,000 lire. The value of accessory agricultural produce, such as vegetables, fungi, poultry, eggs, &c., is not known, but the exports alone of such produce amount to about 80,000,000 lire annually.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table gives the mineral production in 1891:—

Mineral	Mines.	Tons	Lire	Employés
Iron ore	43	216,486	2,767,187	2,269
Copper and manganese ore	43	55,488	2,893,929	2,177
Zinc ore	114	120,685	12,720,605	10,552
Lead ore		30,233	5,984,231	
Silver ore	10	2,006	1,973,484	1,278
Gold ore	20	7,729	466,378	440
Antimony ore	27	782	323,219	357
Mercury and iron pyrites	15	20,198	2,052,588	1,032
Mineral fuel (anthracite, &c.)	39	289,286	2,205,851	2,386
Sulphur	611	395,528	44,525,456	35,813
Salt, graphite, boric acid, and others	65	83,710	3,977,798	2,149
Totals	977	1,222,131	79,890,726	58,453

The value of the mineral products was:—in 1878, 55,078,461 lire; 1885, 58,979,950 lire; 1887, 49,977,119; 1888, 52,377,908; 1889, 53,554,255; 1890, 63,826,933; 1891, 79,890,726. The quarries of Italy, especially its marble quarries, employ about 20,000 men; the annual output being valued at a million sterling.

IV. FISHERIES.

On December 31, 1892, the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 20,529, with an aggregate tonnage of 55,863. These numbers

include 79 boats of 313 tons engaged in coral fishing. At the same date there were 64,759 fishermen, of whom 7,081 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing. In 1892 there went to the deep-sea fishing 1,079 boats of 11,658 tons. Of these, 25 of 101 tons were employed in coral-fishing, and 44 of 808 tons in fishing for sponges. The value of the fish caught in 1891 (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated at 15,161,318 lire, probably too low an estimate; the value obtained from tunney-fishing was 1,995,640 lire and from coral-fishing 182,950 lire, the quantity (much less than the average) being estimated at 3,953 kilogrammes.

Commerce.

The following table shows the total special imports and exports (excluding gold, coined silver, and goods in transit), and the imports and exports of the precious metals (excluding uncoined silver) in each of the last five years:—

Year	Special trade		Precious Metals	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1888	1,174,601,582	891,934,539	67,030,400	75,478,700
1889	1,391,154,246	950,645,760	49,612,800	55,058,100
1890	1,319,638,433	895,945,253	57,648,000	66,655,100
1891	1,126,584,583	876,800,155	54,286,700	62,709,400
1892	1,173,391,983	958,187,220	43,971,600	53,907,100

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1892:—

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Grain, wheat . . .	146,400,030	Silk, raw and thrown	296,004,500
Cotton, raw . . .	92,602,770	„ waste . . .	24,719,875
Coal	95,000,490	„ manufactures .	16,300,360
Timber for building .	26,070,709	„ cocoons . . .	3,545,100
Sugar, raw	29,847,276	Wine in casks . .	55,594,818
„ refined	527,850	Oil, olive. . . .	60,277,980
Wool, raw	25,029,785	Fruit (fresh) . .	45,345,334
Machinery	26,603,545	Eggs	23,192,520
Silk, unbleached, raw,		Coral, manufactured.	18,625,320
or twisted	65,196,900	Hemp and flax, raw	27,971,833
Fish, of all sorts . .	29,119,588	Sulphur, unrefined	
Iron in bars, 1st fusion	10,534,917	and refined . . .	29,108,070
Coffee	32,516,635	Rice	9,693,640
Silk, manufactures of	12,251,173	Cotton, raw . . .	17,431,645
Linen and hemp yarn	13,690,498	Marble	15,293,473
Hides, raw and dried	28,834,954	Meat, fresh and salted	11,835,340
Cheese	13,671,230	Skins, raw . . .	12,230,325
Tobacco leaf . . .	15,083,936	Straw plaiting . .	3,906,335
Cotton, unbleached .	3,331,740	Dyeing and tanning	
Cotton bleached . .	5,663,062	stuffs	9,326,040
„ coloured & dyed	4,301,492	Animals, oxen . .	4,979,780
„ printed	11,131,330	„ horses	624,000

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Horses	11,612,800	Animals, swine . .	4,492,180
Cotton yarn . .	2,904,563	Zinc ore	14,314,320
Oil, mineral refined .	12,662,841	Lead ore	1,205,100
Rice	120,680	Grain, wheat . . .	125,000
Railway materials .	1,440,179	„ other	4,524,895
Indigo	5,460,000		
Oil, olive	525,445		
Silkworms' eggs on cards	2,421,750		

The following table shows, in thousands of lire, the value of the special trade with the leading countries in 1892 :—

	Imports from	Export to
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
France	204,486	187,390
United Kingdom	244,759	114,428
Austria	127,311	109,411
Germany	144,077	147,848
Russia	124,271	10,225
Switzerland	51,993	178,365
United States and Canada .	78,791	100,147
Turkey, Servia, Roumania .	38,772	15,888
Belgium	27,259	25,572
Argentine Republic . . .	20,573	25,876
Central America	14,177	643
British Possessions in Asia .	66,299	14,620
Egypt	18,556	10,713
Spain and Gibraltar . . .	9,215	11,017

The value of the imports into Great Britain from Italy, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to Italy for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy .	3,418,371	3,230,131	3,093,918	3,419,281	3,284,486
Exports of British produce to Italy .	5,762,941	7,113,040	7,757,862	6,296,560	5,564,487

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy in the year 1892 were :—Olive oil, of the value of 483,473*l.* ; hemp, 307,069*l.* ; oranges

and lemons, 417,710*l.*; sulphur, 145,695*l.*; chemical products, 103,973*l.*; shumac, 126,344*l.*; other dyes, 115,788*l.*; wine, 95,804*l.*; almonds, 80,658*l.*; stones, 144,698*l.*; and iron ore, 17,921*l.* The value of the cotton manufactures and yarn exported from Great Britain to Italy in the year 1892 amounted to 737,480*l.*; coals, 1,931,923*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 529,555*l.*; woollen manufactures, 552,107*l.*; machinery, 486,829*l.*; refined sugar, of the value of 54,760*l.*; arms, ammunition, &c., 11,049*l.*; fish, 154,134*l.*; copper, wrought and unwrought, 64,977*l.*

The following table shows the re-exportation and transit, in thousands of lire, for eight years:—

—	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Re-exportation	54,211	75,232	87,252	78,012	121,055	106,485	73,650	69,593
Transit . . .	69,867	48,418	50,046	53,115	55,111	60,821	71,208	51,465

Navigation and Shipping.

On January 1, 1892 there were on the registers of the mercantile marine 6,624 vessels, classified as follows:—

—	Sailing Vessels		—	Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons		No.	Tons	No.	Tons
For long sea voyages . . .	493	325,568		77	123,319	970	493,887
For long coasting voyages .	291	96,981		38	29,773	329	126,754
For short voyages, fishing, &c.	5,524	187,272		201	43,351	5,725	230,623
Totals	6,308	609,821		316	201,443	6,624	811,264
Or according to tonnage:—							
Vessels over 1,000 tons . .	49	61,470	Over 2,000	20	48,770	69	110,240
„ 501 to 1,000 tons . . .	322	220,322	1,001—2,000	65	93,681	387	314,003
„ 101 to 500 tons	742	200,720	401—1,000	62	40,792	804	241,472
„ 51 to 100 tons	625	47,216	101— 400	62	15,285	687	62,501
„ 1 to 50 tons	4,570	80,093	1— 100	107	2,955	4,677	83,048
Totals	6,308	609,821		316	201,443	6,624	811,264

In 1892 there entered Italian ports 111,621 Italian vessels of 15,585,040 tons, and 9,478 foreign vessels of 7,450,091 tons; in all 121,099 vessels of 23,043,131 tons. There cleared from Italian ports 110,466 Italian vessels of 15,891,490 tons, and 9,429 foreign vessels of 7,405,599 tons; in all 119,895 vessels of 23,297,089 tons.

At the principal Italian ports the number of vessels entering and clearing in 1892 were :—

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Genoa . . .	6,470	3,214,138	6,307	3,148,739
Leghorn . . .	4,101	890,415	3,975	1,220,939
Naples . . .	4,825	1,819,147	4,784	1,786,547
Messina . . .	4,301	1,622,822	4,270	1,634,848
Palermo . . .	3,796	1,436,554	3,755	1,428,090
Venice . . .	3,411	919,022	3,325	964,656

Of the Italian steam tonnage, more than half belongs to the 'Italian General Navigation' (Società Florio e Rubattino—Genoa and Palermo).

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

A large portion of the Italian railways belong to the State, but in accordance with a law of April 27, 1885, the working of the State lines has been transferred to private enterprise. The contracts are for 60 years, but at the end of 20 and 40 years they may be terminated.

On January 1, 1890, there were 8,407 kilometres of State railway, 155 kilometres jointly State and companies', and 4,484 kilometres of companies' railway; in all, 13,046 kilometres. The length of the principal lines, January 1, 1893, was :—Mediterranean, 5,136 kilometres; Adriatic, 5,402 kilometres; Sicilian, 905 kilometres; Sardinian, 414 kilometres; various, 2,130 kilometres; total, 13,987 kilometres.

In 1889 the total receipts were 254,748,017 lire, of which 99,506,926 lire were for passenger traffic. In the same year the expenses were 168,394,065 lire. By slow trains there were forwarded 16,296,311 tons of goods, and by fast trains 9,053,480 quintals of goods. The number of passengers was in all 50,989,457.

Up to January 1, 1891, there had been constructed 2,539 kilometres of tramway.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

During the year ending June 30, 1892, there were transmitted 182,509,254 letters and post-cards, to which 38,428,689 Government official letters have to be added. There were sent also 4,624,616 manuscript papers, 189,341,829 periodicals and other printed matter, and 6,148,743 parcels. The money orders numbered 7,689,409, value 665,687,676 lire. On June 30, 1892, there were 5,917 post-offices.

The public telegraph service is a monopoly of the Government, certain concessions, however, being made to the railway and tramway companies. On June 30, 1892, the length of line and wire on land was :—

	Kilometres		Kilometres
Government lines	35,507	wire	111,982
Railway „	2,601	„	33,557
Tota	38,108		145,539

During the year ending June 30, 1892, there were despatched from Government and railway telegraph offices 7,456,248 private telegrams inland, and there were sent or received from abroad 1,546,201 telegrams. Number of State offices, 2,816 ; other offices, 1,980.

The gross revenue from posts and telegraphs was 63,804,314 lire ; the expenditure was 53,591,322 lire ; and the net revenue 10,212,992 lire.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of State notes and bank notes in circulation at the end of each of the last five years in thousands of lire :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
State notes .	346,338	344,185	342,809	341,949	341,414
Bank notes .	1,074,877	1,114,123	1,126,440	1,121,601	1,138,385

Gold was coined to the value of 2,433,950 lire in 1888 ; 1,364,400 lire in 1890 ; 653,220 lire in 1891 ; 674,120 lire in 1892. Neither silver nor bronze has been coined in recent years.

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1892 was : gold, 425,508,710 lire ; silver, 595,505,397 lire ; bronze, 76,676,905 lire ; total, 1,097,691,012 lire. The re-coinage was 28,954,834 lire.

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of August 10, 1893, there are only three banks of issue : the Banca d'Italia (formed by the fusion of the two Tuscan banks with the Banque Nationale du Royaume d'Italie), the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia. Formerly there were six banks authorised to issue notes. The following table shows the state of the assets and liabilities of those six banks on December 31, 1892, in thousands of lire :—

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
	1,000 Lire		1,000 Lire
Cash and reserve . . .	483,796	Capital . . .	315,750
Bills	598,872	Notes in circulation . .	1,138,385
Credits	250,064	Accounts current . . .	401,846
Deposits	1,057,436	Titles and valuables	
Various securities . . .	970,817	deposited	1,057,436
		Various	441,245
Total	3,361,085	Total	3,354,662

There are 738 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, with assets at the end of 1890 amounting to 758,415,269 lire, and liabilities 749,668,867 lire ; 159 ordinary credit companies, with assets 1,816,011,347 lire, and liabilities 1,804,176,319 lire. Eleven agrarian credit companies had assets (1891) 54,232,552 lire, and liabilities 54,094,952 lire. There were 10 crédit foncier companies with assets 1,039,644,603 lire, and liabilities 1,032,007,990 lire (1891).

The post-office savings-banks have been in operation since January 1, 1876. Private savings-banks are subject to certain statutory rules and to Government inspection. The following table shows the number of post-office savings-banks on December 31, 1891, with the numbers of their depositors and amount deposited at that date, and the deposits and repayments made during the year, with the like statistics for the ordinary and co-operative savings-banks in 1891 :—

—	Offices	Depositors	Total Deposits	Deposits during year	Repayments during year
			Lire	Lire	Lire
Post-office savings-banks	4,594	2,312,323	333,683,978	211,429,462	201,186,526
Ordinary " "	393	1,415,308	1,177,218,675	395,898,331	384,463,969
Co-operative " "	737	425,147	308,806,017	336,512,345	333,254,126

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the franc changing into the lira, divided into 100 centesimi, the kilogramme into the chilogramma, the mètre into the metro, the hectare into the ettaro, and so on. The British equivalents are—

MONEY.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*; intrinsic value, 25·22½s. to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Grammo</i>	.	.	.	.	=	15·434 grains troy.
" <i>Chilogramma</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Quintale Metrico</i>	.	.	.	.	=	220 " "
" <i>Tonnellata</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2,200 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Litro</i> , Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	=	0·22 imperial gallon.
" <i>Ettolitro</i> { Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	=	22 " "
" { Dry Measure	.	.	.	.	=	2·75 " bushels.
" <i>Metro</i>	.	.	.	.	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
" <i>Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1,093 yards.
" <i>Metro Cubo</i> }	.	.	.	.	=	35·31 cubic feet.
" <i>Stero</i> }	.	.	.	.	=
" <i>Ettaro</i> or <i>Hectare</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·47 acres.
" <i>Square Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·386 square mile.
						(2·59 sq. chilo. = 1 sq. mile).

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Tornielli-Brusati de Vergano; appointed January, 1890.

Councillor.—Count de Hirschel de Minerbi.

Secretary.—Marquis R. Paulucci de Calboli.

Attaché.—Don Andrea Corsini, Duke of Casigliano.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Persico.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool (C.G.), Aden, Bombay, Calcutta (C.G.), Cape Town, Colombo, Gibraltar, Halifax, Melbourne, Rangoon, Singapore.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador.—Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Envoy and Minister to Brazil 1879–81; to Greece 1881–84; to Spain 1884–92; Ambassador to Turkey, 1892–93; to Italy, November, 1893.

Secretary.—Hon. H. G. Edwardes.

Military Attaché.—Col. J. R. Slade, R.A., C.B.

Naval Attaché.—G. le Clerc Egerton.

There are Consular representatives at Rome, Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence (C.G.), Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo.

Foreign Dependencies.

The dominion of Italy in Africa extends, on the coast of the Red Sea, from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N.) to the southern limit of the Sultanate of Raheita, on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 30' N.). The length of coast is about 670 miles, and the population, which is to a great extent nomadic, is roughly estimated at 219,600; Massowah, the seat of government, having 4,400 inhabitants of whom 600 are European (exclusive of the garrison), and 480 Asiatic. By various decrees between January 1, 1890, and December 8, 1892, the Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with an autonomous administration and the management of its own finance. The central government is represented by a civil governor, nominated by the King; but the military and naval commandants correspond directly with the Italian Minister of War. For the year 1891–92 the revenue and expenditure of the colony were each 2,376,082 lire. Of the revenue 906,148 lire was from customs; 419,934 lire from taxes, &c., while 1,050,000 lire was contributed by the mother country. For 1892–93 the total revenue was estimated at 1,951,750 lire, to which 670,000 lire would be contributed by Italy. The total expenditure of Italy on account of its Red Sea possessions, including postal, military, and naval services, from 1887–88 to 1891–92 is put at 125,327,315 lire (£5,013,100), that for the year 1891–92 being 15,898,262 lire. Throughout the colony agriculture is in a very primitive condition. The tropical climate and the general scarcity of water during the summer months necessitate works for irrigation before crops can be raised with success. Pasture is abundant but the pastoral population is essentially nomadic. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, are common, and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade. Pearl-fishing is carried on at Massowah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 200,000 lire for pearls, and 600,000 lire for mother-of-pearl. This trade is chiefly in the hands of Banians (Indians). Trade of Massowah in 1891: imports by land and sea, 12,542,933 lire; 1892, 10,903,015 lire. In 1892, in the foreign trade, 427 vessels of 99,894 tons (73 of 16,689 tons Italian) entered, and 422 of 97,464 tons (74 of 15,708 tons Italian) cleared. There are 17 miles of military railway from Massowah to Saate. In 1891–92 there were transmitted 129,436 letters and post-cards, 8,348 manuscript and other packets, and 37,306 pieces of official correspondence. There is a telegraph line of 515 kilometres from Massowah to Assab, and of 101 kilometres from Assab to Perim. In 1891–92 there were 5,764 messages.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and those of the Latin Union; but in actual circulation are Maria Theresa dollars and Anglo-Indian and Egyptian money. The Italian mint has issued coin amounting to 6,879,995 lire, under the denominations of Eritrean dollars (= 5 lire), and $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{1}{20}$, dollar pieces.

In February, 1889, the Sultan of Obbia, on the Somali coast ($5^{\circ} 33' N.$ to $2^{\circ} 30' N.$), put his sultanate under the protection of Italy. In April, 1889, the protectorate was extended to the country between $5^{\circ} 33' N.$ and $8^{\circ} 3' N.$ by treaty with the Sultan of the Mijertain Somalis. In August, 1892, the Somali coast, from the sultanate of Obbia to the mouth of the Juba was ceded to Italy by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the administration of the region was taken over in September, 1893. The boundary between the spheres of influence of Italy and Great Britain in East Africa, settled March 24, 1891, ascends the channel of the Juba from its mouth to $6^{\circ} N.$; thence it follows the parallel of $6^{\circ} N.$ as far as $35^{\circ} E.$, whence it goes north to the Blue Nile.

In consequence of a treaty of May 2, 1889, and a subsequent convention, ratified February 25, 1890, the region comprising Abyssinia and Shoa is within the Italian sphere of influence.

The area and population of the territories under Italian influence (including Abyssinia and Shoa) are estimated as follows:—

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
<i>Possessions:</i>		
Country around Massowah, with Keren and Asmara	3,100	250,000
Dahlak Archipelago	420	2,000
Assab Territory	580	6,800
<i>Protectorate:</i>		
Territory of the Habab, Bogos, Beni-Amer, &c.	18,000	200,000
Territory of the Afâr or Danakil, including the Sultanate of Aussa	34,000	200,000
Somali and Gallaland (according to Anglo-Italian agreement)	300,000	600,000
Kingdom of Abyssinia (Tigré, Lasta, Amhara, Gojam, Shoa, Kaffa, Harrar, &c.)	190,000	5,000,000
Total	546,100	6,258,800

ABYSSINIA AND SHOA.

The ancient empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigré, with Lasta, in the north-east; Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre; Shoa in the south; besides the outlying territories and dependencies of the Bogos, Shoho, Mensa, Barea, Bazen (Kunama), Habab, and Beni-Amer in the north; the Shankalla in the west; the Galla and Kaffa lands beyond Shoa, and the Afâr (Danakil) and Adal country occupying the lowlands between Abyssinia proper and the coast.

After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the English in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Negus Negust ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelek II., King of Shoa, became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia, which region has practically become an Italian protectorate in virtue of the treaty of May 2, 1889, confirmed and extended in October of the same year by a convention for 'mutual protection' between Menelek and Umberto I., King of Italy. The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of mediæval Europe.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head of the Church, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echegeheh, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the religious orders, numbering about 12,000 monks. The Falashas appear to have been converted at a very early date by Jewish missionaries, and still practise many Jewish rites.

Education is restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, who instruct a limited number of children in grammar, choral singing, poetry, and the recitation of Bible texts. This education is gratuitous, and those to whom it is imparted constitute the somewhat influential class of *dabtara* or *literati*. There is no special class of magistrates or judges, justice being entirely administered by the provincial governors, landed proprietors, and *shum*, or petty chiefs. Besides the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, the king maintains a permanent army of *Wottoader* or 'mercenaries,' most of whom are now armed with rifles instead of the national weapons, shield and lance.

There is comparatively little land under tillage, pasturage being the chief pursuit of the people, who raise large herds of cattle, as well as sheep and goats. Wild indigo, coffee, cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, and vine thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. The forests abound in valuable trees. The chief exports are skins, ivory, butter, gums, mules, forwarded mainly through Massowah. The exports from Great Britain to Abyssinia in 1891 amounted to 18,053*l.*, in 1892, 12,202. Besides Maria Theresa pieces, bales of cloth and salt are still used as currency. Towns are numerous, but are all of small size, scarcely any with a population of over 5,000. The most important, politically and commercially, are: Gondar, capital of Amhara, 5,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 3,000; Aksum, ancient capital of the Ethiopian Empire, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 7,000; Licheh, present capital of Shoa, 3,000; Debra-Tabor, Magdala, and Makallé, occasional royal residences; Besso and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres; Amba-Mariam, 4,000; Mahdera-Mariam, 4,000.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Italy.

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JAPAN.

(NIPHON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868, when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shiogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (Hōken Seiji) was entirely suppressed. The sovereign bears the name of Kōtei, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Honourable Gate.'

Mikado of Japan.—*Mutsuhito*, born at Kyoto, November 3, 1852; succeeded his father, Kōmei Tenno, Feb. 13, 1867; married, Feb. 9, 1869, to Princess Haruko, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Offspring.—Prince Yoshihito, born Aug. 31, 1877; proclaimed the Crown Prince (Kotaishi), Nov. 3, 1878; Princess Masako, born Sept. 30, 1888; Princess Fusako, born Jan. 29, 1890; Princess Nobuko, born Aug. 7, 1891.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list for 1892-93 amounts to 3,000,000 yen.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese Empire was that of an Absolute Monarchy. A Constitution was, however, promulgated on February 11, 1889.

By this Constitution the Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercising the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who deliberate upon important matters of State when they have been consulted by the Emperor. The Emperor can declare war, make

peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is the prerogative of the Emperor to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of the age of 20 and upwards; (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (11 princes and 28 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order (80 counts, 355 viscounts, 29 barons); (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition; (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof, of above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2), and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) not to exceed the number of other members. The entire membership of the House of Peers is to be about 300.

The members of the House of Representatives number 300, a fixed number being returned from each election district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is about one member to 128,000. The qualifications of electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age; (2) fixed permanent and actual residence in the Fu or Ken for not less than a year; (3) payment of direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 15 yen for one year in the Fu or Ken, and in case of income tax for three years.

The qualifications of persons eligible for election are generally the same as those of electors, except that they must be of not less than 30 years, and need not have fixed residence in the Fu or Ken. The term of membership is four years.

Disqualified for members of the House of Representatives are officials of the Imperial Household, judges, auditors, officials connected with the collection of taxes, police officials, officials of electoral districts within their own districts, military and naval officers, and priests or ministers of religion. The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 4,000 yen; Vice-Presidents, 2,000 yen; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 800 yen, besides travelling expenses. No one is allowed to decline these annual allowances.

The Imperial Diet has control over the finances and the administration of justice. Voting is by secret ballot, and the system is that of *scrutin de liste*. The Diet must be assembled once every year.

Local Government.

At the head of local administration in the provinces are the governors, one of them residing in each of the 46 districts (3 Fus and 43 Kens) into which Japan is divided. In 1879, city and prefectural assemblies were created, based on the principle of election; their power is confined to fixing the estimates of the local rates, subject to the confirmation of the governors, and finally of the Minister of the Interior. Eligible to the assembly are all male citizens 25 years of age, resident in the district at least three consecutive years, and paying land tax of more than ten yen annually. The franchise is conferred on all male citizens of 20 years residing in the district, and paying more than five yen land tax. Annually, or in every other year, governors are summoned to the Department of the Interior to deliberate upon matters of local administration. Each district is subdivided into cities (*ku*), and counties (*gun*), each with its chief magistrate (*chō*), who manages local affairs. The Island of Hokkaidō (Yezo) has a governor and a special organisation.

To further carry out the principle of decentralisation and self-government a system of local administration in *shi* (municipality), *cho* (town), and *son* (village) was established by Imperial Rescript, April 17, 1888, which came into effect April 1, 1889, and is to be applied gradually according to the circumstances and requirements of these localities.

Area and Population.

The Empire is geographically divided into the four islands of Honshiu or Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island; and Hokkaidō (Yezo) to the north of Honshiu; besides the Liukiu, Sado, Awaji, Oki, Tsushima, and Bonin Islands. Administratively there exists a division into three 'Fu' and forty-three 'Ken,' or prefectures. There is also a political division into 85 provinces, 42 urban and 804 rural arrondissements, 1,284 towns, and 13,773 villages (number of villages of Okinawa prefecture excluded) (1892).

The population of Japan has increased as follows since 1880:—

Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.	Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.
1887	39,069,007	1.46	1890	40,453,461	0.95
1888	39,607,234	1.38	1891	40,718,677	0.66
1889	40,072,020	1.17	1892	40,718,677	0.66

The total area of Japan, according to the official returns of December 31, 1891, is 147,655 square miles, with a population of

40,718,677 (20,563,416 males, and 20,155,261 females). The population of the six divisions is as follows:—

—	Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.	—	Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.
Central Nippon	36,600	15,776,541	431	Shikoku.	7,031	2,887,397	416
Northern "	30,204	6,190,028	204	Kiushiu.	16,840	6,270,863	372
Western "	20,681	9,279,740	448	Hokkaidô	36,299	314,108	8
Total Nippon	87,485	31,246,309	357	Grand tot.	147,655	40,718,677	275

On December 31, 1891, the population was divided among the various classes as follows:—Imperial family, 45 (not included in the total population); kwazoku, or nobles, 3,824; shizoku, or knights (formerly retainers of the daimios), 2,059,386; common people, 38,705,438. The number of foreigners in 1892 was 9,803, of whom 5,574 were Chinese, 1,728 English, 958 Americans, 480 Germans, 404 French, 157 Portuguese, 458 Europeans of other nationalities, and 44 natives of Pacific Islands. The number of Japanese residents abroad in 1892 was 32,146.

The following table gives the statistics of the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1888	1,058,137	753,456	334,149	304,681
1889	1,172,729	752,834	330,246	419,895
1890	1,209,910	808,680	340,445	401,230
1891	1,145,374	823,718	325,141	321,656
1892	1,086,775	853,139	325,651	233,636

In 1888 the still-births (not included in the above) numbered 60,865, and living illegitimate, 49,767; in 1889 the former 77,495, the latter 63,754; in 1890 the former 85,251, the latter 68,498; in 1891, the former 91,752, the latter 66,253; in 1892, the former 91,389, the latter 63,122.

The following is a list of the cities with a population over 30,000 in 1892:—

Tokio . . .	1,161,800	Hakodate . . .	57,943	Takamatsu . . .	34,625
Osaka . . .	483,609	Kumamoto . . .	56,618	Matsuyama . . .	34,573
Kioto . . .	297,527	Kagoshima . . .	56,157	Akamagasek . . .	33,113
Nagaya . . .	179,174	Wakayama . . .	55,668	Kofe . . .	33,055
Yokohama . . .	142,965	Fukuoka . . .	54,855	Kochi . . .	33,039
Kobé . . .	132,627	Niigata . . .	47,201	Mayebashi . . .	32,531
Kanasawa . . .	93,531	Okayama . . .	47,002	Morioka . . .	31,886
Hirosima . . .	90,154	Sakai . . .	44,990	Otsu . . .	31,851
Sendai . . .	64,476	Naha . . .	42,973	Utsunomiya . . .	31,268
Nagasaki . . .	60,581	Fukui . . .	41,594	Gifu . . .	30,994
Tokusima . . .	59,969	Shizuoka . . .	38,331	Hirosaki . . .	30,500
Toyama . . .	59,090	Matsuye . . .	35,459		

Religion.

By the new Constitution absolute freedom of religious belief and practice is secured, so long as it is not prejudicial to peace and order. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 10 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects and 40 creeds. There is no State religion, and no State support. The principal Shinto temples are, however, maintained by State or local authorities. In 1891—Shinto temples, 193,153; priests, 14,700; students, 1,386. Buddhist temples, 71,859; priests, 52,511; students, 10,382. There are also numerous Roman Catholics, adherents of the Greek Church, and Protestants.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The number of children of school age (6-14) on December 31, 1891, was 7,220,450. The following are the educational statistics for 1891:—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Elementary schools	25,374	69,608	3,153,813
Lower middle „	57	815	14,379
Higher „ „	7	314	4,442
High girls' „	29	332	2,768
Normal „ „	49	669	5,354
Technical „ „	88	1,683	18,447
Special „ „	1,682	4,300	85,806
University „ „	3	248	1,385
Kindergarten „ „ . . .	147	317	8,662

The University consists of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Science, Medicine, Literature, and Engineering. It is supported by Government. The bulk of the elementary and higher schools are also supported by Government and by local rates. One of the normal schools is for high school teachers.

In 1891 there were 20 libraries in Japan, with 181,942 volumes. In 1891, 22,568 books of various kinds, and 716 periodicals, monthly, weekly, daily, were published. Of the periodicals 199,168,371 copies were issued.

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There is a Court of Cassation at Tokio, which takes cognisance of civil and criminal appeals. There are seven courts of appeal, having appellate jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases decided in the courts of first instance. There are 48 courts of first instance, one in each Fu or Ken, with branch courts in some Fus and Kens having unlimited original civil jurisdiction. As criminal courts they try and decide all lesser crimes, and also make preliminary examination of serious crimes. Courts of peace (299), established in principal towns and villages of every Fu and Ken, take cognisance of all petty

offences. Once in three months criminal courts are constituted in courts of appeal, and sometimes in courts of first instance, a president and four judges, to try serious crimes.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice, and the rest are appointed by the Minister of Justice. The following are the criminal statistics for five years :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Serious crimes	4,397	3,174	2,431	3,260	3,260
Lesser „	79,723	73,279	86,555	137,268	154,087
Total .	84,120	76,453	88,986	140,528	157,678

There are eight State prisons (one temporary), 159 local prisons, reformatories at least in each Fu and Ken, also 7 military prisons, and 4 naval prisons. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in reformatories, at the close of 1891 :—Men, 68,642 ; women, 4,611 ; total, 73,253.

Pauperism.

Government annually sets aside 1,200,000 yen for a relief fund, 300,000 yen contributed by the central Government, and 900,000 yen by the local governments. Landowners are besides taxed for relief rates to the amount of 900,000 yen. The amount thus distributed in 1890–91 was 224,307 yen for food to 8,218,835 persons (counting the same person as different for each day), 166,738 yen for provisional dwellings to 38,196 families, 56,175 yen for instruments of agriculture to 12,263 families, 196,806 yen for seed grain to 95,797 families, 46,634 yen for subsidy of land tax to 35,916 persons, 184,565 yen for loan of land tax to 49,368 persons, and 72,870 yen for miscellaneous purposes. The central Government also grants relief to the extremely poor, the helpless, and friendless ; in 1890–91, 17,488 persons were thus relieved, to the amount of 128,872 yen, as compared with 6,018 persons and 44,800 in 1883–84 ; and besides, 784,423 persons were assisted from the relief fund, to the amount of 948,095 yen. In the end of 1890, 5,431 foundlings were being maintained. There is a workhouse in Tokio, with 511 paupers at the end of 1891, as compared with 108 in 1884 ; income, 1890–91, 15,374 yen ; expenditure, 13,036 yen.

Finance.

I. IMPERIAL.

The following are the revenue and expenditure for five years, the amounts for the last year being estimates :—

—	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue .	92,956,933	96,687,979	106,470,354	98,732,423	86,507,009
Expenditure .	81,504,024	79,713,672	82,125,403	83,555,891	86,167,931

In this table the revenue for each year includes the surplus of the previous year, as follows :—1888-89, 6,073,242 yen ; 1889-90, 4,348,975 yen ; 1890-91, 20,598,721 yen ; 1891-92, 15,844,885 yen ; 1892-93, 5,805,536 yen.

The following are the budget estimates for the year ending 31 March, 1894 :—

Revenue	Yen	Expenditure	Yen
Land-tax	38,693,966	Public debt repayment	4,890,074
Income-tax	1,083,196	„ „ interest&fees	15,129,904
Bank licences	220,730	Civil list and Shinto temples	3,206,808
Stamp duties	604,084	Cabinet, Privy Council, Board of Auditors, and Court of Administrative Litigation	673,254
Tax on saké, malt, and soy	16,818,517	Imperial Diet	569,558
Tax on tobacco	1,835,169	Ministry of For. Affairs	660,885
Other inland revenue	2,869,819	„ „ Interior	763,772
Customs	4,550,655	Tokio police department	276,641
Post and Telegraphs	6,326,361	Provincial government	4,921,458
State Services	3,587,219	Ministry of Finance	4,126,336
Forests	1,061,402	„ War	12,810,664
Various licences, fees, and others	2,042,839	„ Marine	5,639,989
State property, and miscellaneous	838,352	„ Justice	3,573,239
Interest received from deposits	943,750	„ Education	941,836
Temporary revenue	2,759,532	„ Agriculture and Commerce	990,040
		Ministry of Post and Telegraphs	5,710,034
		Hokkaidô government	1,530,067
		Annuities and pensions	1,379,508
		Redemption of paper currency	1,000,000
		Exceptional :	
		Bridges, &c. . . .	1,557,321
		Defences	7,743,007
		Various	3,753,710
Total	84,235,591	Total	81,848,105
Surplus of previous year	3,809,642		

The public debt of Japan stood as follows on March 31, 1892 :—Home debt : $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 10,000,000 yen ; 7 per cent., 13,923,900 yen ; 6 per cent., 46,613,505 yen ; 5 per cent., 159,598,120 yen ; 4 per cent., 10,535,925 yen ; no interest, 28,583,635 yen ; total, 269,255,085 yen. Foreign debt : 7 per cent., 4,488,624 yen. Total, 273,743,709 yen. Paper currency, 25,702,384 yen.

II. LOCAL.

The estimated revenue of Fu and Ken for 1892-93 is 18,045,920 yen, and expenditure 18,055,166 yen. The Treasury is to grant to local governments 1,099,431 yen. The actual revenue for 1890-91 of Ku, Cho, and Son was 22,785,366 yen, and expenditure 21,312,406 yen.

Defence.

The Emperor has the supreme command of the army and navy. Since the restoration of Imperial authority and the consequent abolition of the feudal system, the army of the Empire has been organised on a uniform system on the basis of conscription. According to the present law, all males of the age of 20 are liable to serve in the standing army for seven years, of which three must be spent in active service, and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve they have to form part of the *landwehr* for another five years; and every male from 17 up to 40 years of age, who is not either in the line, the reserve, or the *landwehr*, must belong to the *landsturm*, and is liable to be called to service in times of national emergency.

The army is composed of the Imperial Guard and six divisions. In 1892 it was as follows:—The Imperial Guard (2 brigades or 4 regiments of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 company of engineers, and a band of music) consists of 262 officers, 5,945 non-commissioned officers and men, with 40 field guns and 558 horses. The six divisions consist of—infantry, 12 brigades or 24 regiments, 1,699 officers, 36,226 non-commissioned officers and men; cavalry, 6 squadrons, 62 officers, 1,240 non-commissioned officers and men, 1,146 horses; artillery, 8 regiments, 291 officers, 5,137 non-commissioned officers and men, 240 field and 120 mountain guns, 1,655 horses; engineers, 6 battalions, 97 officers, 2,078 non-commissioned officers and men; train, 6 squadrons, 113 officers, 1,995 non-commissioned officers and men, 1,746 horses; a band of music (51 non-commissioned officers and men). Including miscellaneous services, the total strength on the peace footing is 3,662 officers, 62,441 non-commissioned officers and men, 314 field guns, 156 mountain guns, 8,791 horses. There are besides, 6 battalions of gendarmes, of 51 officers, 1,007 non-commissioned officers and men, 88 horses, and 4 battalions of yeomanry, with 80 officers, 3,210 non-commissioned officers and men. There are a staff college, military college, cadet college, military school, gunnery school, a school for non-commissioned officers, &c., with 1,878 students. The reserve has a strength of 99,554, and the *landwehr* of 99,176.

All the fire-arms, ordnance, and ammunition used in the Imperial army are manufactured at the arsenals of Tokio and Osaka. The rifle now used in the army is the Murata rifle, which was invented in Japan a few years ago.

The Japanese fleet is a purely defensive force of the "mobile" character, there being no coast-defence vessels of the class so called in England. It consists of 5 ships, which may be classed as armoured cruisers, one of these being a wooden vessel, 9 second-class cruisers (between 2,000 and 5,000 tons), and 22 vessels which, according to the classification adopted in this book, may be ranked as third-class cruisers. Of these 15 have a speed of 10 knots or more. The torpedo flotilla includes 1 first-class boat (*i.e.*, above 125 feet in length), and 40 of the second-class (between 100 and 125 feet).

Japan is divided into two naval districts, at the head of each of which is a vice-minister, subject to the naval minister at Tokio. There is an important admiralty department at Yokohama; the principal dockyard is at Yokosuka, and the naval school is at Tokio.

The following are the principal vessels of the Japanese navy. Those named in italics are armoured; those with *a* prefixed are deck-protected.

—	Material	Launched	Tons	Indicated Horse-power	Number of Guns	Knots per hour
<i>Riujo</i>	Composite	1864	2,300	800	7	9
<i>Fuso</i>	Iron	1877	3,787	3,500	11	13
<i>Kongo</i>	Composite	1879	2,284	2,034	9	12
<i>Hi-yei</i>	"	"	"	2,227	9	12
<i>Tschiyoda</i>	Steel	1889	2,440	5,600	24	19
<i>a</i> Naniwa	"	1885	3,750	7,650	10	19
<i>a</i> Takachiho	"	"	"	7,650	10	19
<i>a</i> Itsukushima	"	1890	4,277	5,400	28	16
<i>a</i> Matsushima	"	1891	"	"	28	16
<i>a</i> Hashidate	"	"	"	"	18	16
<i>a</i> Akitsuushima	"	1892	4,150	8,400	12	19
<i>a</i> Yoshino	"	"	4,150	15,000	34	22½
<i>a</i> New ship	"	Building	4,200	15,000	34	22½
Tsukushi	"	1882	1,350	2,900	6	17
Kaimon	Wood	1882	1,460	1,250	7	12
Tenrio	"	1883	1,580	1,165	7	12
Takao	Composite	1885	1,760	2,300	5	15
Yamato	"	"	1,680	1,600	7	13
Katsuragi	"	"	1,680	1,600	7	13
Musashi	"	1886	1,680	1,600	7	13
Yayeyama	Steel	1889	1,800	5,400	3	20
Shiodo	"	Building	2,400	8,500	24	19

The sister ships *Hashidate*, *Itsukushima*, and *Matsushima* (the first built at Yokosuka, the others at La Seyne) are of a special class of coast-defence protected cruisers. They displace 4,277 tons, are 295 feet in length, and measure 50 feet 6 inches in beam. Each carries one gun of 12½ inches, and has a powerful quick-firing armament. The protection consists of a 2-inch steel deck. The *Akitsuushima*, built in Japan, is a like vessel, but of greater speed (19 knots). The steel cruiser *Yoshino*, built at Elswick, is analogous in plan to the Argentine *9 de Julio* and *25 de Mayo*, but is larger and provided with a double bottom. Her length is 350 feet, her beam 46 feet 6 inches, and she has a displacement of about 4,000 tons. Her armament consists of four 6-inch guns (one on the poop and one on the fore-castle, each with a firing arc of 270°, and the other two sponsoned out on either bow), eight guns of 4·7 inches, twenty-two 3-pounders, all on the quick-firing principle, and five torpedo tubes. The final six hours' natural-draught trial gave a mean speed of 21·6 knots.

Production and Industry.

The land is cultivated chiefly by peasant proprietors, tenancy being rare. The land is thus officially divided, in acres:—Public land: Crown land, 8,956,162; used for Government purposes, 194,361; forests, 28,745,354; open field, 14,375,745; miscellaneous, 176,400; total, 52,448,022 acres. Private land: under cultivation, 11,508,565; homesteads, 857,573; forests, 15,686,603; open field, 2,552,371; miscellaneous, 53,111; total, 30,658,223 acres. (Private land of Miye, Aichi, and Gifu prefectures not included in the above, owing to the damages of earthquake of the year.) The public lands include only those surveyed, and the private only those taxed.

The following are some agricultural statistics for 1888–92:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Rice (acres) . . .	6,582,548	6,681,929	6,734,027	6,756,904	6,751,928
„ (bushels) . . .	191,794,164	163,813,249	213,592,342	189,203,356	205,239,622
Wheat (acres) . . .	992,385	1,068,851	1,121,936	1,043,718	1,064,062
„ (bushels) . . .	15,355,808	15,987,908	12,183,959	17,577,262	15,247,284
Barley (acres) . . .	1,545,734	1,553,286	1,590,801	1,590,559	1,600,959
„ (bushels) . . .	35,073,559	35,673,871	26,885,682	40,273,730	33,774,252
Rye (acres) . . .	1,435,533	1,434,170	1,457,660	1,565,378	1,592,616
„ (bushels) . . .	25,411,974	24,296,190	14,097,733	31,870,166	30,042,839
Tea (in kwan ¹) . . .	7,252,787	6,907,564	6,945,419	7,096,398	—
Sugar (in kwan ¹) . . .	10,648,468	13,863,323	22,235,661	13,314,737	—
Silk : cocoons (in koku ²)	1,118,280	1,402,273	1,172,272	1,580,240	—
„ raw (in kwan ¹) . . .	944,400	1,184,681	1,188,167	1,542,831	—

¹ 1 kwan = 8·28 pounds avoird.² 1 koku = 4·96 bushels.

The number of cattle in 1888 was 1,011,261; in 1889, 1,021,503; in 1890, 1,044,976; in 1891, 1,057,422; and of horses in 1888, 1,529,999; in 1889, 1,541,342; in 1890, 1,546,368; in 1891, 1,547,661.

The mineral and metal products in the fiscal year, 1889-90, were as follows:—

—	Official Mines	Private Mines
Gold mommé ¹	63,419	141,177
Silver „	1,641,350	9,806,665
Copper kwan ²	9,487	4,324,919
Iron „	811,003	4,832,557
Lead „	—	160,453
Coal „	49,876,173	600,823,032
Antimony „	493,804	51,486
Sulphur „	—	4,537,799

¹ 120 mommé = 1 lb. avoirdupois.² 1 kwan = 8·28 lbs.

Silk, cotton, and other textiles were manufactured to the value of 5,987,582 yen in 1884; 17,825,645 yen in 1886; 27,475,408 yen in 1887; 57,654,054 yen in 1888; in 1889, 39,344,840 yen; in 1890, 33,040,151 yen. Cotton yarn was manufactured in 1886 to the extent of 785,424 kwan, in 1888, 1,593,103 kwan, in 1889, 3,358,042 kwan, in 1890, 5,232,588 kwan, and in 1891, 8,163,093 kwan.

In 1887 there were 277,698 fishing-boats, and 865,189 persons wholly or partially engaged in fishing. Some of the products were:—(1891) salt fish, 8,405,562 kwan; dried fish, &c., 8,726,149 kwan; fish manure, 34,070,628 kwan; fish oil, 1,067,918 kwan; sea-weed, &c., 8,702,800 kwan.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of Japan for five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports . . .	65,416,238	66,041,584	81,670,354	62,880,670	71,276,943
Exports . . .	64,891,678	69,306,894	55,791,847	78,738,054	90,404,735
Total . . .	130,307,916	135,348,478	137,462,201	141,618,724	161,681,678

The commercial intercourse of Japan is mainly with the following countries, and to the following values in 1891 and 1892:—

Countries	Exports to		Imports from	
	1891	1892	1891	1892
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
N. America . . .	31,138,422	39,763,378	6,860,883	6,018,808
Great Britain . . .	5,633,137	3,921,753	19,996,051	20,789,332
China . . .	5,825,851	6,358,860	8,798,428	12,509,410
France . . .	15,120,075	18,093,694	2,834,025	3,620,500
East Indies and Siam . .	989,001	1,425,775	5,642,551	7,666,386
Germany . . .	1,456,596	940,783	5,127,476	6,375,048
Corea . . .	1,466,040	1,410,699	4,032,922	3,046,340
Russia . . .	315,837	585,695	884,621	835,395
Switzerland . . .	259,036	159,584	549,970	713,650
Italy . . .	754,780	1,254,331	111,887	67,680
Austria . . .	291,566	341,932	27,611	10,265
Australia . . .	757,101	731,659	228,844	272,787
Holland . . .	15,301 ⁵	19,550	44,341	17,600
Belgium . . .	69,376	50,125	688,958	951,537

The foreign commerce of Japan is carried on through the open ports of Yokohama, Kobé, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Niigata, and 13 other ports. The following table shows the chief articles of the foreign commerce for 1891 and 1892:—

Exports	1891	1892	Imports	1891	1892
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Raw silk & cocoons, &c.	32,089,655	39,853,082	Cotton yarn . . .	5,589,290	7,181,980
Tea	7,033,050	7,525,316	„ piece goods . .	1,761,653	2,941,303
Rice	6,213,495	4,162,732	Sugar	7,811,307	9,604,350
Coal	4,749,735	4,571,984	Calico	1,656,681	1,727,186
Copper	2,828,380	2,499,743	Wool and woollen goods	3,519,959	5,620,637
Dried fish	2,299,079	2,201,346	Leather	952,402	1,199,383
Porcelain, lacquer, bronze, &c. . . .	2,177,955	2,309,155	Metals	5,164,802	5,015,110
Seaweed	767,416	994,626	Glass	379,075	204,430
Camphor	1,629,105	1,274,753	Tobacco	273,149	313,391
Mushrooms	559,853	564,746	Petroleum	4,535,720	3,328,398
Drugs & chemicals .	877,012	912,754	Drugs	2,092,031	2,354,344
Vegetable wax . . .	316,835	285,567	Dyes and paint . .	1,083,465	1,486,459
Wheat and other cereals	259,974	104,082	Machinery, ships, &c.	3,982,825	2,997,999
Tobacco (leaf) . . .	88,175	95,820	Beverages and provisions	7,423,578	6,203,193
Fish oil	175,802	248,621	Other articles . . .	16,654,734	21,088,779
Fans	364,324	341,567			
Silk textiles	4,782,459	8,251,096			
Other articles	11,525,745	14,207,745			
Total	78,738,053	90,404,735	Total	62,880,671	71,276,942

The exports of bullion and specie in 1891 amounted to 1,452,964 yen (1892, 9,729,753 yen), and imports to 13,888,526 yen (1892, 22,883,757 yen).

The extent of trade with the United Kingdom, according to the Board or Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table for five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Japan into U.K. .	1,034,383	977,606	1,024,993	1 152,585	804,003
Exports of British produce to Japan	3,976,832	3,888,188	4,081,793	2,882,964	2,992,068

The staple articles of import from Japan into Great Britain in the year 1892 were raw silk and silk waste, of the value of 54,116*l.*; silk manufactures, 40,140*l.*; earthenware, 33,049*l.*; tobacco, 25,101*l.*; drugs, 26,720*l.*; copper, 152,109*l.*; rice, 135,292*l.* The staple articles of British export to Japan consist of cotton goods and yarn, of the value of 1,659,453*l.*; woollen fabrics, 366,535*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 214,524*l.*; machinery, 172,212*l.*; chemicals, 71,396*l.* in the year 1892.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following are the shipping statistics of the Japanese ports for 1892:—

—	Cleared		Entered	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Japanese steamships .	403	346,065	401	337,763
„ sailing ships .	855	29,529	762	28,713
Foreign steamships .	897	1,277,152	1,017	1,423,829
„ sailing ships .	82	85,425	78	80,356
Total . . .	2,237	1,738,171	2,258	1,870,661

Of the total foreign ships entered, 582 of 967,420 tons were British; 337 of 278,702 tons German; 44 of 79,682 tons American; 26 of 61,396 tons French; 56 of 5,888 tons Norwegian; 45 of 54,647 tons Russian; 1 of 230 tons Corean; 3 of 2,016 tons Dutch; 1 of 1,211 tons Chinese. Of the total shipping 347 vessels of 384,229 tons entered Nagasaki; 210 of 397,128 tons Yokohama; 218 of 308,086 tons Kobe.

In 1891 the merchant navy of Japan consisted of 1,442 vessels of European build, of 145,725 tons, 607 being steamers, and 889 native craft above 50 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are 5,000 miles of State roads and 16,490 miles of provincial roads.

Railways are of two classes—(1) State railways; (2) railways owned by private companies, thirteen in number, four of them guaranteed a certain rate of interest by Government. The following table gives the railway statistics for 1891–92:—

—	State Railways, 1891-1892	Railways owned by Private Companies, 1891-92
Length in miles .	55,128	1,165.96
Gross income, yen .	4,110,141	5,503,427
Expenditure, yen .	2,426,900	2,341,591
Goods carried, tons .	784,801	1,328,527
Passengers, number .	11,787,913	14,002,389

The following are the postal statistics for five years :—

Years	Letters	Newspapers and Pamphlets	Books	Parcels	Income	Expen- diture	Officers
					Yen	Yen	
1891	186,495,595	49,082,176	2,796,627	305,484	5,049,360	4,119,621	3,424
1890	172,606,883	41,255,681	2,565,178	216,745	4,637,963	—	5,608
1889	154,441,419	27,066,852	1,986,437	93,029	3,859,232	4,817,102	6,544
1888	135,605,934	21,278,224	1,957,168	106,107	3,272,067	3,086,384	5,467
1887	116,572,888	18,248,305	1,752,727	59,266	2,669,782	1,633,588	5,502

All open ports and other important cities and towns are connected with each other and with Europe by lines of telegraph. In March, 1892, there were 7,671 miles of telegraph with 22,244 miles of wire, besides 238 miles of submarine cable, with 320 miles of wire. The number of telegrams carried was 4,523,430 in the year 1892. There were 524 offices in Japan.

In March, 1893, there were 376 miles of telephone (3,234 miles of wire), with 4 exchange offices, 20 calling offices, and 1,504 subscribers.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows in yen the amount of coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending 31st March) :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Gold coins . . .	977,718	857,196	1,724,082	886,000	1,124,835
Silver „ . . .	10,229,983	10,353,377	7,226,416	8,448,617	8,815,781
Nickel „ . . .	—	—	2,100,000	1,667,226	500,125
Copper „ . . .	234,763	500,000	—	—	—
Total . . .	11,442,464	11,710,573	11,050,498	11,001,843	10,440,741

The total coinage issued from the mint from its foundation in 1870 up to 1892, exclusive of re-coinage, amounted to 188,891,364 yen.

The paper money in circulation consists of Treasury notes, Kokuritsu Ginko notes, or notes of the National banks, and Nippon Ginko (or Bank of Japan) notes, exchangeable for silver on presentation. The amount in circulation on 1st April, 1892, was 136,161,150 yen.

In 1891 the Nippon Ginko, or Bank of Japan, had a paid-up capital of 10,000,000 yen; notes in circulation, 103,843,080 yen; loans, 11,747,551 yen; deposits, 5,730,493 yen. The Kokuritsu Ginko (134 branches), paid-up capital, 48,701,100 yen; notes in circulation, 24,846,468 yen; deposits, 38,765,574 yen; loans, 66,173,259 yen. The Shokin Ginko, or Specie Bank, paid-up capital, 4,500,000 yen; loans, 4,534,546 yen; deposits, 5,532,472 yen.

At the end of 1891 there were 252 private banks, with capital 18,976,616 yen. In 1891, 41,053 persons deposited 3,742,255 yen, and withdrew 2,293,435 yen during the year from the Kokuritsu Ginko, which does business also as savings banks. In the same year 843,320 persons deposited 30,587,700 yen and withdrew 10,437,852 yen during the year from the post-offices, which act as savings banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use throughout Japan, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Yen*, or *Dollar*, of 100 *sens*, is of the nominal value of 4s. ; actual value about 3s. 4d.

Gold coins are 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1-yen pieces. The 5-yen gold piece weighs 8·3 grammes, about '900 fine, and contains 7·5 grammes of fine gold. The gold yen is the unit of account. Silver coins are the yen, and 50, 20, 10, and 5-sen pieces. The silver yen weighs 26·9564 grammes '900 fine, and thus contains 24·3737 grammes of fine silver.

Trade dollars are also coined weighing 27·2156 grammes, '900 fine, and thus containing 24·4940 grammes of fine silver.

The 5-sen piece is also coined in nickel. Copper coins are 2, 1, half, and tenth-sen pieces, the last, called the *rin*, being the smallest coin used.

Paper currency of various denominations, corresponding to the coins, is in general use, and is now at par with silver. Practically the standard of value is silver.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kin</i>	= 160 <i>mommé</i>	.	.	.	= 1·325 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kwan</i>	= 1,000 „	.	.	.	= 8·281 lbs. „
„ <i>Shaku</i>	.	.	.	.	= '994 foot.
„ <i>Sün</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1,193 inches.
„ <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shaku</i>	.	.	.	= 5·965 feet.
„ <i>Chô</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	.	.	.	= $\frac{1}{8}$ mile, 5·4229 chains.
„ <i>Ri</i>	= 36 <i>chô</i>	.	.	.	= 2·44 miles.
„ <i>Ri sq.</i>	.	.	.	.	= 5·9552 sq. miles.
„ <i>Chô</i> , land measure	.	.	.	.	= 2·45 acres.
„ <i>Koku</i> , liquid	.	.	.	.	= 39·7033 gallons.
„ „ dry	.	.	.	.	= 4·9629 bushels.
„ <i>To</i> , liquid	.	.	.	.	= 3·9703 gallons.
„ „ dry	.	.	.	.	= 1·9703 peck.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Viscount Kawasé (absent).

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.—Yasuya Uchida.

Secretary.—Masanosuké Akiyama.

Naval Attaché.—Yendo Kitano.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Hugh Fraser, appointed Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, April 30, 1888.

Secretary.—Maurice W. E. de Bunsen.

There are Consular Representatives at Hakodate Niigata, Hiogo, Osaka, Nagasaki, and Yokohama.

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LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the Senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*.

President of Liberia.—Joseph James Cheeseman, for the term 1892—94.

The President is assisted in his executive function by five ministers—the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General.

Area and Population.

Liberia has about 500 miles of coast line, and extends back 200 miles on an average, with an area of about 14,360 square miles. The total population is estimated to number 1,068,000, all of the African race, and of which number 18,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 1,050,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population (1891) of 5,000. Other towns are Robertsport, 1,200; Buchnam and Edma, 5,000; and Harper, 3,000, with suburbs, 8,550.

For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve, and in 1892 a small steel gunboat of 150 tons, armed with 4 Nordenfeldt quick-firing guns, was built for the Republic.

Finance.

For 1883 the revenue was officially returned at 34,802*l*., and expenditure at 31,493*l*.; for 1884, revenue 38,000*l*., expenditure 32,500*l*.; and for 1885, revenue 40,000*l*., and expenditure 32,500*l*. For 1888 the revenue was estimated at 35,000*l*., and expenditure 33,000*l*. The principal part of the revenue is derived from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. A debt of £100,000 at 7 per cent. was contracted in 1871; of this the interest, unpaid since August, 1874, amounts to £133,000.

Commerce.

The principal exports are coffee, palm oil, palm nuts, cocoa, sugar, arrow-root, ivory, hides. The exports and imports combined probably do not exceed 500,000*l*. The quantity of coffee exported in 1889 reached one million pounds, one half of which went to Germany.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the Republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade' issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa' (excluding the British and other colonies, but including, prior to 1891, the Congo Free State and the Niger Protectorates). The value of the trade thus indicated was as follows in five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from W. Africa .	851,942	908,545	971,051	411,043	338,718
Exports of British produce to W. Africa . .	768,916	769,737	971,259	339,270	221,793

The chief articles of import from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1892 were palm oil of the value of 72,380*l.*; nuts, 11,162*l.*; caoutchouc, 108,355*l.*; ivory, 51,939*l.* The British exports to Western Africa consist mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 116,210*l.* in 1892.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. Gold is bought and sold by *Usanos*, 314·76 English troy grain, each of 16 *Akis*.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the *Ardeb* is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The *Gondar Ardeb* contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uekieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure; it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Edward Wilmot Blyden, accredited May 14, 1892.

Consul-General.—Henry Hayman.

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

Consul.—Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G., Governor of Sierra Leone.

Vice-Consul at Monrovia.—Dr. C. Stedman.

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LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand-duke.—**Adolf**, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, married, April 23, 1851, to Adelaide, Princess of Anhalt; succeeded November 23, 1890, on the death of King Willem III. of the Netherlands, who was also Grand-duke of Luxemburg. *Offspring.*—1. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 22, 1852. II. Princess *Hilda*, born November 5, 1864; married September 20, 1885, to Frederick, son of the Grand Duke of Baden.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years, the half renewed every three years. By the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. It has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1890) of 211,088 (105,419 males and 105,669 females), or 212 inhabitants to the square mile. The population is Catholic, save 1,058 Protestants, 1,009 Jews, and 100 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 18,187 inhabitants. The revenue for 1891 was 11,519,924 francs, and expenditure 9,000,824 francs. In the budget estimates for 1893 the revenue is set down at 9,547,400 francs, and the expenditure at 8,498,133 francs. There is a debt of about 16,170,000 francs, contracted mainly for the construction of railways. For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein. There are 270 miles of railway, and 974 miles of telegraph wire.

MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications down to October 1887. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 2 territories and the Federal District—each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives elected by the suffrage of all respectable male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for four years, and, according to an amendment of the Constitution in 1887, may be elected for two consecutive terms of four years each. In the event of a vacancy in the presidency otherwise than by lapse of time, the succession is vested in the President and Vice-President of the Senate and in the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Congress successively. Congress has to meet annually from April 1 to May 30, and from September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic.—General D. Porfirio Diaz; first elected in 1876; present term, December 1, 1892, to November 30, 1896.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by seven Secretaries of State, heads of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, War and Marine, Finance and Public Credit, Fomento, Colonisation and Industry, Government Justice and Public Instruction, and Communications and Public Works.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws. Each has its governor and legislature popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation; and the civil and criminal code in force in the Federal District prevail, with few exceptions (Vera Cruz and the State of Mexico), in the different States.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the census population for 1879, and an official estimate of the area and of the population in 1891:—

Name of State	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1879	Estimated Population, 1891	Population per square mile, 1891
Atlantic States:—				
Tamaulipas	32,128	140,137	189,139	5·8
Vera Cruz	29,201	542,918	633,369	21·6
Tabasco	10,072	104,747	114,028	11·3
Campêche	18,087	90,413	91,180	5·0
Yucatan	35,203	302,315	286,418	8·1
Total	124,692	1,180,530	1,314,134	10·5
Inland States:—				
Chihuahua	87,802	225,541	284,262	3·2
Coahuila	63,569	130,026	177,797	2·8
Nuevo Leon	23,592	203,284	271,987	11·5
Durango	38,009	190,846	288,511	7·6
Zacatecas	24,757	422,506	526,966	21·2
San Luis Potosi	25,316	516,486	546,447	21·5
Aguascalientes	2,950	140,430	121,926	41·3
Guanajuato	11,370	834,845	968,113	85·1
Querétaro	3,556	203,250	213,525	60·4
Hidalgo	8,917	427,350	494,212	55·4
Mexico	9,247	710,579	778,969	84·2
Federal District	463	351,804	447,132	961·8
Morelos	2,773	159,160	151,540	54·6
Tlaxcala	1,595	138,988	147,998	92·8
Puebla	12,204	784,466	839,468	68·7
Total	316,125	5,439,561	7,258,843	22·9
Pacific States:—				
Lower California (Ter.)	58,328	30,208	36,445	0·6
Sonora	76,900	115,424	165,892	2·1
Sinaloa	33,671	186,491	223,684	6·6
Tepic (Ter.)	11,275	—	134,701	11·8
Jalisco	31,846	983,484	1,159,341	36·4
Colima	2,272	65,827	69,547	30·6

Name of State	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1879	Estimated Population, 1891	Population per square mile, 1891
Pacific States :— <i>contd.</i>				
Michoacan . . .	22,874	661,534	834,923	36·5
Guerrero . . .	24,996	295,590	335,640	13·2
Oaxaca . . .	35,382	744,000	809,629	22·8
Chiapas . . .	27,222	205,362	299,941	11·0
Total . . .	324,768	3,287,920	3,069,743	9·7
Islands . . .	1,420	—	—	—
Grand Total . .	767,005	9,908,011	11,642,720	15·1

In 1874 the population was returned at 9,343,470 ; in 1882 there were 5,072,054 males, 5,375,930 females. In 1892 the population was estimated at 11,885,607. Of the total population 19 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent. of mixed race, and 38 per cent. of Indian race. The Indians are stated to be rapidly decreasing ; forming, it was stated, in 1874, one-half the population, in 1882 they were returned at 3,765,044. Distinctions of race are abolished by the Constitution of 1824. Of the mixed and Indian race only a very small proportion can be regarded as civilised.

The chief cities are the capital, Mexico, with a population (according to the census of 1890) of 326,913 (153,766 males and 173,147 females), of whom 7215 were of foreign origin ; Guadalajara, 95,000 ; Puebla, 78,530 ; San Luis Potosi, 62,573 ; Guanajuato, 52,112 ; Leon, 47,739 ; Monterey, 41,700 ; Aguascalientes, 32,355 ; Merida, 32,000 ; Vera Cruz, 29,000 ; Oaxaca, 28,827 ; Morelia, 26,974 ; Colima, 25,124 ; Pachuca, 25,000 ; Jalapa, 18,000.

There are many difficulties in the way of successful colonisation, and a large proportion of immigrants in recent years have left the country. In 1887 the number of Spaniards resident in Mexico was 9,553.

Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Church is independent of the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. In 1889 there were 10,112 Roman Catholic churches and chapels and 119 Protestant churches in the Republic. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. On August 12, 1890, there were in the municipality of Mexico 320,143 Catholics and 2,623 Protestants.

In almost all the States education is free and compulsory, but the law has not been strictly enforced. In the municipality of Mexico there were in 1890, 15,268 persons who could read only, and 176,692 persons who could neither read nor write. Primary instruction is mostly at the expense of the municipalities, but the Federal Government makes frequent grants, and many schools are under the care of beneficent societies. In 1888 there were 10,726 primary schools, with 543,977 pupils. In 1889 there were 7,334 Government and municipal schools, with 412,789 pupils. Higher education is carried on in secondary schools and seminaries, and in colleges for professional instruction, including schools of law, medicine, engineering, mining, fine arts, agriculture, commerce, arts and trades, music. There are also one military and two naval colleges. The number attending these higher schools is stated at 21,000. The entire sum spent on education is given (1889) at 3,512,000

dollars, contributed by the Federal Government, the municipality of Mexico, and the State Governments and municipalities.

In 1892 there were in the Republic the National Library, with 159,000 volumes, and 12 other libraries with over 10,000 volumes each. There were in that year 19 museums for scientific and educational purposes, and 3 meteorological observatories. The number of newspapers published was 328, of which 3 were in English, 2 in French, and 1 in German.

Justice.

The federal courts are the Supreme Court (of which the judges are chosen for a period of six years), and the circuit and district courts.

State Finance.

Of the revenue in recent years about 58 per cent. has been derived from customs, 35 per cent. from internal taxation, and 7 per cent. from other sources. Of the expenditure about 44 per cent. has gone to the administration of the government, over 46 per cent. to the service of the debt, and nearly 10 per cent. to railway subventions.

The revenue and expenditure for five years (estimates for the last three years) have been :—

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
	Dollars	Dollars
1888-89	34,374,783	75,823,310
1889-90	38,586,601	79,331,566
1890-91	37,391,805	64,074,724
1891-92	41,550,000	38,377,365
1892-93	40,870,000	40,367,047
1893-94	40,060,000	41,076,260

The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1895 :—

REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
Dollars	Dollars
Customs	Legislative power
Tolls	Executive „
Stamps	Judicial „
Direct taxes	Foreign Affairs
Posts and Telegraphs	Home Department
Mint	Justice and Education
Various	Public Works
Balance from 1893-94.	Finance
	War and Navy
	Posts and Telegraphs
	Extraord. (net)
43,074,053	43,054,371

The capital of the public debt on June 30, 1891, according to a British consular report, was as follows :—external debt (including £2,700,000

Tehuantepec Railway bonds at 5 per cent.), £19,200,000; internal debt, consolidated 3 per cent., 27,025,150 dollars; other interest-bearing debt, 8,012,613 dollars; non-interest-bearing debt, 27,894,896; total internal, 62,932,659 dollars. The total debt on June 30, 1892, according to a statement of the Mexican Treasury, was as follows:—

	Dollars.
External debt, £16,500,000 (at par =)	82,500,000
Internal Debt:	
Consolidated 3 per cent.	31,692,850
Railway Bonds	22,689,875
Railway Debts	15,926,608
Other Debts	21,640,177
Total internal	91,949,510
Total Debt	174,449,510

On September, 30, 1893, at the current rate of exchange, the total debt stood at £25,000,000 sterling.

In June, 1893, a law was passed authorising measures for the completion of the consolidation of the debt, the Government being empowered to raise a foreign loan of £2,500,000 if necessary, for the arrangement of the floating debt.

The total cost of the debt for the year 1892, including loss on exchange, is stated at 10,361,249 dollars. Thus the capital of the debt is about 15 dollars, and its cost about 90 cents per head of the population.

The fiscal value of property in Mexico in 1891 is given as follows:—Urban, 260,552,200 dollars; rural, 237,312,996 dollars; total, 497,865,196 dollars; the fiscal value being taken as one-third less than the actual value.

Local Finance.

The revenues of the State Governments and of the municipalities of Mexico have been as follows:—

Years	States.	Municipalities.
	Dollars	Dollars.
1881	8,839,955	7,064,168
1882	9,885,787	7,715,456
1889	15,324,100	12,780,267
1890	16,174,322	13,367,761

Of the City of Mexico in the years 1891 and 1892 the revenue was 3,252,812 dollars, and 3,195,436 dollars; the expenditure being the same.

Defence.

The army consists (1893) of infantry, 22,801; artillery, 1,480; rural guards or police, 2,020; gendarmerie, 2,208; staff, secretaries, &c., 1,372; total, 29,881. There are 2,942 officers. The total fighting strength, including reserves, is stated to be 131,523 infantry, 25,790 dragoons, and 3,650 artillery. Every Mexican capable of carrying arms is liable for military service from his twentieth to his fiftieth year. There is a fleet of 2 despatch vessels (launched 1875) and 2 unarmoured gun-vessels (launched 1874), each of 425 tons and 425 horse-power, and severally armed with a 3-ton muzzle-loading gun, and 4 small breech-loaders; there are also a transport of 1,200 tons, a police steamer, and a 7-knot gunboat. A steel training ship, the *Zaragoza* (1,200 tons), was built at Havre in 1891, and 5 first-class torpedo-boats have been ordered in England. The fleet is manned by 84 officers and 416 men.

Production and Industry.

Mexico has been estimated to contain 479 square leagues of forest, 18,134 square leagues of mountain-land, and 4,822 square leagues of uncultivated land. The climate and soil are fitted for very varied produce, but, as regards crops usually grown in cold countries, agriculture is in Mexico in a very primitive condition. Provision is made for the sale and occupation of public lands by a law of July 22, 1863. The demarcation of such lands is carried out by public companies, the third part of the area demarcated being ceded to them for expenses incurred. From 1877 to 1892, 15,689,631 hectares of the public lands were adjudicated for agricultural or other purposes, the number of titles being 6,093, and the proceeds of adjudication \$2,028,408. In 1892 there were 25 colonies, consisting of 1,266 families, and a population of 10,985. In 1892, with the assistance of the Government, there were introduced into Mexico 1,181,000 plants of vines, 26,000 of olives, and 6,200 of other fruit trees, while vine-prunings, and seeds of vegetables and of silkworms were distributed gratuitously. The chief agricultural products are maize, barley, wheat, beans. The cultivation of coffee and of tobacco is extending. In 1891, 13,778 tons of coffee were exported from Vera Cruz, and in 1892, 8,315 tons. The State of Vera Cruz produces annually about 3,125 tons of tobacco, about half of which is exported raw. Henequen is grown chiefly in Yucatan, where the production of fibre in 1891 was 310,000 bales, each containing from 350 to 380 English pounds. From the area recently planted it is calculated that the production will increase by over 20,000 bales annually till 1895. Other products are cotton, sugar-cane, rice, cocoa, vanilla. Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1883, in Northern Mexico alone, on an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico in 1883 there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at 103,000,000*l*.

Mexico is rich in minerals, gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, quicksilver, tin, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, coal, petroleum, being either worked or known to exist. There are upwards of 990 mining enterprises in the country, employing upwards of 200,000 men. The total export of metals in the twelve years ended June 30, 1892, amounted to \$401,096,632, of which \$10,123,924 was for gold coin and bullion (including \$745,047 foreign gold coin), and \$323,520,728 for silver coin and bullion (including \$1,847,137 foreign silver coin). The silver ore exported in those years was valued at \$48,720,592, lead \$6,399,532, copper \$4,105,116. There are eleven mints in Mexico, and every producer is free to have his bullion coined, the mints receiving 4·62 per cent. for gold, and 4·41 per cent. for silver. Mining operations, whether for gold and silver, or other metals, as lead, copper, tin, zinc, are carried on under the provisions of the mining law, which came into force July 1, 1892. Between July 1, 1892, and January 31, 1893, there were 2,505 applications for concessions, embracing an area of 16,963 hectares. Up to the end of November 1892 433 new agreements had been made, while there were in force 114 contracts formed under the former law. In 1891 there were formed in London 8 new companies (railway, land, mining, &c.), representing a total capital of £1,871,000 for operations wholly or in part in Mexico. In the years 1886-92 the registered capital of such companies amounted to £53,214,827. The deposits, in bonds of the public debt, to guarantee the fulfilment of mining contracts, amounted at the end of 1892 to \$618,720, of which the sum of \$126,773 was forfeited through the default of the concessionaries.

In 1892 there were in Mexico 140 textile factories employing 15,086 persons ; there were also 7 paper mills and 2 earthenware factories.

Commerce.

The following table shows the total imports and exports and the proportion of precious metals and other produce in the exports of Mexico during the last five years :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports		
		Merchandise	Precious Metals	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1888-89	40,024,894	21,373,148	38,785,275	60,158,423
1889-90	52,018,659	23,878,098	38,621,290	62,499,388
1890-91	—	27,020,023	36,256,372	63,276,395
1891-92	—	26,330,411	49,137,304	75,467,715
1892-93	—	31,004,916	56,504,305	87,509,221

The trade of Mexico, including precious metals, is chiefly with the following countries :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States .	22,669,000	29,080,276	44,983,086	49,932,665
England .	6,338,000	8,535,376	10,882,728	15,267,956
France .	4,957,000	6,233,908	3,653,551	4,644,386
Germany .	2,843,000	3,678,684	2,785,875	4,344,231
Spain .	1,921,000	2,576,289	515,194	661,850
Other countries.	1,297,000	2,007,000	455,853	616,627

The following table shows the value of the principal articles exported in 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

—	1891-92	1892-93	—	1891-92	1892-93
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Henequen .	6,358,220	8,893,071	Lead, argent.	1,457,879	7,402,641
Coffee .	5,514,355	8,727,119	Copper .	860,379	—
Hides .	1,931,791	2,067,156	Wood .	1,676,351	1,673,738
Gum .	703,572	—	Silver Ore .	10,478,264	10,940,750
Tobacco .	1,746,928	1,459,690	Silver .	8,018,766	6,732,801
Vanilla .	969,612	—	Silver Coin	26,478,376	27,170,865
Ixtle .	617,300	—			

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Mexico	455,167	465,994	542,979	493,453	454,070
Exports of British produce to Mexico	1,257,969	1,512,756	1,906,317	1,695,774	1,289,293

The principal articles of import from Mexico into the United Kingdom in the year 1892 were mahogany, of the value of 170,209*l.* ; silver ore, 131,585*l.* ; hemp and other vegetable substances, 33,772*l.* ; tobacco, 1,942*l.* The chief exports from Great Britain to Mexico were : cotton, of the value of 460,774*l.* ; linens, of the value of 49,205*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 216,598*l.* ; machinery, 136,451*l.* ; and woollens, 70,306*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The mercantile marine of Mexico in 1890 of vessels over 100 tons comprised 16 steamers of 6,952 tons gross tonnage, and 16 sailing vessels of 3,302 tons net tonnage. The shipping includes also many small vessels engaged in the coasting trade. In 1891-92, including the coasting trade, 8,413 vessels of 2,899,038 tons entered the various ports of Mexico.

In 1893 there were 6,900 miles of railway. The capital invested up to 1891 by English companies was 14,601,380*l.*, and by American companies 245,126,249 U.S. dollars. In 1892 21,700,000 passengers, and 3,100,000 tons of goods were conveyed, the gross proceeds being 23,600,000 dollars.

The total length of telegraph lines in 1893 was 37,880 English miles, of which 24,840 miles belonged to the Federal Government, the remainder belonging, in about equal parts, to the States, companies, and the railways. There were in all about 800 offices. The telephone had a network of 5,186 miles.

In 1892 there were 1,411 post-offices. The post, inland and international, carried in 1891 115,422,050 letters, and postcards. The receipts were 1,142,182 dollars, expenditure 1,211,277 dollars.

Money and Credit.

There are 11 mints in the Republic, coining on an average \$25,000,000 annually. Most of the silver exported is shipped in the shape of dollars, which find their way chiefly to China and the smaller communities in Indo-China and the Eastern Archipelago.

The following table shows the coinage by Mexican mints for ten years :—

Years	Silver	Gold	Copper	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1882-83	24,083,921	407,600	—	24,491,521
1883-84	25,377,378	328,698	—	25,706,076
1884-85	25,840,727	423,250	—	26,263,977
1885-86	26,991,804	367,490	8,500	27,367,794
1886-87	26,844,031	398,647	191,296	27,433,974
1887-88	25,862,977	316,818	85,000	26,264,795
1888-89	26,031,252	334,972	129,844	26,496,068
1889-90	24,323,506	243,298	134,632	24,701,436
1890-91	24,237,449	308,083	218,869	24,764,402
1891-92	25,527,018	291,940	156,694	25,975,652

There are 10 banks in Mexico. The situation of the three most important of them was as follows on August 31, 1893 :—

—	Banco Nacional	Banco Hipotecano	Banco de Londres
Assets	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Capital not paid up	12,000,000	1,500,000	—
Cash	11,946,116	626,843	4,403,386
Notes	11,328,184	1,611,350	7,887,990
Advances	2,334,942	2,771,557	—
Debts	17,433,895	1,551,932	5,531,396
Property	200,000	107,800	119,180
Total	55,243,137	8,169,482	17,941,952
Liabilities			
Capital	20,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000
Notes in circulation	14,315,304	—	7,668,325
Bonds	—	1,953,600	—
Debts	17,367,280	1,191,482	6,273,627
Reserve fund	3,560,554	25,000	1,000,000
Total	55,243,138	8,169,482	17,941,952

Concessions have been granted to a number of new banks in several of the States for the purpose of advancing loans for agricultural and mining purposes.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *peso* or dollar of 100 *centavos* is of the nominal value of 4s. ; actual value variable.

The 10-peso gold piece weighs 27·0643 grammes, '875 fine, and thus contains 23·6813 grammes of fine gold.

The silver *peso* weighs 27·073 grammes, '902 fine, and thus contains 24·419 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is silver. There is no paper currency except ordinary bank notes.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in

1884 ; but the old Spanish measures are still in use. The principal ones are these :—

Weight. 1 libra = 0·46 kilogramme = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
1 arroba = 25 libras = 25·357 lbs. avoirdupois.

For gold and silver :—

1 marco = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 4,608 granos.

1 ochava = 6 tomines.

1 tomin = 12 granos.

20 granos = 1 French gramme.

Length. 1 vara = 0·837 mètre = 2 ft. 8 $\frac{9}{16}$ English in.

1 legua comun = 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ varas.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.—Don Cayetano Romero.

Secretary.—L. F. Rivas.

Consul-General in London.—A. Melgarejo.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Great Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Newport, Southampton, Gibraltar, Hongkong.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. P. Le Poer Trench.

Secretary.—Godfrey Davison Bland.

There are Consular representatives in Mexico City and Vera Cruz, and Vice-Consuls at Campechey, Frontera, Laguna de Terminos, Mazatlan, Progreso, Tuxpan, Tehuantepec, Tampico, and Tonola.

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MONACO.

Prince Albert, born November 13, 1848; succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889; married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 1, 1869;¹ (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu. Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

Monaco is a small Principality in the Mediterranean, surrounded by the French Departement of Alpes Maritimes excepting on the side towards the sea. From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I., heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Gayon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte only reigning ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Honorius III., who also succeeded Antony I. as Duc di Valentinois. This prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves free towns; in 1861 Charles III. ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

Ever since the year 1819 the Government of the Principality have adopted the French Codes and possessed a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. A Court of Appeal is constituted by the Prince's appointment of two Paris judges who act as such when necessary.

The Principality has its own coinage which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union; it also issues its own separate postage-stamps. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State.

The area is eight square miles. Population, 1890, 13,304. Towns: Monaco, 3,292; Condamine, 6,218; Monte Carlo, 3,794.

There is a Roman Catholic bishop. Exclusive of the 'guard of honour,' the troops consist of 5 officers and 70 men. Olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables.

Consul-General for Monaco in London.—C. H. Piesse.

British Consul-General.—J. C. Harris (residing at Nice).

¹ The religious marriage was annulled by the Court of Rome (Papal Court) on January 3, 1880, and the civil marriage declared dissolved by decree of the reigning Prince on July 28, 1880.

MONTENEGRO.

(CRNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

Reigning Prince.

Nicholas I., Petrović Njegoš, born October 7 (September 25), 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Petrovna Vucoticova*, born May 4, 1847, daughter of Peter Vukotić, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union are six daughters and three sons, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871; *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879; *Peter*, born 1889.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrovic Njegoš, descending collaterally, since the time of Danilo Petrović, who, being proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrović II. (October 31, 1851), last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Gospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency upon Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the formal recognition of his new title from Russia. Danilo I., assassinated August 13, 1860, was succeeded by his nephew, second Gospodar of Montenegro.

The following is the complete list of the Petrović dynasty, with their dates:—

Vladikas or Prince-Bishops.

Danilo	1697-1735	Peter I. (St. Peter)	1782-1830
Sava and Vassili	1735-1782	Peter II. (Vladika Rade)	1830-1851
Danilo I. (Kniaz and Gospodar)			1851-1860
Nicholas I. (reigning Prince, nephew of the last)			

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, and, in fact, this system obtains still, although laws have from time to time been passed regulating both the Prince's annual civil list and the public expenditure. Prince Nicholas's nominal yearly income is fixed for the present at 9,000 ducats, or 4,100*l*. A yearly sum of 48,000 roubles, or 4,800*l*., has been received by Montenegro from Russia since the Crimean war, as a reward for its friendly attitude during that period. The Austrian Government is stated to contribute about 30,000 florins per annum towards the construction of carriage roads in Montenegro.

Government.

The Constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1879, is nominally that of a limited monarchy, resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the reigning Prince,

while the legislative power is vested, according to an 'Administrative Statute' proclaimed March 21, 1879, in a State Council of eight members, one half of them being nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. Practically, all depends on the absolute will of the Prince. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief or captain of district called *Knjež*, who acts as magistrate in peace and is commander in war. By the 'Administrative Statute' of 1879, the country was divided into 80 districts and eight military commands.

Area and Population.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,630 English square miles, inclusive of the annexations effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. Its extreme length, from the northernmost point of *Piwa* to the *Boyana*, is little more than 100, and its width, from *Grahovo* to the *Lim*, about 80 English miles. It is bordered on the south or south-east by the Turkish *Vilayets* of *Scutari* and *Kosovo* (North Albania), on the east by the *Sanjak* of *Novi Bazar*, and on the north-west by the *Herzegovina*. On the west it is separated from the *Adriatic* by the narrow strip of Austrian territory forming the extremity of *Dalmatia* (*Bocche di Cattaro*, *Budua*, *Spizza*), excepting in the recently (1878-81) acquired districts of *Antivari* and *Dulcigno*, where it possesses a seaboard some 28 miles in length. The total population was stated in official returns to number 220,000 in 1879. The population having decreased owing to emigration and other causes, a recent estimate puts it at 200,000. The capital is *Cettinje*, with 1,200 population; *Podgoritza*, 6,000; *Dulcigno*, 5,000; *Nikšić*, 3,000; *Danilograd*, 600. The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. The Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

Religion.

The Church is nominally independent of the State, except that the bishops are appointed by the Prince; but the personal authority of the latter is all-pervading. The principal monasteries are possessed of sufficient property for their maintenance, aided by occasional contributions from Russia. The rural clergy are maintained by the communities. Orthodox Montenegro is divided into two dioceses, *Cettinje* and *Ostrog*, but actually the cure of both sees is united in the hands of the Metropolitan Bishop of *Cettinje*. The former see comprises 8 sub-districts, called proto-presbyteries, with 84 parishes, and the latter into 9 such districts with 75 parishes. The Roman Catholic Archbishopric of *Antivari* contains 10 parishes, all of which are situated in the districts recently acquired from Turkey, in which there are likewise 10 Musulman parishes.

Religion	Number of Churches	Number of Clergy	Adherents
Greek Orthodox . . .	177	180	188,100
Mohammedan . . .	19	33	8,500
Roman Catholic . . .	10	13	3,400
	206	226	200,000

Instruction.

Schools for elementary education are supported by Government ; education is compulsory and free ; there are (1889) 70 elementary schools, with 3,000 male and 300 female pupils. All males under the age of 25 years are supposed to be able to read and write. There is a theological seminary and a gymnasium or college for boys at Cetinje, and a girls' high school maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

There are district courts in four or five of the principal towns. In rural districts justice is administered in the first instance by the local knezes, but the 'Veliki Sud,' or supreme court at Cetinje, has jurisdiction, both appellate and concurrent, over the whole principality, and in the last resort there lies an appeal to the Prince in person. There are no judicial statistics, but crime in general is rare.

There is no regular provision for poor relief. The Government, however, annually undertakes a certain number of public works, such as roads, bridges, &c., at which the indigent are invited to labour, being paid mostly in grain, procured for that purpose from Russia. Russian charity also does much.

Finance.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Reliable estimates state the former at 600,000 Austrian florins, or about 50,000*l.*, derived chiefly from land and cattle taxes, the salt monopoly, and customs duties. 70,000*l.* is owed to Russia for grain supplied in 1879.

Defence.

There exists no standing army, but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. Recently the Moslem inhabitants of Dulcigno have been exempted from military service on payment of a capitation tax. The number of trained men is put at 35,870 infantry, and 856 artillery. About 25,000 men are in the first class.

There are about 40,000 rifles in the country :—20,000 Werndl, 10,000 Kruka, 10,000 Snider and Peabody-Martini. The artillery consists of 2 siege guns, 2 bronze Russian 12-pounders, 12 steel and 6 bronze Krupp guns, and 24 mountain guns.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is of the most primitive kind. The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic communism being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant-holdings, while in a few the métayer system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat. The vine is cultivated successfully in the Tchernnitchka Nahie, and the district of Podgoritza, and the olive about Antivari and Dulcigno. The uncultivable area consists, in the east, of forest and mountain pasturage, and, in the west, of bare limestone sparsely sprinkled with brushwood and stunted scrub. There are no sea-fisheries. Any small manufactures that exist are only for local consumption. Live stock of all kinds are reared : there are 350,000 sheep and goats ; 60,000 cattle ; 8,000 swine ; 3,000 horses.

Commerce.

The customs tariff is 4 per cent. *ad valorem* on all merchandise. The exports are valued at about 200,000*l.*, imports at 20,000*l.* The principal exports are shumac, flea powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines (*scoranz*), smoked mutton, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, wool, hides, skins, and furs.

Communications.

There are excellent carriage roads from Budua and Cattaro to Cetinje, and from Cetinje by Rieka, near Lake Scutari, to Podgoritza, and to Niksičh—and from Antivari to Vir Bazar on Lake Scutari, and bridle roads over the rest of the principality. There are 280 miles of telegraph in the country, with 15 offices.

Money.

Montenegro has no coinage of its own; Austrian paper is the principal medium of exchange. Turkish silver is also current, but little gold of any kind is in circulation, as it is difficult to change. There is no bank of any kind in the country.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Robert J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

Reigning Sultan.

Muley-Hassan, born 1831, eldest son of Sultan Sidi-Mohamed ; ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 17, 1873.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of ‘Emir-al-Mumenin,’ or Prince of True Believers—is the fourteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Muley-Achmet, and the thirty-fifth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His three predecessors were :—

Sultan	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Muley-Soliman	1794–1822	Sidi-Muley-Mohamed	1859–187
Muley-Abderrahman	1822–1859		

The Shereefian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Sharifs of Fileli, or Tafilet. Each Sultan is supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Shereefian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. This succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Shereefian family are eligible. Generally the late Sultan’s nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan’s death, as the nominee has probably possession of imperial treasure, and is supported by the black bodyguard, from among whom the large majority of court officials are selected.

Government.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of ‘Ulema,’ under the ‘Sheik-ul-Islam.’ The Sultan has six ministers, whom he consults if he deems it prudent to do so ; otherwise they are merely the executive of his unrestricted will. They are the Vizier, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs. The Sultan’s revenue is estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, derived from monopolies, taxes, tithes, and presents.

Area and Population.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan’s dominions is about 219,000 English square miles. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 9,400,000 ; it is generally considered to be about 5,000,000 souls, although Dr. Rohlfs, in the ‘Geographische Mittheilungen’ (1883), maintains that the population is not more than 2,750,000. An estimate of 1889 gives the following results :—The region of the old kingdom of Fez, 3,200,000 ; of Morocco, 3,900,000 ; of Tafilet and the Segelmesa country, 850,000 ; of Sus, Adrar, and the Northern Draa, 1,450,000 ; total, 9,400,000. Again, as to

race :—Berbers and Tuaregs, 3,000,000 ; Shella Berbers, 2,200,000 ; Arabs (1) pure nomadic Bedouins, 700,000 ; (2) Mued, 3,000,000 ; Jews, 150,000 ; negroes, 200,000. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 1,500. Much of the interior of Morocco is unknown to Europeans. Fez, the capital, has a population of about 140,000, and Tangier about 30,000.

Religion

The Sultan of Morocco and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans. The differences are chiefly in the attitudes assumed during the recital of prayers.

Defence.

The Sultan's army, which is quartered at the capital where he may happen to reside, is composed of about 10,000 Askar or disciplined infantry, under the command of an Englishman, and 400 disciplined cavalry ; a few batteries of field guns commanded by three French officers, and 2,000 irregular cavalry. Two Italian artillery officers and an Italian civil engineer have been recently lent to the Sultan by the Italian Government to assist in the establishment of a small-arms factory at Fez. A Spanish military commissioner also is engaged on topographical works, either at Tetuan or Fez, according to the direction of the Spanish Government. There is also a Spanish engineer officer and military doctor, and a German engineer officer with the Sultan. In addition to these forces there are in the Empire about 8,000 militia cavalry and 10,000 infantry. Every year several of the governors of provinces are ordered to assemble their contingents to accompany the Sultan in his progress from Fez to Morocco. The irregular cavalry and infantry which could be collected in time of war would amount to about 40,000, in addition to the forces already enumerated. There is no commissariat.

Commerce.

The foreign trade is largely with Great Britain and France, that with Germany being on the increase in recent years ; Great Britain's share is about three-fourths of the whole trade.

The value of the imports in 1892 was 1,870,188*l.*, and of the exports 1,539,709*l.* The following table shows the value of the trade and the shipping of Morocco at the different ports in 1892, including specie and precious metals :—

Ports	Imports	Exports	Entered		Cleared	
			Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
	£	£				
Tangier .	524,784	250,471	935	256,153	927	254,814
Tetuan .	63,663	8,881	150	7,934	145	7,833
Laraiche .	229,270	89,853	212	68,156	212	68,156
Rabat .	192,931	42,469	100	57,554	98	57,510
Mogador .	255,199	235,864	111	88,635	110	88,523
Casa Blanca	282,545	461,530	384	188,436	381	191,925
Mazagan .	220,111	260,501	319	153,217	319	153,217
Saffi .	101,685	190,140	157	80,062	158	80,312
Total .	1,870,188	1,539,709	2,368	900,147	2,350	902,290

The following are the principal imports and exports of Morocco in 1892 :—

Imports		Exports	
	£		£
Candles	39,397	Almonds	58,287
Coffee	8,427	Barley	138,332
Cotton goods	593,030	Beans	329,223
Glass & earthenware	16,106	Dates	10,338
Hides	7,135	Eggs	38,549
Iron and iron goods, &c.	17,587	Gums	30,360
Silk, manufactured	46,530	Maize	64,003
Silk, raw	26,245	Olive oil	5,880
Sugar	333,511	Oxen	64,140
Tea	86,700	Seed, canary	29,818
Wines, spirits, ales, &c.	11,382	Skins, goat	86,106
Woollen cloth	47,537	Slippers	22,395
Hardware	20,740	Wax, bees'	39,556
Flour	15,387	Wheat	22,616
Groceries	12,222	Wool	121,113
		Woollen stuffs	51,200

The value of the trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was :—

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports into U. K. from Morocco	£ 506,812	£ 956,019	£ 668,034	£ 611,445	£ 755,404
Exports of British produce to Morocco	513,092	572,133	638,387	592,767	583,386

The chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Morocco in 1892 were maize and beans, of the value of 357,077*l.* ; barley, 96,994*l.* ; gum, 28,542*l.* ; almonds, 50,774*l.* ; wool, 88,138*l.* The staple article of British export to Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, to the value of 454,908*l.* in 1892.

In 1883 the Sultan granted the claim of Spain to the small territory of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, south of Mogador, but Spain has not yet taken advantage of the cession. On the North coast of Morocco, Spain occupies positions at Ceuta and Melilla.

Postal services, under the control of the Moorish, British, or French Government, have been begun, and now six couriers a week pass in each direction between Fez and Tangier, while a bi-weekly service extends to Elksar, Laraiche, and other towns.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The <i>Blankeel</i> or <i>Muzoona</i> = 6 <i>Floos</i>	Approximate English value =	$\frac{9}{100}d.$
The <i>Ounce</i> or <i>Okia</i> = 4 <i>Blankeels</i>	„ „ „	$= \frac{38}{100}d.$
The <i>Mitkal</i> = 10 <i>Ounces</i>	„ „ „	$= 3\frac{1}{10}d.$

Spanish and French money are current in Morocco.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the produce of weight of the country, 100 *Rotals*, equal to 168 lb. English.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the articles of weight of importation is 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112 lb. English.

The *Drah*, 8 *Tomins*, about 22 English inches.

Grain is sold by measure.

The actual *Tangin*, almost 8 *Tomins*, equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ English bushel.

Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*; that of Tangier actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47 lb. English, and is equal to about $5\frac{2}{100}$ British imperial gallons.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Ernest Satow, C.M.G., appointed June, 1893.

Consul at Tangier.—H. E. White.

There is also a Consul at Dar-el-Baida; Vice-Consuls at Fez, Laraiche, Rabat, Mogador, Mazagan, and Saffi; and a Consular Agent at Tetuan.

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NEPAL.

AN independent Kingdom in the Himálayas, between $26^{\circ} 25'$ and $30^{\circ} 17'$ N. lat., and between $80^{\circ} 6'$ and $88^{\circ} 14'$ of E. long. ; its greatest length 500 miles, its greatest breadth about 150 ; bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The nominal sovereign is the Mañaráj Adiráj, Surendra Bikráj Shamsheer Jang, succeeded 1884 ; the real power being in the hands of his minister, Bir Shamsheer.

The Gúrkhas, a Rájput race from Kashmír, conquered Nepál in the latter half of the last century, and have maintained their power to this day. About 1790 a Gúrkha army invaded Tibet ; and to avenge this affront the Chinese Emperor, Kuen Lung, in 1791, sent an army into Nepál, which compelled the Gúrkhas to submit to the terms of peace, by which they were bound to pay tribute to China. This tribute is still sent, but only at irregular intervals. The relations between the Indian Government and the Gúrkha rulers of Nepál date from the time of the Chinese invasion, when Lord Cornwallis endeavoured, but without success, to avert hostilities. A commercial treaty, however, between India and Nepál was signed in 1792. An English envoy was sent to reside at Khatmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war ; and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was signed in March 1816. Since then the relations of the English with Nepál have been on the whole friendly ; and during the Indian Mutiny, the Prime Minister, Sir Jang Bahádur, sent a detachment of Gúrkha troops to assist in the suppression of the rebellion in Oudh. Jang Bahádur died in 1877, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Sir Ranodíp Singh, who was overthrown and murdered in a revolution which occurred in November 1885. Since then the Prime Minister Bir Shamsheer has been in power.

The government of Nepál is that of a military oligarchy. The chief power is in the hands of a mayor of the palace, or prime minister ; the Maharáj Adiráj being merely titular sovereign. In accordance with the treaty between Nepál and the Government of India, an English Resident lives in the capital, and is permitted to have a small guard of Indian sepoys ; but he has no right of interference in the affairs of the State.

Area about 54,000 square miles ; population estimated at 2,000,000. The races of Nepál, besides the dominant Gúrkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurangs, and Newars.

Chief town, Khatmandu.

Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gúrkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants.

There is a standing irregular army in Nepál, with an estimated strength of 13,000. Besides this, a force of 17,000 regulars is said to be stationed near the capital. The troops are equipped with Enfield rifles of local manufacture ; and there is a limited number of small field-pieces.

The trade of Nepál with British India during three years ending March 31, 1893, has been as follows in tens of rupees (excluding treasure) :—

—	1891. Rx.	1892. Rx.	1893. Rx.
Imports from India . . .	1,285,300	1,334,000	1,182,167
Exports to India . . .	1,719,500	1,557,500	1,344,987

The principal articles of export are rice, oil seeds, clarified butter, ponies, timber, musk, borax. The chief imports are raw cotton, twist, and piece goods, woollens, shawls, tobacco, sheet copper, and tea.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas 8 pice of British Indian currency. Copper pice of varying value are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current in southern Nepál.

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NETHERLANDS (THE).

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III. and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck; succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890.

Queen Regent during the Minority of the Queen.

Adelhaid Emma Wilhelmina Theresia, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Queen-Dowager, mother of the Queen, took oath as Queen Regent, December 8, 1890.

Aunt of the Queen.

Princess Sophie, sister of the late King Willem, born April 8, 1824; married October 8, 1842, to Grand-duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The established union between the

northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III. This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890; in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders at the commencement of the reign of King Willem III., and is since maintained. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 50,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The Queen-Regent receives an annual allowance of 150,000 guilders. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna :—

Willem I.	1815
Willem II.	1840
Willem III.	1849
Wilhelmina	1890

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a kingdom was given in 1815, and was revised in 1848 and in 1887. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture; in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States-General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the eleven provinces, or from among some high and important functionaries, mentioned by bill. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague are allowed 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) a day during

the Session of the States-General. The Second Chamber of the States-General numbers 100 deputies, and is elected directly from among all the male citizens who are 30 years of age, and are not deprived by judicial sentence of their eligibility or the administration and the disposal of their property. Voters are all male citizens, 23 years of age, who have paid either a ground-tax of at least 10 guilders, or a direct tax (personal) to an amount higher than the sum which gives partial exemption from taxation, and which varies according to population, or who are lodgers according to the precepts of the law. The total number of electors, according to the new Constitution, is 290,000, which gives 1 voter in about 15 persons. The members of the Second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders (£166), besides travelling expenses. They are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every three years one-third retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only have the right of introducing new bills; the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The ministers can attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative voice, unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two-thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the colonies.

The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely:—

1. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Ministerial Council.*—Dr. G. van Tienhoven; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.
2. *The Minister of the Interior.*—Dr. J. P. Tak van Poortvliet; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.
3. *The Minister of Finance.*—Dr. N. G. Pierson; appointed Aug. 20 1891.
4. *The Minister of Justice.*—Dr. H. J. Smidt; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.
5. *The Minister of the Colonies.*—Dr. W. K. Baron van Dedem; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.
6. *The Minister of Marine.*—J. C. Jansen; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.

7. *The Minister of War*.—A. L. W. Seyffardt; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.

8. *The Minister of Public Works and Commerce* (Waterstaat).—C. Lely; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l*.

There is a State Council—'Raad van State'—of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The territory of the Netherlands is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes.

Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States.' The members are elected for 6 years, directly from among the male Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age, one-half of the members retiring every 3 years. The practice is the same as that for the Second Chamber. Voters must be inhabitants of the province. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 80 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the King. The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipalities. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General, and are bound to see the common law executed in their provinces. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 of their members, called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative voice. He is the chief magistrate in the province. Only the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

The communes form each a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for six years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune; one-third of the Council retiring every two years. All the male Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 39, according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing by-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law; besides each commune receives a fixed annual allowance out of the State Treasury. All by-laws can be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2, 3, or 4 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by the Council; this college is also charged with the execution of the common law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor; as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council; he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following is the population at various census periods:—

1829	2,613,487	1869	3,579,529
1839	2,860,559	1879	4,012,693
1849	3,056,879	1889	4,511,415
1859	3,309,128		

The rate of increase in each year, since 1872, has been, in 1880, 0·6; in 1881, 1·3; in 1882, 1·4; in 1883, 1·2; in 1884, 1·3; in 1885, 1·4; in 1886, 1·3; in 1887, 1·4; in 1888, 1·2; in 1889, 0·9; in 1890, 1·18; in 1891, 1·25; in 1892, 1·03.

The following table shows the area and the population of the eleven provinces of the kingdom, according to the census of December 31, 1889, and to the communal population tables on December 31, 1892:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1889	Dec. 31, 1892	Per sq. mile
North Brabant . . .	1,980	509,628	519,022	262·1
Guelthers . . .	1,965	512,202	523,039	266·2
South Holland . . .	1,166	949,641	1,002,144	859·5
North Holland . . .	1,070	829,489	877,896	820·5
Zealand . . .	690	199,234	202,709	293·8
Utrecht . . .	534	221,007	229,054	428·9
Friesland . . .	1,282	335,558	336,296	262·3
Overyssel . . .	1,291	295,445	302,508	234·3
Groningen . . .	790	272,786	279,397	353·7
Drenthe . . .	1,030	130,704	135,658	131·7
Limburg . . .	850	255,721	261,853	308·1
Total . . .	12,648	4,511,415	4,669,576	369·2

Of the total population in 1892 there were 2,309,547 males and 2,360,029 females.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively large urban population, especially in the provinces of North and South Holland.

Year	Population of the 21 principal Towns ¹	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1869 . . .	936,801	26·1	2,642,728	73·8
„ „ 1879 . . .	1,115,627	27·8	2,897,066	72·1
„ „ 1889 . . .	1,411,584	31·2	3,099,831	68·7
„ „ 1891 . . .	1,474,749	31·9	3,146,995	68·1
„ „ 1892 . . .	1,506,703	32·2	3,162,873	67·8

¹ The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The census of 1889 gives in a population of 4,511,415:—

—	Males	Per cent.	Females	Per cent.
Unmarried	1,406,646	31.1	1,374,956	30.4
Married	738,256	16.3	739,051	16.3
Widowers and widows	81,419	1.9	165,496	3.6
Divorced and separated	2,127	0.04	3,403	0.07

The Dutch belong to the Germanic race.

At the census of 1889 there were 47,888 persons of foreign birth living in the Netherlands, 28,767 of them being Germans, 13,697 Belgians, 1,339 English, and 4,085 from other countries. 2,950,471 persons were born in the communes where they lived; 977,360 in some other communes in the province; 497,809 in other provinces of the realm; and 9,795 in the Dutch colonies.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages:—

Years	Total Living Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
Average		—				
1874-79	140,423	—	89,824	31,357	50,599	7,617
1879-84	144,879	4,264	90,127	30,046	54,751	7,689
1884-89	149,516	4,753	91,658	30,501	57,864	7,744
1888	151,094	4,747	91,241	30,862	59,853	7,771
1889	150,529	4,903	91,134	31,494	59,395	7,443
1890	149,329	4,755	93,246	32,304	56,183	7,374
1891	154,687	4,913	94,844	32,707	59,843	7,366
1892	148,714	4,762	97,530	33,330	51,184	7,296

The emigration in the last five years has been as follows:—

Year	North America	South America	Australia	Africa	Total
1888	4,298	330	—	—	4,628
1889	5,050	4,020	—	41	9,111
1890	3,282	167	—	77	3,526
1891	3,923	—	—	152	4,705
1892	6,211	—	—	79	6,290

In 1892, 2,773 were males, 1,821 females, and 1,696 children.

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1892, 28,327.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 31, 1892, the following towns had a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants, namely :—

Amsterdam . . . 437,892	Leiden . . . 44,198	Bois-le-Duc's(Herto-
Rotterdam . . . 222,233	Tilburg . . . 35,068	genbosch). . . 28,340
The Hague . . . 169,828	Maestricht . . . 32,757	Zwolle . . . 27,706
(sGravenhage)	Nimeguen . . . 34,128	Schiedam . . . 25,280
Utrecht . . . 89,436	Dordrecht . . . 34,125	Breda . . . 23,438
Groningen . . . 57,967	Leeuwarde . . . 30,712	Deventer . . . 23,708
Haarlem . . . 55,311	Delft . . . 30,398	Helder . . . 23,709
Arnhem . . . 51,687	Niewer Amstel . . . 28,782	

Religion.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality are granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian ; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Haarlem, Breda, Roermond, and 'sHertogenbosch. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds. For Protestant Churches the sum of 1,381,851 guilders is set down in the Budget for 1894 ; for Roman Catholics, 576,735 gl. ; and for Jews, 12,775.

Religious Bodies	Divisions	Number of Clergy 1892.	Number of Adherents according to the Census of 1889
Dutch Reformed Ch. . .	} 1 synod, 10 provin- cial districts, 44 classes, and 1,347 parishes . . .	} 1,604	2,194,649
Walloon Church . . .			10,299
English Presbyterian Church . . .			370
Scotch Church . . .			199
Various Protestant bodies . . .			
Roman Catholic Ch. . .	626 churches . . .	492	522,608
	1 archbishopric, 4 bishoprics, 1,029 churches . . .	2,377	1,596,482
Jansenists . . .	1 archbishopric, 2 bishoprics. 26 churches . . .	27	7,687
Jews	12 districts, 177 churches . . .	137	97,324

Belonging to other religious bodies, or of unknown creed, were 82,366 persons.

Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, but education is not compulsory nor necessarily free; religious convictions are respected.

From the beginning of this century elementary schools have been more or less under State regulation and inspection. In 1806, and more expressly in 1848, secular instruction was separated from religious or sectarian instruction. Elementary education is now regulated by the Primary Instruction Act, passed in 1857, supplemented by an Act of 1878, and again considerably altered by the Act of December 1889. By the last Act public instruction is diminished and a greater share in the education of the youths left to private instruction, which is now supported by the State. According to the regulations of the present Act the cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent. to the costs of founding or purchasing schools.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1891-92 :—

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students
Universities (public) ¹ . . .	4	166	2,828
Classical Schools	29	428	2,567
Secondary Day and Evening Schools.	38	414	4,835
Navigation Schools	11	59	359
Middle Class Schools . . .	73	941	7,644
Polytechnicum	1	24	245
Elementary Schools :			
Public	2,976	13,039	458,739
Private	1,316	5,209	200,363
Infant Schools :			
Public	130	800	23,421
Private	863	2,500	79,187

¹ Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam.

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools—viz., agricultural (1), horticultural (2), deaf and dumb (3) and blind (1) schools, 1 school for philology, geology, and demography of the East Indies (for the Indian Civil Service), several military schools, a national Academy of Art, a royal school of music, a national normal school for drawing teachers, several technical schools and normal schools for the training of teachers. Since 1880 there is also a private university, with 87 students in 1891.

	1888	1889	1890	1891
	£	£	£	£
On Primary Education—				
The Government spent .	374,618	364,542	364,300	461,308
The Communes spent .	579,580	568,601	575,055	645,816
On Normal Schools were spent in all	98,311	89,654	83,801	81,706
The total expenses for Edu- cation were :—				
For the State	589,041	578,583	587,583	692,666
For the Communes . . .	722,218	710,333	719,833	793,250

Of the conscripts called out in 1891, 6·5 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 13·1. Of the total number of children from 6 to 12 years (school age) on 31 December, 1891, 10 per cent. received no elementary instruction. In 1884 it was 12·70.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Appeal), by 5 courts of justice, by 23 district tribunals, and by 106 cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland.

The number of penal sentences pronounced was :

	By the Cantonal Courts	District Tribunals	Courts of Justice	High Court
1890	69,249	15,253	813	256
1891	69,104	15,750	807	252
1892	77,585	17,422	888	290

The number of persons convicted was :—

	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1890	63,499	7,408	14,958	1,950
1891	61,943	7,679	15,339	2,089
1892	71,538	8,373	17,042	2,215

The number of prisons in 1892 was 31, of houses of detention 46. The number of inmates in the prisons at the end of 1892 was 2,014 males and 195 females; in the houses of detention, 715 males and 46 females. There are also 5 State-work-establishments specially for drunkards, beggars and vagabonds. The number of inmates was, at the end of 1892, 3,598.

Children under 16 years are placed, if necessary, in the 3 State reformatories; they numbered in 1892 425 boys and 99 girls.

There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field-constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern).

The cavalry police (maréchaussée) numbers about 15 officers and 701 men. There are about 782—appointed and paid by the Government—field-constables, divided into 107 brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is largely effected by the religious societies and organised private charity. The State does not interfere, except when no relief is to be obtained from private charity; in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living. The communes grant small subsidies to the private societies; there is no poor rate in the Netherlands. Mendicity and vagabondage are treated as a crime, and persons so convicted can be placed in a State-work establishment. Workhouses for the poor are found in many communes.

The number of poor relieved, either temporarily or continuously, during the year 1890 was 243,743 or 5·34 per cent. of the total population. In 1889

it was 5·08 per cent, in 1888 5·12 per cent. ; in 1887 5·13 per cent. ; in 1885 211,520, or 4·94 per cent. ; in 1884, 209,797, or 4·96 per cent. ; in 1883, 214,516, or 5·13 per cent. The average number in the years 1877-81 was 209,875.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in five years were :—

REVENUE.

Year	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1888	120,435,101	3,445,000	123,880,101
1889	122,780,333	1,800,000	124,580,333
1890	124,487,805	19,973,251	144,461,056
1891	129,450,298	690,000	130,140,289
1892	131,072,806	570,000	131,642,806

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1888	31,740,066	35,602,241	15,672,658	43,554,282	126,569,247
1889	33,443,780	32,731,093	14,337,892	43,586,255	124,099,020
1890	33,031,970	34,018,172	54,583,939	45,052,333	166,686,414
1891	36,229,284	34,113,746	13,408,446	47,202,957	130,954,433
1892	35,783,384	56,444,208	11,366,319	48,447,353	152,041,264

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years 1893 (October) and 1894 (October) were as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure	1893	1894	Sources of Revenue	1893	1894
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
Civil list	804,000	804,000	Direct taxes :—		
Legislative body and Royal cabinet	660,506	666,872	Land tax	12,592,600	11,740,000
Department of Foreign Affairs . .	783,862	784,929	Personal	11,614,000	11,611,000
Department of Justice	5,488,669	5,364,574	Patents	4,528,000	1,456,000
Department of Interior	12,308,424	12,860,117	Tax on capital ¹	—	6,800,000
Department of Marine	15,697,423	15,619,355	Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c. ¹	—	3,067,000
Department of Finance	18,906,632	19,031,217	Excise duties	44,665,000	41,950,000
Department of War	22,598,227	22,323,776	Indirect taxes	23,638,000	19,677,000
Department of Public Works, &c. . .	22,346,853	22,052,550	Import duties	5,736,250	5,761,000
Department of Colonies	1,352,531	1,431,075	Tax on gold and silver	230,850	215,815
Public Debt	35,242,898	35,055,359	Domains	2,330,000	2,335,000
Contingencies	50,000	50,000	Post office	7,400,000	7,570,000
			Telegraph service	1,359,000	1,363,000
			State lottery	661,500	661,500
			Shooting and fishing licences	136,000	132,000
			Pilot dues	1,400,000	1,400,000
			Dues on mines	6,930	4,515
			State railways	3,945,000	3,950,000
			Miscellaneous receipts	7,683,350	8,569,895
Total expenditure	136,240,025	136,034,827	Total revenue	127,926,490	128,263,725

¹ These taxes were introduced in 1893.

The share of the direct taxes, excise, indirect taxes, and customs duties in the revenue for five years 1888–92 was :—

Year	Direct Taxes	Excise	Indirect Taxes	Customs Duties
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1888	27,133,713	43,401,346	23,892,739	5,117,435
1889	27,610,382	44,136,909	24,056,939	5,282,966
1890	28,212,782	43,550,730	23,998,658	5,711,952
1891	28,479,008	44,223,364	25,884,255	5,801,238
1892	28,581,428	44,527,474	27,463,005	5,776,407

The amount of these taxes per head of the population was, in 1892, 22·77 guilders.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1894 calculated the total revenue at 125,131,594 guilders, with an expenditure of 139,099,200 guilders. The expenditure of 1894 is distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions :—

	Guilders
Administrative and other expenses in the colonies	114,763,511
Home Government expenditure	24,335,689
Total expenditure	139,099,200

In the budget for 1894 the national debt is given as follows :—

—	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
Funded Debt	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. debt	626,008,900	15,650,222
3 " " "	93,412,250	2,802,367
3½ " " redeemable ditto	1,635,000	69,475
3½ " " debt of 1886 and 1891	377,050,400	13,209,264
5 " " debt of appropriated	294,000	14,847
6 " " railway	2,719,693	166,624
Total	1,101,120,243	31,912,799
Floating debt	—	50,000
Annuities	—	59,759
Paper money	15,000,000	—
Sinking fund	—	3,032,800
Total debt	1,116,120,243	35,055,358

The following table shows the interest and sinking fund for the last six years :—

Year	Interest	Sinking Fund	Year	Interest	Sinking Fund
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1892	32,197,167	24,923,052	1889	30,340,321	2,390,800
1891	31,241,201	2,872,000	1888	30,437,866	5,164,400
1890	31,485,559	2,539,941	1887	30,525,547	2,107,696

During the years 1850–1893, 289,706,514 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt.

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 111,751,000 guilders in 1892, and of land, 46,518,000 guilders. The total debt (1892) amounts to 1,093,451,050 gld. or 19*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* per head, and the annual charge to 11*s.* 5*d.*

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets; the provincial expenditure for 1893 was estimated at 5,065,800 guilders: the special communal expenses in 1891 amounted to 71,380,000 guilders, whereof 15,899,000 guilders for debt.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly; the land frontier is open all round. These frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The most effective means of defending the Netherlands consists in piercing the dykes, and inundating a great stretch of land between the Zuiderzee and the river, the Lek. The few roads lying above the level of the water are guarded by fortresses connected with each other; the river can be defended by gun-vessels, if necessary. A large part of the province of Utrecht, besides North and South Holland, with the principal towns, is thus secured.

II. ARMY.

The army of the Netherlands, according to the regulations of a law of 1861, is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, the volunteers forming the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of nineteen, have to serve, nominally, five years; but really only for twelve months, meeting afterwards for six weeks annually for practice, during four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutterij'—mainly for internal defence, divided into two classes. The first, the 'active militia' (dienstdoende), exists in communes of 2,500 inhabitants and more; in the others there is a 'resting' (rustende) militia. All men from 25 to 30 belong to the militia, from 30 to 35 to the

reserve. The militia is subdivided into three parts (bans): (1) the unmarried men and widowers without children; (2) the married men and widowers with few children, who are supposed not to be absolutely necessary for their family or the exercise of their profession; (3) the married men and widowers with children belonging to the militia. The militia numbers 2 per cent. of the population. Besides this there is the 'landstorm,' consisting of all capable of bearing arms, and the 'Society of Sharpshooters,' corresponding somewhat to the English 'Volunteers.'

The regular army on footing of war consisted on July 1, 1893, of 47,343 infantry, 3,199 cavalry, 1,574 engineers, 15,934 artillery; in all, about 69,000 men, including special services, but excluding officers.

In peace the total number of the army was, on the same date in 1893, only 20,151 men and about 1,750 officers.

Included in the infantry are 1 regiment of guards, and 8 regiments of the line; there are 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 battalion of sappers and miners, 3 regiments of field artillery, 4 of fortress artillery, 1 corps of light-horse artillery, 1 corps of pontooneers, and 1 corps of torpedoists (see under COLONIES).

III. NAVY.

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz. the protection of the Zuyder Zee, the Hollandsch Diep, and the coast generally; and the defence of the Dutch East Indies. These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine. The fleet, built and building, consists of six sea-going turret and barbette rams (ranging between 3,400 and 5,200 tons), which may be ranked as armoured cruisers; 22 small port and local defence rams, monitors, and armoured gunboats; a large number of small unprotected cruisers and gunboats, and a torpedo-flotilla; besides guard, training and special service vessels. Classified according to the system adopted in this book (*see* Introductory Table), the effective floating strength of the Netherlands, including the Indian Marine, may be thus stated:—

Port Defence Ships.	22
Cruisers, 1st Class (a) None	
(b) 6	6
" 2nd Class	5
" 3rd Class (a) 10	
(b) 67	77
Torpedo-craft, 1st Class 6	
" 2nd Class 14	
" 3rd Class ¹ 3	23
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¹ Also 20 less than 80 feet in length.

The following is a complete list of the armour-clad fleet of the Netherlands. The first six are sea-going vessels ; the rest are purely for local defence.

—	Displacement, or Tonnage	Armour Thickness at water-line	Heaviest Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed—Knots
			Number	Calibre		
		inches		centimètres		
Koning der Nederlanden .	5,400	8	{ 4 4 }	{ 28 12 }	5,400	11·9
Prinz Hendrik .	3,375	4½	{ 4 4 }	{ 23 12 }	2,000	12·1
Koningin Wilhelmina .	4,600	9½ (turret)	{ 2 2 }	{ 28 & 21 17 }	5,900	17·0
3 New Ships .	3,400	6	3	21		20·0
Stier . .	2,069	6	1	28	2,257	12·4
Schorpioen .	2,175	3	1	28	2,225	12·0
Buffel . .	2,198	6	1	28	2,000	12·4
Guinea . .	2,378	6	1	28	2,000	12·2
Reinier Claeszen	2,490	5	2	21 & 17	2,400	16·5
Draak . .	2,156	8	2	28	807	8·5
Matador . .	1,935	5½	2	28	691	7·5
Luipaard . .	1,525	5½	1	28	680	7·3
Hijena . .	1,566	5½	1	28	654	7·3
Panther . .	1,566	5½	1	28	650	7·3
Haai . .	1,566	5½	1	28	672	7·3
Wesp . .	1,566	5½	1	28	744	7·3
Krokodil . .	1,530	5½	1	28	630	8·0
Heiligerlee . .	1,530	5½	1	28	630	8·0
Tijger . .	1,414	5½	1	28	684	9·5
Cerberus . .	1,530	5½	1	28	617	8·0
Bloedhond . .	1,530	5½	1	28	680	8·0
Rhenus . .	367	5	2	12	310	7·5
Isala . .	367	5	2	12	306	7·5
Mosa . .	367	5	2	12	400	7·5
Merva . .	367	5	2	12	395	7·5
Vahalis . .	340	4	2	7, 5	243	6·0

The navy is officered by 3 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 25 captains, 36 commanders, 337 lieutenants, 104 midshipmen, besides engineers, surgeons, &c., and about 6,000 seamen. The marine infantry consists of 61 officers, and about 2,200 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both seamen and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

The Government of the Netherlands spends from two to three million florins annually in strengthening its various means of defence.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1888 (latest available statistics) as follows (in hectares, 1 hectare=2·47 acres):—Uncultivated land (heath) 712,523; water and morass, 126,868; dykes and roads, 44,309; untaxed

land, 92,353 ; building land, houses, &c., 37,850 ; land under culture, 859,844 ; pasture, 1,144,066 ; gardens and orchards, 54,124 ; forest, 226,968. Total, 3,298,906 h.a.

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland ; small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel.

In 1891 the number of estates was :—

Under 5 hectares	From 5 to 10 hectares	From 10 to 20 hectares	From 20 to 40 hectares	From 40 to 75 hectares	From 75 to 100 hectares	Above 100 hectares
77,201	34,023	29,775	18,361	6,426	441	206

42.1 per cent. of all estates being held by farmers, and 57.9 per cent. by the owners. In 1888 the percentage was 41.5 and 58.5

The total number of cattle in 1891 was 1,532,100 ; of horses, 271,900 ; of sheep, 810,600 ; and of pigs, 987,900.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows :—

—	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	Average, 1871-80
Wheat . . .	85,583	84,841	85,376	84,655	85,194	86,421
Rye . . .	183,506	203,598	202,971	202,435	204,018	196,112
Winter barley . .	19,547	28,489	28,878	29,758	30,226	26,667
Summer barley . .	25,706	13,749	15,515	15,214	14,851	21,034
Oats . . .	152,709	115,052	114,967	114,097	115,448	113,627
Potatoes . . .	149,584	145,460	148,219	148,968	147,386	135,310
Buckwheat . . .	43,563	44,853	46,425	46,941	48,078	65,135
Beans . . .	44,477	36,195	36,129	36,670	36,598	36,814
Peas . . .	28,009	26,601	25,166	25,489	22,769	16,493
Rapeseed . . .	2,249	8,216	5,220	5,292	7,334	12,690
Flax . . .	14,433	16,312	17,070	16,024	15,582	18,530
Beetroot . . .	22,531	28,100	23,588	21,925	19,135	13,904
Tobacco . . .	657	892	1,107	1,282	1,300	1,676
Madder . . .	408	394	567	727	898	2,295

The mean yield of these products was, per hectare, in hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 2.75 bushels) :—

—	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	Average, 1871-80
Wheat . . .	21.1	22.5	26.7	21.8	28.5	22.0
Rye . . .	15.9	19.2	19.6	17.2	23.3	17.3
Winter barley . .	37.5	37.1	42.8	35.6	46.1	39.0
Summer barley . .	32.7	29.7	31.0	28.9	30.5	28.8
Oats . . .	42.7	40.5	41.0	38.7	37.0	38.3
Potatoes . . .	107.0	130.0	155.0	110.0	183.0	136.0
Buckwheat . . .	12.8	12.9	18.1	14.4	8.8	17.4
Beans . . .	25.9	24.9	25.2	25.1	25.0	21.7
Peas . . .	16.3	18.9	27.9	19.7	26.7	20.5
Rapeseed . . .	20.5	28.2	25.2	22.2	25.2	21.3
Flax (kilo.) . .	415.0	415.0	546.0	445.0	530.0	476.0
Beetroot „ . .	18,680.0	26,050.0	32,790.0	17,100.0	23,100.0	26,260.0
Tobacco „ . .	1,655.0	1,815.0	2,409.0	1,969.0	2,132.0	2,247.0
Madder „ . .	2,090.0	2,945.0	2,513.0	2,550.0	2,800.0	2,500.0

The value of imports and exports of the leading agricultural products in 1892 and 1891 was as follows (in guilders) :—

—	1892		1891	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Wheat . . .	85,830,000	55,606,000	96,706,000	54,304,000
Flour wheat and rye . . .	36,735,000	7,670,000	39,226,000	12,413,000
Rye . . .	35,415,000	16,420,000	52,220,000	21,444,000
Barley . . .	15,884,000	8,838,000	18,458,000	9,294,000
Oats . . .	2,714,000	4,453,000	7,966,000	7,272,000
Potatoes . . .	584,000	733,000	733,000	769,000
Potato-flour . . .	1,521,000	8,163,000	1,516,000	8,874,000
Buckwheat . . .	3,015,000	750,000	3,608,000	1,400,000
Flax . . .	1,458,000	18,154,000	1,175,000	18,880,000
Beetroot . . .	82,000	1,358,000	95,000	815,000

The import of bulbs, shrubs, and trees was valued for 1891 at 311,000 gl., the export at 4,438,090 gl. ; for 1892 312,000, and 5,295,000 gl. ; vegetables at 640,000 gl. import and 17,979,000 gl. export in 1891, and 1,340,000 and 21,235,000 gl. in 1892.

II. MINING.

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg; they belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1892 was 56,840,000 kilos., valued at 249,370 gl. ; clear revenue, 87,405 gl. ; part of the State, 16,202 gl.

III. FISHERIES.

In 1892, 4,647 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with crews numbering about 16,142. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 5,519,500 guilders. The total number of oysters produced in 1892 amounted to 12,700,000 ; one-fourth part of it exported to England.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

There are no official returns of the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1892, 514 distilleries, 12 sugar refineries, 30 beet-sugar manufactories, 52 salt works, 514 breweries, 97 vinegar manufactories, 91 soap manufactories, and 3 wine manufactories.

The total number of manufactories which made use of steam-engines at the end of 1892 was 3,788 ; the number of engines, 4,511.

Commerce.

The Netherlands is a free-trading country. A few duties are levied, but they have only a fiscal, not a protectionist character. The duties amount usually to 5 per cent. of the value of manufactured articles, and *nihil* or only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if these articles are used for the industries of the country.

No official returns are kept of the value of the general trade, but only of the weight of the goods. The growth of the total commerce of the Netherlands may be seen from the fact that in

1872 the total imports were estimated at 6,451 million kilogrammes, and the exports at 2,956 millions ; while in 1892 the former were 15,711 million kilogrammes, and the latter 9,009 millions, exclusive of goods in transit.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Guilders	Guilders
1888	1,272,093,000	1,114,806,000
1889	1,245,287,000	1,094,078,000
1890	1,299,750,000	1,087,532,000
1891	1,356,058,000	1,140,473,000
1892	1,282,000,000	1,134,000,000

The values of the leading articles of import and export in 1891-1892 were (in thousands of guilders) :—

—	Imports, 1891	Exports, 1891	Imports, 1892	Exports, 1892
Iron and steel of all kinds	124,146	83,016	120,682	76,015
Textiles, raw and manu- factured	112,323	108,591	97,653	126,055
Cereals and flour . . .	230,622	118,371	176,578	92,978
Coal	45,110	2,549	42,720	2,425
Rice	40,677	12,085	37,698	11,212
Mineral oil	8,086	251	8,750	164
Coffee	34,613	20,403	31,734	19,155
Butter	2,315	13,246	2,277	9,643
Margarine	14,567	55,327	23,170	55,899
Sugar	35,092	43,533	43,285	47,279
Cheese	101	10,687	86	10,331
Drugs	222,580	157,222	176,064	135,889
Gold and silver . . .	20,509	3,000	15,057	4,223
Vegetables	640	18,723	1,340	21,235
Wood	28,107	16,841	29,404	16,149
Skins	21,523	21,836	19,319	20,135
Indigo	6,664	4,743	7,645	7,181
Copper	40,865	24,686	38,978	19,550
Paper	3,280	23,946	3,268	20,911
Soot, grease, tallow, suet .	20,126	4,736	19,147	4,823
Saltpetre	16,811	14,480	14,458	12,299
Zinc	10,316	8,435	10,134	8,534
Tobacco	8,232	2,731	7,810	3,699
Tin	11,944	10,671	12,692	10,976
Colours (painters' wares) .	11,151	10,401	10,570	9,584
Flax	1,846	18,879	1,458	18,154
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c.) .	35,645	12,446	22,298	8,143

The following table shows the value of the imports and

exports of the great classes of products in 1891 and 1892 (in 1,000 gl.) :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1891	1892	1891	1892
	1,000 G.	1,000 G.	1,000 G.	1,000 G.
Food products	362,299	332,350	307,512	300,486
Raw materials	249,343	239,889	161,335	153,985
Manufactured products .	204,276	197,161	241,891	227,841
Miscellaneous	328,752	302,573	220,560	206,371

For the last five years the returns were, in millions of kilogrammes :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Re-exports	Transit
1888	13,484	7,323	384	2,004
1889	13,849	7,643	424	1,948
1890	14,612	8,298	468	2,028
1891	15,877	8,616	520	2,386
1892	15,711	9,009	625	2,713

The following table shows the value of the trade with the leading countries for the last five years, in millions of guilders :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	Percentage 1892
Imports for home consumption from—						
Prussia	284·8	242·0	247·1	250·6	249·3	19·4
Great Britain	341·4	297·4	283·6	270·3	266·5	20·8
Belgium	157·3	176·6	195·2	186·1	184·3	14·4
Dutch East Indies . .	118·2	142·6	159·5	225·1	177·2	13·8
Russia	126·2	112·7	112·1	119·2	38·5	3·0
United States of America	62·2	76·0	98·4	92·5	148·9	11·6
British India	29·5	29·8	38·0	42·0	41·9	3·3
France	17·7	22·5	24·2	22·5	20·9	1·6
Hamburg	31·0	25·2	21·2	18·4	19·6	1·5
Exports to—						
Prussia	511·3	477·2	498·5	532·2	487·2	43·0
Great Britain	298·3	284·7	270·5	295·8	325·8	28·7
Belgium	146·4	140·1	148·0	149·7	160·4	14·1
United States of America	38·4	22·2	23·7	20·7	23·3	2·1
Dutch East Indies . .	47·0	69·1	53·2	63·6	62·5	5·5
Hamburg	17·9	19·0	17·3	18·1	15·1	1·3
France	11·0	10·9	10·8	8·8	9·0	0·8
Italy	8·2	8·7	10·8	4·6	4·7	0·4
Russia	4·5	17·4	5·5	3·6	3·1	0·3

The total value of the imports from the Netherlands into Great Britain, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to the Netherlands, in each of

the last five years is shown in the table following, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Netherlands .	26,070,872	26,679,216	25,900,924	27,301,657	28,820,921
Exports of British produce to Netherlands . .	8,511,863	9,704,264	10,121,160	9,463,300	8,836,020

The principal articles of import into the United Kingdom from the Netherlands in the year 1892 were: Butter, 750,314*l.*; margarine, 3,360,707*l.*; living animals, principally oxen and sheep, 68,185*l.* (653,238*l.* in 1891); cheese, 678,573*l.*; gin, 58,523*l.*; sugar, 1,973,202*l.*; iron and steel goods, 1,046,978*l.*; woollen manufactures, 2,872,199*l.*; cotton manufactures, 1,036,682*l.*; leather and leather goods, 1,558,218*l.*; enumerated also as imports from the Netherlands into Great Britain, in the official returns, are silk manufactures of various kinds, chiefly stuffs and ribbons, 1,849,701*l.* in 1892, but these must be considered as principally goods in transit, coming from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, the seat of the German silk industry. The principal articles of British home produce exported to the Netherlands in the year 1892 were cotton goods, and yarn, of the value of 2,271,393*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 685,452*l.*; woollen-yarn and manufactures, of the value of 1,430,805*l.*; and machinery, 614,350*l.* A considerable amount of these British imports are not for consumption in the Netherlands, but pass in transit to Germany.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels belonging to the mercantile navy at the end of 1892 was :—

Sailing vessels 447, of 349,000 cubic metres tonnage; steamers 150, of 479,000 cubic metres (1 cubic metre = .354 English ton).

The following table gives the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands :—

<i>Entered.</i>						
Year	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage (cubic metres)	No.	Tonnage (cubic metres)	No.	Tonnage (cubic metres)
1888	8,348	13,873,000	728	583,000	9,076	14,456,000
1889	8,517	14,275,000	665	501,000	9,182	14,775,000
1890	8,711	14,878,000	764	535,000	9,475	15,413,000
1891	8,802	15,824,000	563	361,000	9,365	16,168,000
1892	8,729	16,223,000	638	571,000	9,367	16,794,000
<i>Cleared.</i>						
1888	6,045	8,468,000	2,973	5,946,000	9,018	14,413,000
1889	5,842	8,357,000	3,070	6,202,000	8,912	14,559,000
1890	5,931	8,511,000	3,272	6,745,000	9,203	15,256,000
1891	5,799	8,731,000	3,463	7,370,000	9,262	16,101,000
1892	6,364	9,873,000	2,925	6,856,000	9,289	16,729,000

Of the total number in 1892, 2,743 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 5,109,000 cubic metres, and 6,624 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 11,686,000 cubic metres; 2,755 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 5,121,000 cubic metres, and 6,534 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 11,608,000 cubic metres.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows:—

<i>Entered</i>						
Port	1892			1891		
	Number	Tonnage (cubic metres)	per cent.	Number	Tonnage (cubic metres)	pr. cnt.
Rotterdam	4,078	8,321,000	51·3	4,208	8,109,000	51·2
Amsterdam	1,476	2,892,000	17·8	1,569	2,976,000	18·8
Flushing .	897	2,047,000	12·6	830	2,094,000	13·2
<i>Cleared</i>						
Rotterdam	2,830	4,634,000	46·9	2,686	3,992,000	45·7
Amsterdam	1,048	1,883,000	19·1	1,027	1,791,000	20·5
Flushing .	890	2,066,000	20·9	790	1,959,000	22·4

The number of Dutch vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports was, in 1891, 2,158, with a tonnage of 3,760,000 cubic metres. The coasting trade is of no importance.

Internal Communications.

I. CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The length of navigable water (canals excluded) is about 3,000 miles.

The total extent of the canals is 1,907,170 miles; of roads, 17,473 miles.

In 1891 the total length of the tramway lines was 598 miles; 37,171 passengers were carried, and 244,466 millions of kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 4,149,000 guilders.

The total outlay upon the State railways up to 1892 was 262,674,000 guilders.

In 1891 the railways had a length of 1,630 miles, whereof the State owned 873 miles, and private companies the remainder.

Year	Revenue (guilders)	Expenditure (guilders)	Goods carried (kilogrammes)	Passengers carried
1888				
State Railway Co. .	13,538,000	6,552,000	4,556,000,000	5,886,000
Private railway cos.	13,864,000	7,297,000	3,493,000,000	12,596,000
1889				
State Railway Co. .	13,788,000	6,766,000	4,531,000,000	6,202,000
Private railway cos.	14,033,000	7,595,000	3,786,000,000	13,248,000
1890				
State Railway Co. .	14,872,000	7,833,000	4,715,000,000	6,664,000
Private railway cos. ¹	12,431,000	7,300,000	2,376,000,000	10,306,000
1891				
State Railway Co. .	19,674,000	18,382,000	4,902,000,000	11,111,000
Private railway cos.	12,548,000	9,834,000	2,724,000,000	11,007,000
1892				
State Railway Co. .	19,743,000	18,896,000	4,908,000,000	10,929,000
Private railway cos.	12,733,000	10,195,000	—	—

¹ In 1890 one of the private companies was appropriated by the State.

II. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal traffic was as follows in the years named :—

	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1888					
Internal .	50,641,000	23,283,273	75,879,000	3,189,410	918,249
Foreign .	15,159,000	3,611,857	6,785,000	333,666	663,739
1889					
Internal .	50,711,000	24,672,510	78,752,000	3,341,861	958,137
Foreign .	16,182,000	3,785,849	7,541,046	370,941	676,843
1890					
Internal .	50,850,000	26,569,738	83,496,000	3,480,506	980,327
Foreign .	16,519,000	4,077,776	7,580,000	394,445	687,003
1891					
Internal .	50,917,000	28,364,552	86,227,000	3,598,159	1,003,965
Foreign .	16,998,000	4,164,436	8,593,000	432,565	739,656
1892					
Internal .	52,361,000	29,020,601	95,593,000	3,592,755	1,034,608
Foreign .	17,589,000	4,389,798	9,530,000	474,742	803,579

The receipts of the Post Office in 1892 were 7,184,090 guilders, the expenditure 5,685,362 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Dec. 31, 1892, was 3,398 miles, the length of wires 12,098 miles. The number of State offices was, on December 31, 1892, 473. The number of paid messages by State lines in 1892 was 4,302,978. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 1,353,924 guilders, and the ordinary expenses to 1,881,580 guilders.

Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

The total circulation in thousands of guilders was as follows :—

Jan. 1	Silver, &c.	Gold	Paper money issued by the State	Paper money issued by the Bank	Total
	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1889	60,337	24,437	11,737	207,233	303,744
1890	60,985	24,366	11,577	213,810	310,738
1891	60,544	24,255	14,486	204,940	303,225
1892	57,649	24,056	14,750	203,288	299,743
1893	53,995	23,773	13,960	197,547	289,275

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders) :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper	For the East India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces (in thousands)
1840-70	—	372,235	—	17,939	390,078	1,282,681
1871-80	74,300	97,325	1,220	—	172,649	146,433
1881-90	4,030	1,433	840	2,660	8,955	111,768
1891	—	200	25	715	940	12,260
1892	—	3,900	50	—	3,950	11,300

State Banks are unknown. The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has received the right of issuing bank-notes, by a bill of 1863, for a period of 25 years, in 1888 prolonged for 15 years, with continuation for 10 years if the contract is not broken by one of the parties two years before the beginning of a new period. The Bank does the same business as other banks, only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Year	Notes in Circulation March 31	Total Exchanges March 31	Stock of Gold in July	Stock of Silver in July
	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1889	204,368	296,530	66,470	79,300
1890	208,449	299,822	61,720	65,620
1891	194,680	320,117	47,050	69,140
1892	189,125	345,278	38,580	85,480
1893	193,452	353,516	33,790	85,090

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund to 5,000,000 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank. It receives 5 per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank.

Besides the Bank of the Netherlands there are 13 private banks. Their subscribed capital was, at the end of 1892, 7,158,456 guilders, the value of deposits 15,279,950 guilders.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of both :—

Year	Number of Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant
1889						
Private banks .	259	16,156	15,822	59,593	297,238	13·29 gl.
State P. S. B.		11,480	8,336	17,523	241,175	3·88 ,,
1890						
Private banks .	256	16,161	15,929	61,545	301,928	13·48 ,,
State P. S. B.		12,973	9,739	21,250	281,870	4·65 ,,
1891						
Private banks .	255	15,724	16,687	62,370	311,599	13·49 ,,
State P. S. B.		13,559	11,367	24,014	319,106	5·20 ,,

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece weighing 6·720 grammes, ·900 fine, and thus containing 6·048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the florin, weighing 10 grammes, ·945 fine and containing 9·45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

The principal coins are :—

The *gulden*, *guilder*, or *florin* of 100 cents. = 1 sh. 8d. ; or 12 g. = £1

The *rijksdaalder* = $2\frac{1}{2}$ guilders.

The gold-piece of ten guilders.

$\frac{1}{2}$ guilder, $\frac{1}{4}$ guilder, $\frac{1}{10}$ guilder (*dubbeltje*), $\frac{1}{20}$ guilder (*stuivertje*).

Cent coins are : 1 cent, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron W. de Goldstein of Oldenaller.

Councillor of Legation.—W. F. A. Baron Gevers.

Chancellor.—J. van den Berg.

Consul-General in London.—J. W. May.

Netherlands Consular representatives are at the following places in the United Kingdom :—

Aberdeen.	Cork.	Leith.	Plymouth.
Belfast.	Dublin.	Limerick.	Portsmouth
Birmingham.	Dundee.	Liverpool.	(Southampton).
Bradford.	Glasgow.	London.	Sunderland.
Bristol.	Harwich.	Manchester.	Yarmouth.
Cardiff.	Hull.	Newcastle.	Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G. ; accredited June 5, 1888.

Secretary.—Hon. M. H. Herbert.

British Consular representatives are placed in the following places in the Netherlands :—

Amsterdam.	The Hague (V.C.).	Maassluis.
Brouwershaven.	Harlingen.	Neuzen.
Dordrecht.	Helder.	Rotterdam.
Flushing (V.C.).	Hellevoetsluis.	Texel (V.C.).
Groningen.		

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of 766,137 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was, approximately, 33,000,000, or about seven times as large as that of the mother country.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indie), are situated between 6° N. and 11° S. latitude, and between 95° and 141° E. longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother-country.

Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided in (1) Lands under direct government ; (2) Vassal lands ; (3) Confederated lands.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and dессas (villages). They are also very often divided into: (1) Java and Madura; (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It was based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. That 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee, which is sold by the Government partly in the colonies, but mostly in the Netherlands. By the terms of a bill which passed the Legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar-cane is now totally abolished.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-two provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant-Residents (except the Resident of one of these provinces, Krawang, who has no Assistant-Resident), and a number of subordinate officials, called Contrôleurs. All these functionaries must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the Contrôleurs, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives. In the 'Outposts' the 'culture' system has never been introduced, except in the province of Sumatra, west coast, and in the Residency of Menado (island of Celebes), where also the labour of the natives is required for the produce of coffee. These Outposts are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' 'Contrôleur,' &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch India rests in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive.

Governor-General.—*Jhr. C. H. A. van der Wyck*, appointed July, 15, 1893.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Java—including Madura—and of the Outposts:—

—		Area : English square miles	Population at the end of 1891
Java and Madura		50,848	24,133,665
Island of Sumatra	{ Sumatra, West Coast	46,200	1,275,913 ¹
	{ Sumatra, East Coast	16,282	306,381 ³
	{ Benkulen	9,576	157,927 ²
	{ Lampongs	9,975	130,677 ¹
	{ Palembang	61,152	664,310 ¹
Atjeh		6,370	444,738 ³
Riau-Lingga Archipelago		17,325	97,928 ²
Banca		4,977	83,416 ¹
Billiton		2,500	40,373 ¹
Borneo, West Coast		58,926	419,363 ³
Borneo, South and East Districts		144,788	870,139 ³
Island of Celebes	{ Celebes	45,150	387,469 ³
	{ Menado	26,000	538,424 ³
Molucca Islands		42,420	364,366 ²
Timor Archipelago		21,840	37,122 ⁴
Bali and Lombok		3,990	1,250,343 ³
New Guinea to 141° E. long. ⁵		150,755 ³	200,000 ³
Total		719,674	32,000,000 ⁶

¹ Tolerably accurate.² Approximately.³ Mere conjecture.⁴ Without the non-Christianised natives.⁵ New Guinea belongs to the residency of Ternate, Molucca Islands.⁶ Approximate total. The population of several unexplored countries is not included.

The total number of Europeans and persons assimilated to them at the beginning of 1891 was 32,022 males and 25,895 females; of these 29,666 males and 25,389 females were Dutch, of whom 23,295 males and 22,435 females were born in the East Indies; of the remainder, 1,183 were German, 246 French, 236 English, 187 Swiss; the remainder being mostly Belgians, Austrians, and Africans. Of the remaining population 450,833 were Chinese, 22,201 Arabs, and 10,465 other Orientals, and about 30,000,000 natives.

The movement of population between Europeans and persons assimilated to them, by marriages, births, and deaths, was as follows:—

—		Marriages	Per1,000	Births	Per1,000	Deaths	Per1,000
1887	{ Java and Madura	380	9·1	2,178	52·3	1,139	27·4
	{ Outposts	61	5·7	656	61·4	377	35·3
1888	{ Java and Madura	380	9·0	2,211	52·3	1,560	36·9
	{ Outposts	62	5·6	568	59·6	394	41·3
1889	{ Java and Madura	389	8·9	2,116	48·6	1,453	33·2
	{ Outposts	83	7·2	531	45·8	465	40·1
1890	{ Java and Madura	423	9·2	2,157	46·7	1,403	30·5
	{ Outposts	78	6·5	683	57·2	439	36·7
1891	{ Java and Madura	429	9·2	2,135	45·8	1,673	35·9
	{ Outposts	78	6·7	665	57·2	443	38·0

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these. The former are generally living under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into these two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for legislation in Dutch East India. The Governor-General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions on this rule.

Religion.

In Java and Madura in 1873	5,673, and in 1891 (1 Jan.)	17,271
„ the Outposts	148,672	255,288

In 1891, 96 missionaries of various societies were working to propagate Christianity in the Dutch East Indies. In the same year 6,547 natives went to Mekka on pilgrimage, whereof 4,254 returned.

Instruction.

For the education of Europeans and persons assimilated with them there were in 1891, 7 middle schools, with 565 pupils. The cost of these schools to the Government in the same year was 459,586 guilders, and the revenue out of the school fees 65,289 guilders.

In 1891 there were for Europeans 119 mixed public elementary schools, and 28 for girls only, with 17 private schools, or a total of 164 elementary schools. The 147 public schools had a teaching staff of 470, and an attendance of 12,721 pupils, and the 17 private schools a teaching staff of 106, and an attendance of 2,439 pupils. The cost of the public elementary schools was, in 1891, 2,021,619 and the income 220,037 guilders.

The following statement relates to schools for natives :—

In 1891 Dutch India had 6 normal schools, with 33 teachers and 224 pupils ; besides there were 4 schools for sons of native chiefs, with 217 pupils.

The elementary schools for natives were, for Java and Madura, in 1875: 104 Government schools, with 14,906 pupils, and 132 private schools, with 6,978 pupils; and in 1891, 203 Government schools with 34,607 pupils, and 140 private schools with 15,106 pupils. In the Outposts in 1881, 281 Government schools with 19,437 pupils, and 205 private schools with 10,696 pupils; and in 1890, 313 Government schools with 38,160 pupils, and 368 private schools with 19,607 pupils. In 1891 there were in Java and Madura 87 private schools subventioned with 8,659 pupils, and 77 non-subventioned

¹ Of the Chinese and other Orientals no statistics have been taken since 1887.

with 3,447 pupils. In 1875 the Government spent 803,906 guilders for the education of natives, and in 1891 1,074,891 guilders.

For foreign Orientals there were in 1891 about 305 schools with 5,624 pupils. The total of Mohammedan schools (religious) at Java and Madura was in 1891, 18,285, with 281,119 pupils, and in 1886 17,388 schools with 231,871 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is based on the principle that Europeans and persons assimilated with them are subject to laws nearly similar to those of the mother-country, while the natives are subject to their own customs and institutions. The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases.

There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, and Makassar—Resident and Regent courts, courts of circuit, district courts, and courts of priests.

The number of natives condemned for serious crimes in 1890 was 16,354 ; for police offences, 8,310 ; while it was in 1879, 11,770 and 6,880. There are 303 prisons ; their population was 26,485 at the end of 1890.

The relations of the State to pauperism are limited to subvention to Protestant and Catholic orphan-houses ; 96,300 guilders is set down in the budget for 1894.

Finance.

The local revenue is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imposts, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, railways, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief part of the large profits is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of coffee, grown under the 'culture system,' and sold in India and Europe.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for 1870, 1880, and 1888-92 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1870	123,525,000	115,765,000	+ 7,760,000
1880	146,838,000	146,936,000	- 98,000
1888	121,690,000	128,348,000	- 6,658,000
1889	132,332,000	129,133,000	+ 3,199,000
1890	137,789,090	127,736,000	+ 10,053,000
1891	116,349,304	131,262,899	- 14,913,595
1892	127,088,842	136,258,891	- 9,170,049

The percentage of the different sources of revenue is shown in the following table :—

Year	Taxes	Monopolies ¹	Products ²	Other Receipts	Total
1888	37·2	24·6	29·4	9·8	100
1889	34·9	19·8	34·3	11·0	100
1890	33·0	19·4	34·5	13·1	100
1891	41·1	23·6	21·4	13·9	100
1892	37·2	21·5	26·7	14·6	100

¹ Opium and salt.

² Coffee, cinchona, and tin.

The total revenue, according to the budget estimates for 1894, is 125,131,594 guilders, and the expenditure 139,099,200 guilders, showing a deficit of 13,967,606 guilders.

The sources of revenue were stated as follows in the budget for the year 1894 :—

	Guilders
Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee (11,815,872 guilders), cinchona (138,600 guilders), tin (6,051,291 guilders), railways (965,000 guilders), share of the State in the profits of the Biliton Company (1,000,000 guilders), various (1,222,371 guilders), total	21,193,134
Receipts in India from sales of opium (17,779,000 guilders), import, export, and excise duties (13,639,000 guilders), land revenues (17,982,000 guilders), sales of coffee in Java, &c. (9,045,000 guilders), sales of salt (8,376,000 guilders), railways (8,400,560), from all other sources (28,716,960 guilders).	103,938,460
Total revenue	125,131,594

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands.

Defence.

The army is purely colonial. At the end of 1891 the strength of the army was 1,385 officers and 33,403 sub-officers and soldiers, comprising 13,593 Europeans, 57 Africans, 2,336 Amboinese, and 17,417 natives. The number of horses was 1,232, of mules, 150. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the army of Dutch India. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together, though in separate companies in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are Europeans and natives.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Dutch India, is divided into field, garrison, and dépôt battalions. Each battalion is composed of four companies, two companies consisting of European soldiers and two of natives, or one of Europeans and three of natives. The 'half-castes' are on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank to whom honorary ranks are given; in each of the companies composed of natives, at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A military academy is established at Meester Cornelis, near Batavia. Schools for soldiers are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the army, which is purely colonial, the navy in Dutch India is partly colonial, partly belonging to the royal navy, and its expenses are therefore borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. (See "Defence," mother-country.) The *personnel* in the Dutch Indies numbers 3,996 men, thus divided: 1,808 Europeans and 772 natives with the Indian marine (23 ships), 1,134 Europeans and 282 natives with the auxiliary squadron (4 ships).

Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residencies in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The Government or private landowners can enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The extent of the soil of Java and Madura regularly cultivated by the natives was, in 1891, 6,276,356 acres ($1\frac{3}{4}$ acre = 1 bahu). From 1887-91 the increase of various cultures was as follows, in acres :—

Year	Rice	Maize	Arachis	Various plants	Sugar-cane	Tobacco	Indigo	Cotton	Total
1887	5,084,339	1,604,891	393,219	1,056,945	107,957	182,654	43,554	42,659	8,516,218
1888	4,825,630	1,557,050	453,367	1,043,178	124,979	269,132	43,086	52,767	8,369,189
1889	4,810,974	1,711,227	385,045	1,033,070	124,386	194,243	42,278	28,572	8,329,795
1890	4,388,552	1,880,121	430,981	1,225,810	154,516	180,135	50,198	30,850	8,341,163
1891	4,406,566	1,704,340	460,346	1,069,694	157,797	208,428	49,392	33,939	8,090,502

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased in recent years, as well in Java as in the Outposts. In 1891 were ceded in Java to 178 companies, 213,785 acres; to 374 Europeans, 332,214 acres; 41 Chinese, 27,027 acres; 2 Europeans and Chinese, 1,107 acres; 4 natives, 2,600 acres—total, 576,892 acres. Since 1816 no land in Java has been alienated by the Government. The lands now the property of Europeans have an extent of 1,946,455 acres, of Chinese, 762,349 acres, and of other foreign Orientals, 36,279 acres.

The change from the Government culture of sugar to private culture is shown by the following table :—

Year	Government Estates, in acres	Private Estates of the Natives, in acres	Year	Government Estates, in acres	Private Estates of the Natives, in acres
1879	67,669	7,805	1888	19,563	50,459
1884	41,139	34,510	1890	9,611	61,941
1886	30,458	39,835	1891	4,761	62,634

In 1891 there were in Java 224 sugar estates, with a total yield of 7,039,115 picols.

The production of coffee in Dutch India in 1891 was, in picols :—

	Government Lands	Free Cultivation by the natives	Lands on Emphyteusis and on Lease	Private Lands
Java	381,048	—	292,044	11,109
Sumatra	45,042	36,691	8,976	168
Celebes, &c. . . .	4,116	86,000	1,766	458
Total	430,206	122,691	302,786	11,735
1890	161,696	867,418		
1889	647,395			
1888	671,799			

The production of cinchona, in kilogrammes, in Java was as follows :—

Year	Government		Lands on Emphyteusis		Private Lands	
	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production
1887	8	351,656	74	859,144	2	13,562
1888	8	370,899	81	1,362,727	3	16,888
1889	8	351,751	85	1,966,514	3	34,692
1890	8	267,281	118	2,436,375	2	26,578
1891	8	286,101	126	2,810,636	5	37,500

The production of tobacco, in kilogrammes, was as follows :—

Year.	In Java.		In Sumatra (Deli, etc.).	
	Plantations.	Production.	Plantations.	Production.
1887	98	8,901,786	126	12,428,819
1888	118	12,556,826	201	16,648,980
1889	105	9,603,743	261	16,933,038
1890	102	14,377,369	276	21,016,937
1891	84	8,156,542	170	20,536,601

The production of tea in Java, in kilogrammes, was as follows :—1884, 2,667,685 ; 1885, 2,450,585 ; 1886, 3,351,627 ; 1887, 3,297,684 ; 1888, 3,014,209 ; 1889, 3,717,137 ; 1890, 3,241,287 ; 1891, 3,331,570.

The production of 1891 was obtained from 53 plantations.

There were 166 indigo plantations in 1891, yielding 733,852 kilogrammes of indigo ; in 1889, 151 plantations and 741,861 kilogrammes.

The production of the tin mines of Banca and Billiton delivered to the Government is shown by the following table, in picols :—

Years	Workmen	Total Product	Years	Workmen	Total Product
1886-7	13,528	166,283	1889-9	16,846	185,970
1887-8	14,870	162,237	1890-91	17,617	203,678
1888-9	15,720	145,158	1891-92	18,040	199,869

There were, in 1891-92, 368 mines, the produce being about equally divided between Banca and Billiton.

At the end of 1890 there were in Java in all about 2,634,637 buffaloes, 2,353,477 oxen and cows, and 534,617 horses. Horses are never used in India for agricultural purposes.

In 1891 there were 3 Government and 39 private printing-offices, 41 ice or mineral water manufacturers, 9 soap factors, 12 arak distillers, 10 saw mills, and 140 rice mills. The industrial establishments in Dutch India used, in 1891, 1,523 steam engines.

Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff of 6 per cent. on certain goods ; on some articles there is a small export duty, including coffee, sugar, and tobacco.

The following table shows the value of the general import and export during the years 1887-91, in guilders :—

<i>Imports</i>							
Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
1887	3,274,397	—	3,274,397	116,381,561	6,623,442	123,005,003	126,279,400
1888	4,141,871	—	4,141,871	119,336,104	16,152,075	135,488,179	139,630,050
1889	5,009,445	8,000,000	13,009,445	139,914,805	20,460,521	160,375,326	173,384,771
1890	5,602,351	4,000,000	9,602,351	141,322,087	9,249,279	150,571,366	160,173,717
1891	8,147,703	1,000,000	9,147,703	157,438,304	10,844,900	168,283,204	177,430,907
<i>Exports</i>							
1887	19,802,907	—	19,802,907	166,619,387	736,493	167,355,880	187,158,787
1888	20,358,278	—	20,358,278	163,070,339	668,816	163,739,155	184,097,433
1889	33,072,175	—	33,072,175	164,181,047	459,392	164,590,439	197,662,614
1890	17,148,178	—	17,148,178	158,747,522	653,920	159,401,442	176,549,620
1891	22,160,395	—	22,160,395	188,668,650	13,331,725	202,000,375	224,160,170

The principal articles of export are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, and tin. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports into U. K. from Java . .	£ 2,894,902	£ 2,233,744	£ 1,223,035	£ 1,901,961	£ 1,534,726
Exports of British produce to Java	1,576,850	1,525,243	1,469,206	2,205,655	1,957,831

The chief and almost sole article of import into the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar ; in 1882 of the value of 3,579,119*l.* ; in 1889, 1,904,323*l.* ; in 1890, 979,886*l.* ; in 1891, 1,628,647*l.* ; in 1892, 1,368,357*l.* The staple article of British home produce exported to Java is manufactured cotton ; including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,331,547*l.* ; machinery, of 216,838*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, of 67,937*l.* ; coals, 74,560*l.* ; woollens, 40,601*l.* ; manure, 61,642*l.*, in the year 1892.

Shipping and Communications.

The following table shows the navigation at the various ports of Netherlands India in 1891 and 1890, and the share of England in it:—

Year	—	Entered		Whereof, from England :	
		Number	Capacity in M ³	Number	Capacity in M ³
1891	Steamers	3,258	3,673,000	393	1,332,000
	Sailing vessels	198	400,000	38	118,000
1890	Steamers	3,063	3,033,000	212	905,000
	Sailing vessels	219	422,000	51	173,000

At the end of 1891 the total length of railways (State and private) opened for traffic was about 850 English miles ; the revenues were 11,525,074 guilders.

There are about 300 post-offices ; the number of letters carried in 1890 and 1891 for internal intercourse was 5,134,527 and 5,174,793, while 4,015,117 and 4,399,731 newspapers, samples, &c., for the interior passed through the various post-offices in the Dutch Indies during the same years. In 1891 and 1891, 1,242,348 and 1,360,673 letters were carried for foreign postal intercourse.

There were 6,851 kilometres of telegraph lines in Dutch India in 1891 with 100 offices ; the number of messages was 545,692. There are 27 telephone offices.

Money and Credit.

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve of 709,438 guilders. The Government has a control over the administration. Two-fifths of the amount of the notes, assignats, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion. In December, 1892, the value of the notes in circulation was 45,423,000 guilders, and of the bank operations 18,465,000. There are two other Dutch banks, besides branches of British banks.

In the savings-banks, in 1891, there were 13,272 depositors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Amsterdamsch Pond.* = 1·09 lb. avoirdupois.
 „ *Pikol* . . . = 133½ „ „
 „ *Catty* . . . = 1½ „ „
 „ *Tjengkal.* . . = 4 yards

The only legal coins, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India are those of the Netherlands.

Consular Representatives.

British Consul at Batavia.—N. MacNeill.
Vice-Consul at Samarang.—F. C. Bonhote.
Vice-Consul at Sourabaya.—A. J. Warren.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) the colony *Curaçao*.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America, between 2° and 6° N. latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' E. longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Turmhume Mountains.

At the peace of Breda, 1667, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch Guiana is in the hands of a governor, assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, the attorney-general as vice-president, and three members, all nominated by the King. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. Four members are chosen every year by the governor; the others by electors in proportion of one in 200 electors.

Dutch Guiana is divided into sixteen districts and numerous communes.

The area of Dutch Guiana is 46,060 English square miles. At the end of 1891 the population was 57,388, exclusive of the negroes living in the forests. The capital is Paramaribo, 29,118 inhabitants.

According to the terms of the regulation for the government of Dutch Guiana, entire liberty is granted to the members of all religious confessions.

At the end of 1891 there were: Reformed and Lutheran, 8,714; Moravian Brethren, 27,440; Roman Catholic, 9,614; Jews, 1,266; Mohammedans, 1,700; Hindus, 6,020, etc.

There were, in 1891, 19 public schools with 2,189 pupils, and 26 private schools with 3,903 pupils. Besides these elementary schools, there are a normal school and a central school of the Moravian Brethren for training teachers and of the Roman Catholics.

There is a court of justice, whose president, members, and recorder are nominated by the Sovereign. Further, there are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts. There were 161 prisoners in 1891 (31 Dec.).

The relations of Government to pauperism are limited to subventions to orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropic institutions.

The local revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes. A subvention from the mother-country is necessary. In 1891 the expenditure was 1,679,000 guilders, the revenue 1,497,000 guilders, and the subvention 174,000. For 1893 the revenue is estimated at 1,478,000 guilders; expenditure, 1,828,000 guilders. For 1892 the estimates were: revenue, 1,491,000 guilders; expenditure, 1,647,000 guilders.

In 1891 the militia ('Schutterij') consisted of 28 officers and 450 men, the civic guard of 54 officers and 1,317 men, and the garrison of 19 officers and 360

men. The navy consists of a few guard ships, with some vessels of the royal navy.

In 1891 sugar was produced on 14 plantations of 1,630 hectares to the amount of 7,867,044 kilogrammes; cacao on 382 plantations and 246 small properties of 11,942 hectares to the amount of 2,247,098 kilogrammes. The other productions were bananas, 401,182 bundles; coffee, 8,490 kilogrammes; rice, 16,274 kilogrammes; corn, 149,194 kilogrammes; rum, 394,401 litres; and melasse, 1,366,821 litres.

For gold mining were granted, at the end of 1891, 293 concessions, comprising 192,217 hectares. In that year the export of gold was 820,983 grammes, valued at 1,124,746 guilders. This export was: to the Netherlands, 709,013 grammes; to Great Britain, 76,853 grammes. The declared value since the beginning of the gold industry (1876) to the end of 1891 is 14,901,825 guilders.

In 1891 there entered 207 vessels of 83,000 tons, and cleared 207 ships of 83,000 tons. The following table shows the value of the imports and exports during the years 1887-91:—

Year	Import	Export
1887	5,052,621 guilders	3,539,502 guilders
1888	4,346,840 „	3,316,377 „
1889	4,893,355 „	3,521,867 „
1890	5,366,258 „	4,272,692 „
1891	5,873,335 „	3,994,616 „

In 1892 the imports into the United Kingdom from the Dutch West Indies, including Curaçao, were valued at 19,195£; and exports from the United Kingdom of British produce or manufacture to the Dutch West Indies, 125,049£.

The colonial savings-bank had, at the end of 1891, a balance of 414,425 guilders, of which 140,380 guilders belonged to immigrated coolies.

In 1891 there entered the port of Paramaribo 207 vessels of 82,802 tons (108 of 19,165 tons British), and cleared 207 vessels of 83,220 tons (105 of 18,988 tons British).

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers.

In 1891 were received 67,776 letters, 1,360 postcards, 188,234 prints, and 2,398 samples; and sent off 78,788 letters, 1,601 postcards, 82,163 prints, and 1,321 samples.

British Consul at Paramaribo.—E. W. Smith Delacour.

Curaçao.

The colony of Curaçao consists of the islands *Curaçao*, *Bonaire*, *Aruba*, *St. Martin* (as far as it belongs to the Netherlands), *St. Eustache*. and *Saba*, lying north from the coast of Venezuela.

	Square Miles	Population Dec. 31, 1891
Curaçao	210	26,584
Bonaire	95	3,979
Aruba	69	7,886
St. Martin ¹	17	3,881
St. Eustache	7	1,613
Saba	5	1,910

Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France

The colony is governed by a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of the Attorney-General and three members, all nominated by the Sovereign.

There is also a Colonial Council consisting of the members of the Council and eight members nominated by the Sovereign. The different islands of the colony, except Curaçao, are placed under chiefs called 'gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Sovereign.

At the end of 1891 there were 37,496 Roman Catholics, 7,764 Protestants, 791 Jews. The number of schools was 29, with 4,636 pupils. At the same period the number of prisoners was 45.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on land, and some indirect taxes. In the Budget for 1893 the revenue is estimated at 695,000, and the expenditure also at 695,000 guilders; the difference, if there is any, is supplied by the mother-country.

The militia (Schutterij) of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1891 of 27 officers and 369 men; the garrison of 9 officers and 198 men. A vessel of the royal navy is always cruising and visiting the different islands.

The imports in Curaçao in 1891 were valued at 4,059,400 guilders; the exports (excluding Curaçao) at 475,336 guilders. The chief produce are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and lime.

There entered the different islands in 1891, 2,590 vessels of 1,253,000 cubic metres. In 1891, 108,679 letters and 279,583 newspapers arrived, and 109,975 and 472,603 were despatched.

British Consul at Curaçao.—J. Jesurun.

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the upper called the Senate, comprising 18 members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, 21 members. Both branches of the Legislature are elected by universal suffrage, the members of the House of Representatives for the term of four, and those of the Senate for six years. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Roberto Sacaza, was elected for the term 1892–96. In May, 1893, owing to civil war, he resigned, and General *Zelaya* became provisional President. In August it was agreed that a President should be elected in constitutional form.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction; Finance; Interior, Justice, War, and Marine; Public Works.

The active army consists of 1,200 men, with a reserve of 10,000 men, and a militia or national guard of 5,000.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 49,500 English square miles, and the population (1889) 282,845 (136,249 males, 146,596 females) or including uncivilised Indians 312,845, giving about 7 inhabitants per square mile. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small and on the decrease. There are few towns, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, carried on in a rude fashion. The old capital of the Republic is the city of Leon, ten miles from the Pacific, surrounded by five active volcanoes, and partly in ruins; its population is 25,000. At present the seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with about 18,000 inhabitants.

Instruction.

According to an official statement of 1887 there were 251 schools with 11,914 pupils. There are, besides, two higher schools for boys and one for girls.

Finance.

In 1889 the revenue was 4,406,320 dollars, and the expenditure 4,723,892 dollars. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from Government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of 2,000 men, and the payment of interest on the public debt.

From an official statement it appears that the total amount of the public debt was 1,592,000 dollars, and a loan raised in London in 1886 for 285,000*l.* in 6 per cent. bonds, with a mortgage on the 93 miles of railway controlled by the State as well as on the customs revenue.

Industry and Commerce.

There are about 400,000 head of cattle in the Republic, and there is a large export of hides.

The culture of bananas is extending, as is also the coffee industry. In 1888-90 197,864 quintals; in 1890-91, 113,000 quintals of coffee were produced. The total area under coffee is estimated (1892) at 38,000 manyanas (1 manyana=nearly two acres).

There are (1891) in the Republic 109 mines, worked by American companies. In nearly all of these gold is found mixed with silver; in a few, silver mixed with copper.

In the year ending June 30, 1889, the total imports amounted (in currency) to 2,536,820 pesos; 1890, 3,327,007 pesos; 1891, 2,738,500 pesos; 1892, 6,006,806 pesos; exports, 1889, 3,162,683 pesos; 1890, 3,834,137 pesos; 1891, 2,376,500 pesos. The chief article of export in 1890 was coffee, 113,719 cwt. valued at 2,487,646 pesos. Of the imports in 1890, the value of 995,855 pesos were from Great Britain, 597,043 pesos from North America, 531,277 pesos from France, and 495,218 pesos from Germany. Of the exports, the value of 1,169,051 pesos went to North America, 863,432 pesos to Germany, 793,249 pesos to France, and 461,634 pesos to Great Britain. The imports into the United Kingdom from Nicaragua (according to the Board of Trade Returns) amounted in 1892 to £59,010, of which £38,836 was for coffee and £15,213 for woods. The domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Nicaragua amounted to £128,739, the chief articles exported being cottons, £54,139; machinery, £32,018; metals, £10,888. (For earlier years *see* Guatemala).

Communications.

A canal has been begun to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

There are 1,700 miles of telegraph lines in the Republic, with 59 stations. There are 91 miles of railway open in the Republic, which cost 2,700,000 dollars. One line extends from Corinto, on the Pacific, to Momotombo, 58 miles, and another from Managua, the capital, to Granada, 33 miles. Concessions have been granted for a line from San Miguelito to the head waters of the Blue River, 100 miles; for another from the Pueblos district to Masaya, 25 miles; and for a third from Momotombo to the head waters of the Rio Grande, 200 miles. The first and second concessions are accompanied with Government guarantees, and all three with large grants of land. In 1891 there were 53 post offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The system of money is the same as in Honduras, though Mexican, Chilian, Peruvian, and other South American dollars and five-franc pieces circulate freely; there is also a paper currency. From January 7, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures will be in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Frederick S. Isaac.

There are Consular Representatives at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Birmingham, Glasgow, Southampton, Cardiff, Newport (Mon.), Brighton, Belize, Gibraltar.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling.

Consul at Granada.—Marshall Vaughan.

Consul at Greytown.—H. F. Bingham.

Consul at Managua.—Charles E. Nicol.

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OMAN.

AN independent State in South-eastern Arabia extending along a coast line—S. E. and S. W.—of almost 1,000 miles from the Gulf of Ormuz and inland to the deserts. Area, 82,000 square miles ; population, 1,500,000. The capital, Muscat (60,000 inhabitants), was occupied by the Portuguese till the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was taken in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741. His family have since ruled. The present Sultan is Seyyid Feysal bin Turki, second son of the late Seyyid Turki bin Sa'eed bin Sultan, who succeeded his father June 4, 1888, and has now been formally recognised by the British Government. In the beginning of the present century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip on the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. On the death of Sultan Sa'eed in 1854 Zanzibar was detached from Oman and placed under the rule of the second son, and subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman, and a British Consul or Political Agent resides at Muscat. Oman is practically on the footing of an independent Indian native State, and essentially under British protection. The authority of the Sultan does not extend far beyond Muscat.

The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about 200,000 dollars.

The exports in 1892-93 were valued at 1,405,595 dollars ; chiefly dates, 515,000 dollars ; cotton fabrics, 120,000 dollars ; fruits, 35,000 dollars ; pearls, 55,000 dollars ; rice, 40,000 dollars ; salt, 45,000 dollars ; fish, 16,000 dollars. The imports were valued at 1,981,840 dollars ; chiefly rice, 689,330 dollars ; coffee, 54,000 dollars ; sugar, 63,050 dollars ; cotton stuff, 200,000 dollars ; twist, 41,000 dollars ; salt, 40,000 dollars ; pearls, 80,000 dollars ; mother-o'-pearl, 61,000 dollars ; ghee, 45,000 dollars ; oil sweet and coconut, 45,000 dollars. The imports from India were valued at 1,438,340 dollars ; Persian Gulf, &c., 345,640 dollars ; South Arabia and Africa, 184,710 dollars ; United States, Mauritius, and Singapore, 13,150 dollars.

Vessels entered and cleared the port of Muscat in 1891-92, 402 of 134,900 tons, of which 90 of 108,700 tons were European ; in 1892-93, 413 of 146,600 tons, of which 99 of 119,800 tons were European.

Administrative Report of the Persian Gulf Political Residency for 1892-93. Calcutta, 1893.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

(ORANJE-VRIJSTAAT.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic known as the Orange Free State, founded originally by Boers who quitted Cape Colony in 1836 and following years, is separated from the Cape Colony by the Orange River, has British Basutoland and Natal on the east, the Transvaal on the north, and Transvaal and Griqualand West on the west. Its independence was declared on February 23, 1854, and a Constitution was proclaimed April 10, 1854, and revised February 9, 1866, and May 8, 1879. The legislative authority is vested in a popular Assembly, the Volksraad, of 57 members, elected by suffrage of the burghers (adult white males) for four years from every district, town, and ward, or field-cornetcy in the country districts. Every two years one-half of the members vacate their seats and an election takes place. The members of the Volksraad receive pay at the rate of 2*l.* per day. Eligible are burghers 25 years of age, owners of real property to the value of 500*l.* Voters must be white burghers by birth or naturalisation, be owners of real property of not less than 150*l.*, or lessees of real property of an annual rental of 36*l.*, or have a yearly income of not less than 200*l.*, or be owners of personal property of the value of 300*l.*, and have been in the State for not less than three years. The executive is vested in a President chosen for five years by universal suffrage, who is assisted by an Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of the Government Secretary, the Landrost of the capital, and three unofficial members appointed by the Volksraad, one every year for three years.

President of the Republic.—F. W. Reitz, first sworn into office January 10, 1889; re-elected November 22, 1893.

There is a Landrost or Governor appointed to each of the districts (19) of the Republic by the President, the appointment requiring the confirmation of the Volksraad. In every ward there are commissioners for various purposes, the members of which are elected by the burghers.

Area and Population.

The area of the Free State is estimated at 48,326 square miles; it is divided into 19 districts. At a census taken in 1890 the white population was found to be 77,716—40,571 males and 37,145 females. Of the population 51,910 were born in the Free State and 21,116 in the Cape Colony. There were besides 129,787 natives in the State—67,791 males and 61,996 females—making a total population of 207,503. The capital, Bloemfontein, had 2,077 white inhabitants in 1890 and 1,382 natives. Of the white population 10,761 were returned in 1890 as directly engaged in agriculture, while there were 41,817 'coloured servants.'

Immigration is on the increase, mainly from Germany and England.

Religion.

The Government contributes 9,000*l.* for religious purposes. The State is divided into 36 parochial districts for ecclesiastical purposes. There are about 80 churches. The principal body is the Dutch Reformed Church with 68,940 adherents; of Wesleyans there are 753; English Episcopalians 1,353; Lutherans 312; Roman Catholics 466; Jews 113.

Instruction.

The system of education is national. Small grants are also made to the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. The Government schools are managed by elected local boards, which choose the teachers, who are appointed by the President, if he is satisfied with their qualifications. Education is not compulsory nor free except for very poor children. In 1892-93 34,500*l.* was allotted to education, a portion of which consisted of interest on a capital of 200,000*l.* set apart by the Volksraad for this purpose. Besides this amount a considerable sum was spent upon school buildings under the Public Works Department. There are no foundations, properly so called, for education. In 1892-93 there were 137 Government schools, inclusive of the two higher schools and the infant school at Bloemfontein, with 4,088 pupils and 181 teachers. Grants are made to private schools on certain conditions. In 1892-93 there were 43 such schools, with 717 pupils. The Grey College, the highest school for boys, prepares candidates for the matriculation examination of the Cape University; there is a similar school for girls.

At the census of 1890 45,015 of the white population could read and write. 2,721 only read, 23,722 (of whom 19,508 were under 7 years of age) could neither read nor write, while 6,258 were not specified.

There is a good public library in Bloemfontein, and small libraries in several villages.

There is a Government Gazette, one daily and two bi-weekly papers.

Justice and Crime.

The Roman Dutch law prevails. The superior courts of the country are the High Courts of Justice, with three judges, and the circuit courts. The inferior courts are the court of the Landdrost and the court of Landdrost and Heemraden. The circuit courts, at which the judges of the High Court preside in turn, are held twice a year in the chief town of every district. In these courts criminal cases are tried before a jury. The court of Landdrost and Heemraden consists of the Landdrost (a stipendiary magistrate) and two assessors. The Landdrost's court thus has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are also justices of the peace who try minor offences and settle minor disputes.

There are no statistics of crime. There are police-constables in every town, and mounted police patrol the country.

Finance.

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the five years 1888-89 to 1892-93 (ending February):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1888-89	202,270	183,550
1889-90	272,322	205,100
1890-91	376,912	304,006
1891-92	386,589	407,610
1892-93	310,372	378,922

The estimated ordinary revenue for 1893-94 is 271,000*l.* (or with balance of former years, 386,648*l.*), and expenditure 385,656*l.*, leaving a balance of 992*l.* Out of this amount 8 bridges are to be built or completed for 19,087*l.* Among the items of revenue are quit rents, 15,500*l.*; transfer dues, 20,000*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 22,000*l.*; import dues, 99,000*l.*; stamps, 43,000*l.*; native poll-tax, 13,000*l.*; and of expenditure, salaries, 47,782*l.*; police, 11,249*l.*; education, 41,040*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 26,612*l.*; public works, 79,237*l.*; artillery, 4,907*l.*

The Republic has a debt of 55,000*l.* (1893), but possesses considerable public property in land, buildings, bridges, telegraphs, &c. (valued at 417,000*l.*), and in its share in the National Bank, amounting to 70,000*l.* Bloemfontein has a municipal debt of 7,000*l.*

Defence.

Frontier measures about 900 miles; of this 400 miles marches with Cape Colony, 200 Basutoland, 100 Natal, and S.A. Republic 200 miles.

There are no fortifications on the frontier.

Every able-bodied man in the State above 16 and under 60 years of age is compelled to take arms when called upon by his Field Cornet (equal to the rank of a captain), when necessity demands it. The number of burghers available is 17,381. A battery of artillery is stationed at the capital, Bloemfontein; 57 officers and men, with 300 passed artillerists, as a reserve.

Production and Industry.

The State consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing. A comparatively small portion of the country is suited for agriculture, but a considerable quantity of grain is produced. The number of farms in 1890 was 6,000, with a total of 24,675,800 acres, of which 250,600 were cultivated. There were in the same year 248,878 horses, 276,073 oxen, 619,026 other cattle (burthen), 6,619,992 sheep, 858,155 goats, and 1,461 ostriches.

The diamond production in 1890 was 99,255 carats, valued at 223,960*l.*; in 1891, 108,311 carats, valued at 202,551*l.* Garnets and other precious stones are found, and there are rich coal-mines; gold has also been found.

Commerce.

As the exports and imports pass through the Cape and Natal ports, and are included in the returns for these colonies, it is impossible to give any statement of the value of the commerce. In 1890 the imports were estimated at 1,487,450*l.*; in 1891 at 1,620,660*l.* The principal export is wool, as also hides, diamonds, and ostrich feathers; considerable quantities of British produce are imported.

Communications.

The capital, Bloemfontein, is connected with Natal and the Cape Colony by telegraph; 1,500 miles of telegraph have been constructed. A railway constructed by the State connects the Orange River with Bloemfontein, 120 miles. Lines are also in construction from Harrismith to connect with the Natal railways, and from Bloemfontein to Vaalriver and other parts of the republic. There are roads throughout the districts, ox-waggons being the principal means of conveyance.

Consul-General in London.—P. T. Blyth.

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President; he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed at the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The Senators and Deputies receive each 200*l.* per annum.

President of the Republic.—Don Juan G. Gonzales, for the term 1890-94.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Justice, of War, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 1,900*l.*, the Vice-President 960*l.*, and each of the ministers 600*l.* a year; but the total administrative expenses are stated not to exceed 5,000*l.*

The country is divided into 23 counties (*partidos*), which are governed by chiefs and justices of the peace, assisted by municipal councils.

Area and Population.

The area of Paraguay is 98,000 square miles. An enumeration made by the Government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1873 the number of inhabitants, according to an official return (regarded as exaggerated), was reduced to 221,079, comprising 28,746 men and 106,254 women over fifteen years of age, with 86,079 children, the enormous disproportion between the sexes, as well as the vast decrease of the population, telling the results of the war. A very imperfect census of March 1, 1887, gives the population as 329,645—155,425 men and 174,220 women. There are besides 60,000 semi-civilised and 70,000 uncivilised Indians. In 1893 the population was estimated at 480,000. Of foreigners in Paraguay in 1887, there were 5,000 Argentines, 2,000 Italians, 600 Brazilians, 740 Germans, 500 French, 400 Swiss, and 100 English. The country is divided into 23 electoral districts. The population of the capital, Asuncion, was

24,838 in 1886 ; other towns are Villa Rica, 11,000 ; Concepcion, 11,000 ; San Pedro, 12,000 ; Luque, 8,000—including their districts. In 1887 there were 1,809 marriages, 9,365 births (65 per cent. illegitimate), and 4,463 deaths. In the eleven years 1881–1891 there were 5,957 immigrants of whom 1,657 were Italians, 1,342 Germans, 955 French, 850 Spaniards. The total number in 1891 was 448, and in 1892, 539. Nearly three-fourths of the territory was national property ; but in recent years most of it has been sold, much of it in very large estates.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. Education is free and compulsory. In 1887 only 20 per cent. of the adult Paraguayans and 60 per cent. of adult foreigners could read and write. There were in 1891 292 public elementary schools, with 18,944 pupils and 448 teachers. There are, besides, over 100 schools subsidised by the Council of Education, and at Asuncion there is a National College, with 15 professors and 150 students. The amount spent by Government on public instruction in 1890–91 was 314,615 dollars.

Asuncion has also a public library and five newspapers.

A High Court of Justice, and various inferior tribunals, with local magistrates, exercise judicial functions. In 1887, 1,091 persons were tried for offences, 51 of them for serious crime.

Finance.

The revenue is derived from customs, stamps and other dues, and from the sale of land and yerbaes. The revenue and expenditure for four years are officially given as follows :—

—	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . .	3,551,445	4,124,764	1,736,113	2,731,507
Expenditure .	2,791,558	4,252,797	2,116,357	3,829,569

The external debt on January 1, 1893, amounted to 26,523,712 pesos, including the consolidated English debt. The Government failed to pay the interest due July 1, 1892, on the English debt. This debt stands at 831,100*l*. and the interest arrears up to January 1, 1893, at 25,000*l*. The internal debt in 1892 was 1,367,689 pesos.

Defence.

The army, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, maintained chiefly to preserve internal order, consists of 82 officers and 1,345 men. Every citizen from 20 to 35 years of age is liable to military service. There is a screw steamer of 440 tons and 4 guns, and 2 small steamers on the river.

Production and Industry.

The number of horned cattle in Paraguay in 1891 was 861,954 ; horses 99,693, mules and asses 4,621, sheep 62,920, goats 14,656, pigs 10,778. Besides *yerba maté*, the chief products are :—maize, of which 8,229,823 acres were cultivated in 1890, manioc 7,015,862 acres, beans 2,574,962 acres, tobacco 1,980,611 acres, sugar cane 887,796 acres, mani 719,816 acres, potatoes and vegetables 540,894 acres, rice 371,492 acres, lucerne 192,736 acres, cotton 126,313 acres, coffee 69,970 acres. In 1890–91 public lands and *yerbaes* were

sold to the value of 324,873 dollars, and the rent of Government forests and lands was 12,653 dollars. Immigration is encouraged and agricultural settlements or 'colonies,' of which there are six, are assisted by the Government. About 500,000 acres have been ceded to an Australian company and at the end of 1893 about 200 Australian emigrants had arrived to settle on these lands.

There are (1887) 1,198 factories, tanneries, mills, and houses of business, with an aggregate working capital of 4,550,000 dollars, giving employment to 2,600 persons.

Commerce.

The following is the value in dollars of the imports and exports for five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports .	3,285,651	3,198,164	2,725,611	1,802,000	2,196,986
Exports .	2,275,328	2,376,907	2,901,589	3,166,000	9,270,138

The chief imports are textiles—85 per cent. from Great Britain ; wines, rice. About 48 per cent. of the total imports come from Britain.

The value of *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, exported was, in 1891, 1,352,000 pesos ; tobacco, in 1891, 626,000 pesos ; and hides and skins, in 1891, 379,000 pesos ; timber in 1891, 270,000 pesos.

The British trade passes almost entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation. In 1892 there were no direct imports into the United Kingdom from Paraguay, and the British exports direct to Paraguay amounted to only 1,451*l*.

Communications.

In 1892, 370 vessels of 122,093 tons, entered the port of Asuncion from abroad, and 348 of 117,511 tons cleared for foreign ports. In river traffic (1891) 989 vessels of 17,172 tons cleared the port of Asuncion.

There is a railway from Asuncion to Caazapa, but the proposed extension to Encarnacion has not been carried out. The actual length of line open (1892) is about 90 miles. Receipts in 1887 amounted to 161,550 pesos, and the expenses to 111,337 pesos ; in 1889 there were 404,777 passengers. There are 10 miles of tramway. There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway ; the national telegraph connects Asuncion with Corrientes in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world ; there were 32,476 messages in 1891. There are 510 miles in operation. The telephone is in operation at Asuncion, with a network of 625 miles of wire. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881 ; in 1891 the number of post offices was 69 ; receipts 26,290 pesos ; letters, &c., received or transmitted 1,123,103.

Money and Credit.

The banks of emission in Paraguay are the National Bank, the Hypothecary Bank, for advancing small sums for agricultural purposes, and the Bank of Paraguay and the Plate River. In June 1890, the National Bank became the bank of the State. Between that date and May 1892, there had been issued paper money to the amount of 7,300,000 pesos. Of this amount, 800,000 pesos were of the National Bank, 800,000 pesos 'hypothecary cedulas,' 600,000 pesos of the Bank of Paraguay and Plate River, 4,100,000 pesos Government emissions in virtue of special laws, and 1,000,000 pesos

treasury notes. The actual value however of all the money in Paraguay is said not to exceed 900,000 pesos. In August, 1892, gold was at a premium of 660 per cent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos*. Nominal value, 4s. ; real value, 3s.

There is an extensive paper currency, and the currency of Brazil is also in use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.
„ <i>Sino</i> (land measure)	= 69½ Engl. sq. yards.
„ <i>Legua cuadrada</i>	= 12½ Engl. sq. miles.

The weights and measures of the Argentine Confederation are also in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Francis J. Pakenham (resident at Buenos Ayres).

Consul.—Dr. William Stewart.

2. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General in Great Britain.—Christopher James. Accredited May 14, 1884.

Consul in London.—A. F. Baillie.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester.

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PERSIA.

(IRÂN.)

Reigning Shah.

Nâsr ed-dîn, born Monday, 6 Safar, A.H. 1247 = 17–18 July, 1831; eldest son of Muhammed Shâh; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 10, 1848. Coronation at Teherân, October 20, 1848.

Children of the Shâh.—I. Muzafer ed-dîn, heir-apparent (Valiahd), born 14 Jemâdi II. A.H. 1269 = March 25, 1853, and has four sons and fifteen daughters. II. Mas'ûd, Zil es-Sultân, born 20 Safar 1266 = January 5, 1850, and has five sons and six daughters. III. Kâm-rân, Nâib es-Saltaneh, born 19 Zilkadeh 1272 = July 22, 1856, and has one son and three daughters. IV. Sâlâr es-Saltaneh, born 13 Jemâdi II. 1299 = May 2, 1882. V. Rukn es-Saltaneh, born 16 Rabî' II. 1301 = February 14, 1883. VI. Sultan Ahmed Mirza, born 1891. There are also fourteen daughters.

The royal family is very numerous: there are some thousands of princes and princesses, but the official year-book only mentions three brothers, two sisters, 140 uncles, great-uncles, and cousins of the Shah.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shâhinshâh,' or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to five or six millions sterling, most of it represented by diamonds, the largest, the Deryâ i Nûr, of 186 carats, and the Tâj i Mâh, of 146 carats, and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the Kajârs, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty was as follows:—

1. Agha Muhammed 1794	3. Muhammed, grandson of Fath Ali 1835
2. Fath Ali, nephew of Agha Muhammed 1797	4. Nâsr ed-dîn, son of Muhammed 1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown,

with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

Government.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shâh is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Muhammedan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shâh is regarded as vicegerent of the Prophet (a great part of the priesthood and descendants of the Prophet [Syeds] deny this), and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into several departments, after the European fashion. The office of Sadr Azam or Grand Vizir, was re-instituted on January 27, 1893, and given to Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, Amim i Sultan, who is also Minister of Finance, Treasury, and Customs. Other departments represented in the Ministry are:—Interior, Foreign Affairs, War, Justice, Commerce (the last two are under one minister), Public Instruction, Telegraphs, Mines (the last three are under one minister), Posts, Religious Endowments (both under one minister), Press—eight ministers altogether. There are also fourteen ministers without portfolios, and Amin ed-dowleh, the Minister of Posts, is president of the whole Council of nineteen ministers.

The country is divided into twenty-two large and ten small provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts comprised in their own governments-general. Some of the governments-general are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c. ; others are very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and lieutenant-governors are generally called Hâkim, the former also often have the title of Wâlî, Fermân Fermâ, &c. A lieutenant-governor is sometimes called Nâib el-Hukûmah ; one of a small district is a Zâbit. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar, or Darogha, or Beglerbeggi. Every quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Kedkhodâ. These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue, are generally appointed by the lieutenant-governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. Most of the governors have a vizîr or a pishkâr, a man of experience, to whom are entrusted the accounts and the details of the government. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhânî, Ilbeggi, Wâlî, Serdâr, Sheikh, Tushmâl ; they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribe resides.

Area and Population.

According to the latest and most trustworthy estimates, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 628,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, twelve inhabitants to the square mile. According to the latest estimates, based on personal observation of travellers and statistics of the Persian Home Office, the population of Persia numbered in 1881 :—

Inhabitants of cities	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	3,780,000
Total population	7,653,600

The population in 1891 is estimated at about 9,000,000.

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 800.

The principal cities of Persia are :—Teherân, with 210,000 ; Tabrîz, with 180,000 ; Ispahân, Meshed, each with 60,000 ; Bârfurûsh, with 50,000 ; Kermân, Yezd, each with 40,000 ; Hamadân, Shîrâz, Kazvîn, Kom, Kashân, Resht, each with 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. Of the nomads 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Balûchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs.

Religion.

Of the population about 8 millions belong to the Shîa'h faith, 800,000 Sunnîs, 9,000 Parsis (Guebres), 20,000 Jews, 43,000 Armenians, and 23,000 Nestorians.

The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shîa'h, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunnî. The Persian priesthood (Ulemâ) is very powerful, and works steadily against all progress. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (Mullâ). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, he is called a Mujtahid, a chief priest. There are many Mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town ; there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the Mujtahid who resides at Kerbelâ, near Baghdâd, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the Mujtahids, but the Sheikh-el-Islâm, chief judge, and the Imâm-i-Jum'ah, chief of the great mosque (Masjed-i-Jâm'ah) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jum'ah are the pîsh nemâz or khatîb (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutbeh, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the Mutavalli (guardian of the mosque). This latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds

of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Orthodox Armenians are under a bishop residing at Ispahan ; there are also a few hundred Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside ; in other places, however, the non-Mussulmans suffer under great oppression.

Instruction.

There are a great number of colleges (*medresseh*), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge ; and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teherân forty years ago, has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia. There are also military colleges at Teherân and Tabriz. But the bulk of the population are taught only to read the Koran.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the governors and their representatives, and by the Sheikhs-el-Islâm and the priesthood. The former administer justice according to the *Urf*, the unwritten or common law ; the latter according to the *Shar'*, the written or divine law.

The dispensation of justice is always summary. At the end of April 1888 the Shah published a proclamation stating that henceforth no subject would be punished except by operation of law, and that all subjects had full liberty as to life and property. But another proclamation published in June had annulled the first as far as regards liberty of property.

Finance.

The total revenue in cash and kind in 1839-40 amounted to 34,026,150 *krans*, or (1 *kr.* = 12·95*d.*) 1,835,995*l.* In the year 1876-77 the amount was 50,700,000 *krans*, or (1 *kr.* = 9·25*d.*) 1,950,000*l.* In 1888-89 it was 54,487,630 *krans* or (1 *kr.* = 7·06*d.*) 1,602,580*l.* With the rise in the price of silver, the value of the revenue rose in 1890-91 to 1,775,000*l.*, and owing to the fall in silver the receipts for 1893-94 are estimated at 1,368,300*l.*

The expenditure for the year 1888-89 amounted to about 50,100,000 *krans*; of this expenditure 18,000,000 were for the army, 10,000,000 for pensions, 3,000,000 for allowances to princes, 600,000 for allowances to members of the *Kajâr* tribe, 800,000 for the Foreign Office, 5,000,000 for the royal court, 500,000 for colleges, 1,500,000 for civil service, 2,630,000 for local government expenses, 800,000 remission of revenue in poor districts ; the remainder was paid into the Shah's treasury.

About 82 per cent. of the revenue consists of payments in cash or kind raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes. The amount collected from Christians, Jews, and Parsis is very small. About 15 per cent. of the revenue is from customs, while posts, mines, and other concessions supply the remainder. In May, 1892, the Government concluded with the Imperial Bank of Persia a contract for the issue of a loan of 500,000*l.*, the produce of

which should serve for the payment of an indemnity to the Tobacco Regie Company of Persia. The loan, guaranteed by the Customs receipts of Southern Persia and the Persian Gulf, will be repayable in eighty half-yearly instalments together with 6 per cent. interest.

Defence.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery (20 batteries), 54,700 the infantry (78 battalions), 25,200 the cavalry, regular and irregular, and 7,200 militia (24 battalions). Of these troops, however, only half are liable to be called for service, while the actual number embodied—that is, the standing army—does not exceed 24,500. The number liable to be called for service is as follows:—Infantry, 35,400; irregular cavalry, but more or less drilled, 3,300; undrilled levies, 12,130; artillery, 2,500; camel artillery, 90; engineers, 100; total, 53,520.

By a decree of the Shâh, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life; but the decree has never been enforced.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one and sometimes two, and a district contributes one. The commanding officers are generally selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Parsis, as well as the Mussulman inhabitants of the Kashan and Yezd districts, are exempt from all military service. The army has been under the training of European officers of different nationalities for the last thirty years or more.

The navy consists of 2 vessels, built at Bremerhaven—the *Persepolis*, screw steamship, 600 tons, 450 horse-power, armed with four 3-inch guns; and the *Susa*, a river steamer, on the river Karûn, of 30 horse-power.

Production and Industry.

Besides wheat, barley, rice, fruits, and gums, Persia produces silk, the annual yield, chiefly from the Caspian provinces, being about 606,100 lbs. About two-thirds of this quantity is exported. The opium industry is on the increase. In 1870 there were exported 800 boxes of 150 lbs. each; in 1891 the export amounted to 10,000 cases, the opium sent to Europe being prepared for medicinal purposes, and that to China for smoking. Tobacco is exported annually to the amount of 5,500 tons; cotton, 9,934,400 lbs.; wool, 1,200,000 fleeces, weighing 7,714,000 lbs., about one-third to Bombay and the remainder, mixed with Turkish wool, chiefly to Marseilles. Persian carpets, of which there are about thirty different kinds, are all made by hand, and the design varies with each carpet. The export of these carpets in 1888 reached the value of 140,000*l*.

Commerce.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teherân, and Ispahân; the principal ports, Bender Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed i Sar, and Bender i Gez on the Caspian. There are no official returns of the value of the total imports and exports; the revenue from the

customs being, however, known, the approximate value of the commerce may be calculated. The custom dues are for Europeans 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; for Persian subjects they vary from 3 per cent. to 8 per cent. The customs are farmed out to the highest bidders, who generally make a good profit; the farm money, therefore, does not represent the actual sum taken for customs, which latter sum, it is estimated, is 20 per cent. in excess. The following table shows the farm money received by Government for ten years, the estimated amounts paid annually for customs, and the value of the imports and exports, obtained by taking the average of the duty at 4 per cent. of the value :—

Years	Farm Money received by Government		Rate of Exchange for the Year	Estimated Totals of Customs Paid	Estimated Value of Imports, and Exports, Average Duty taken at 4 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
	Tomans	£		Farm Money + 20 per cent.	
			Krans=£1	£	£
1882-83	807,770	281,400	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	337,680	8,442,000
1883-84	814,000	280,700	29	336,840	8,421,000
1884-85	806,000	264,262	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	317,160	7,939,000
1885-86	838,000	250,150	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	300,000	7,500,000
1886-87	850,000	253,730	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	304,500	7,600,000
1888-89	800,000	235,294	34	282,400	7,060,000
1889-90	800,000	242,424	33	290,908	7,272,700
1890-91	820,000	241,200	34	289,450	7,236,200
1891-92	830,000	237,140	35	284,568	7,114,200
1892-93	850,000	223,684	38	268,417	6,710,425

Considering the great fall in the value of silver, these figures are no longer correct. If they were it would seem that the value of the imports and exports had decreased by about 400,000*l.*, but competent persons say that the commerce has not decreased, and estimate it for 1892-93 at 7,500,000*l.* equivalent to 285,000,000 krans at the exchange for that year. The farmers having paid only 8,500,000 krans, and the average duty being 4 per cent., they must have gained a profit of 2,900,000 krans, or 34 per cent. on the farm money.

The imports consist mostly of cotton fabrics, cloth, glass, woollen goods, carriages, sugar, petroleum, tea, coffee, drugs, &c. The exports principally consist of dried fruits, opium, cotton and wool, silk, carpets, pearls, turquoises, rice, &c.

The following figures from Persian Gulf Consular Reports and from reports published by the Persian Custom House relate to the year 1892 :—

—	Imports	Exports	Total Tonnage		British Tonnage	
			Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
	£	£				
Bushire . . .	1,029,915	630,870	145,830	135,156	134,590	124,076
Shiraz . . .	872,160	461,911				
Lingah . . .	772,083	668,112	194,725	195,710	166,250	172,000
Bender Abbas . .	278,659	219,887	79,272	77,762	74,362	72,762
Arab Ports . . .	254,609	365,436	19,100	19,100	5,400	5,400
Mohammarah . .	136,601	67,538	67,859	56,202	67,859	56,202

There are annually exported about 8,000 boxes of opium, valued at about 650,000*l.* The leading import into Bushire in 1892 was cotton goods,

628,970*l.*; the leading exports, opium, 338,594*l.*; raw cotton, 43,563*l.*; and tobacco, 38,418*l.* From Shiraz the chief exports were opium, 285,000*l.*; raw cotton, 64,220*l.*; wool, 17,812*l.* Chief imports: cotton goods, 575,187*l.*; sugar, 143,250*l.*; metals, 65,012*l.*; woollen goods, 19,375*l.* Chief exports from Lingah: pearls, 303,125*l.*; cotton goods, 82,937*l.*; grain and pulse, 43,250*l.* Imports: pearls, 303,750*l.*; cotton goods, 91,937*l.* Chief exports from Bender Abbas: opium, 37,300*l.*; wool, 25,000*l.* Imports: cotton goods, 90,630*l.*; tea, 104,787*l.* The imports at Resht, on the Caspian Sea, amounted in 1892 to 806,327*l.* (sugar, 747,501*l.*; petroleum, 21,312*l.*); and the exports to 294,053*l.* (rice, 192,104*l.*). In the eleven months ending February 20, 1893, the imports into Tabriz (chiefly cotton and woollen goods, tea, sugar) amounted to 2,909,000 tomans, or (1 toman = 5*s.* 2½*d.*) 756,300*l.*; and the exports (chiefly Persian cotton manufactures, carpets, shawls, tobacco) amounted to 1,188,130 tomans, or 308,900*l.*

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom in each of the last five years was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Persia .	102,232	169,751	104,475	163,639	243,984
Exports of British produce to Persia	194,432	309,334	362,669	469,396	311,169

The direct imports from Persia into Great Britain in 1892 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 27,442*l.*, wheat, 55,454*l.* in 1889, and 17,765*l.* in 1890; 52,471*l.* in 1891, 42,412*l.* in 1892; shells, 21,889*l.* in 1891, 52,484*l.* in 1892. Cotton goods, of the value of 263,032*l.*, and copper (wrought and unwrought), 15,392*l.*, were the staple articles of British export to Persia in 1892.

Money and Credit.

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of an Imperial Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, and incorporated by Royal Charter granted by H.M. the Queen, and dated September 2, 1889. The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000*l.* without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes shall be at first on the basis of the silver krân. The coin in reserve for two years must be 50 per cent., afterwards 33 per cent. The bank has the exclusive right of working throughout the Empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines, not already conceded. It started business in Persia in October 1889, in April 1890 took over the Persian business of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (London), which had established branches and agencies in Persia in the summer of 1888, and now has branches at Tabriz, Resht, Meshed, Ispahan, Yezd, Shiraz, Bushire, Baghdâd, Basrah, Bombay, and Calcutta; and agencies at several other towns. The mining rights have been ceded to the Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation, Limited, which was formed in April 1890. In 1892 the

Imperial Ottoman Bank began to establish correspondents in the chief towns of Persia.

Communications.

A small railway from Teheran to Shah Abdul-azîm (six miles) was opened in July, 1888. Another from Mâhmûdabad on the Caspian to Barfurîsh and Amol (twenty miles) was commenced, but has not been completed. The former is in the hands of a Belgian company, the latter is a private undertaking by a Persian merchant. The river Karûn at the head of the Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwâz, and Messrs. Lynch Brothers are running a steamer on it once a fortnight.

The only carriageable roads in Persia are Teherân-Kom and Teheran-Kazvin, each about 91 miles, and on the latter mails and travellers are conveyed by post-carts. A concession for the construction of a cart road and the establishment of a regular transport service from Teherân to Ahwâz was granted to an English Company, and the road is now in construction. A concession for the construction of a cart road from Kazvin to Enzeli on the Caspian was granted to a Russian firm in 1893.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of about 4,150 miles of line, with about 6,700 miles of wire, and 99 stations.

(a) 675 miles of line with three wires—that is, 2,025 miles of wire between Bushire and Teherân—are worked by an English staff, and form the 'Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia,' an English Government department. (b) 415 miles of line with three wires, 1,245 miles of wire between Teherân and Julfâ on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company. (c) About 3,400 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff. During the year 1891-92, 125,478 messages were transmitted by the English Government and Indo-European Telegraph Company's lines. The average time of transmission of a message between Calcutta and England was one hour and fifteen minutes.

The first regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January, 1877. Under it mails are regularly conveyed to and from the principal cities in Persia. There is a service twice a week to and from Europe via Resht and Tiflis (letters to be marked 'via Russia'), and a weekly service to India via Bushire. There are 95 post offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The monetary unit is the krân, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent. ; it was then for some time 90 per cent., and is now about 89½ per cent. The value of the krân has in consequence much decreased. In 1874 a krân had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1*l.* ; in December 1888 a 1*l.* bill on London was worth 34 krâns. In the month of April, 1888, a 1*l.* bill on London was worth 36½ to 37 krâns. In consequence of the recent fall in the price of silver, the value of a krân is at present (August, 1893) about 5*7*/₁₆*d.*, a 1*l.* bill on London being worth 42 krâns.

Values calculated at average exchange for 1892-93, 38 Krâns=£1.

Coins issued by the Mint		
Copper :— <i>Pâl</i>		0·158 <i>d.</i>
<i>Shâhî</i> =2 <i>Pâl</i>		0·315 <i>d.</i>
Two <i>Shâhîs</i> =4 <i>Pâl</i>		0·631 <i>d.</i>
Four <i>Shâhîs</i> =(1 (<i>Abbâssi</i>))		1·263 <i>d.</i>
Silver :—Five <i>Shâhîs</i> =10 <i>Pâl</i> = $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Krân</i>		1·579 <i>d.</i>
Ten <i>Shâhîs</i> = $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Krân</i>		3·158 <i>d.</i>
One <i>Krân</i> =20 <i>Shâhîs</i>		6·315 <i>d.</i>
Two <i>Krâns</i>		1 <i>s.</i> 0·630 <i>d.</i>
Five <i>Krâns</i>		2 <i>s.</i> 7·575 <i>d.</i>

Five-shâhî, ten-shâhî, and five-krân pieces are rarely coined.

Gold :—

$\frac{1}{4}$ *Toman*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, 2, 5 and 10 *Tomans*.

The *Toman* is nominally worth 10 *Krâns*; very few gold pieces are in circulation, and a gold *Toman* is at present worth 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Krâns*=7*s.* 6*d.*

Accounts are reckoned in dinârs, an imaginary coin, the ten-thousandth part of a toman of ten krâns. A krân therefore=1,000 dinârs; one shâhî=50 dinârs.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the miskâl (71 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhods (2·96 grains) of 4 gandum (·74 grain) each. Sixteen miskâls make a sir, and 5 sir make an abbâssi, also called wakkeh, kervânkeh. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called batman or man. The mans most frequently in use are :—

<i>Man-i-Tabriz</i> =8 <i>Abbâssîs</i>		= 640 <i>Miskâls</i>	= 6·49 lbs.
<i>Man-i-Noh Abbâssi</i> =9 <i>Abbâssîs</i>		= 720	" = 7·30 "
<i>Man-i-Kohneh</i> (the old man)		=1,000	" = 10·14 "
<i>Man-i-Shâh</i> =2 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>		=1,280	" = 12·98 "
<i>Man-i-Rey</i> = 4	"	=2,560	" = 25·96 "
<i>Man-i-Bender Abbâssi</i>		= 840	" = 8·52 "
<i>Man-i-Hâshemî</i> =16 <i>Mans</i> of		720	" = 116·80 "

Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by *Kharvâr*=100 *Tabriz Mans* = 649 "

The unit of measure is the zar or gez; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40·95 inches; another, used in Azerbâijân, equals 44·09 inches. A farsakh theoretically=6,000 zar of 40·95 inches=3·87 miles. Some calculate the farsakh at 6,000 zar of 44·09 inches=4·17 miles.

The measure of surface is jerib=1,000 to 1,066 square zar of 40·95 inches=1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan Ala-es-Sultaneh, accredited March 4, 1890.

Secretaries.—Mirza Lutf Ali Khan and Hussein Kuli Khan.

Consul-General.—

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Teherân : Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—Sir Frank Lascelles, G.C.M.G. Appointed July 24, 1891.

Secretary of Legation.—Conyngham Greene.

2nd Secretary.—H. M. Ellicombe

3rd " E. M. Grant Duff.

Oriental Secretary.—S. Churchill.

Military Attaché.—Captain H. P. Picot.
Tabriz : Consul-General.—Cecil Godfrey Wood.
Resht and Astrabad : Consul.—H. L. Churchill.
Bushire : Political Resident and Consul-General.—Lt.-Col. A. C. Talbot, C.I.E.
Vice-Consul.—John C. Gaskin.
Mesherd : Consul-General.—Ney Elias, C.I.E.
Ispahân : Consul.—J. R. Preece.
Muhamrah : Vice-Consul.—W. McDouall.
Yezd : Vice-Consul.—McLeod Fergusson.
 There are agents at Shîrâz, Kermanshâh, and Hamadân.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. The present Constitution, proclaimed October 16, 1856, was revised November 25, 1860. It is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of the provinces of each department, at the rate of two when the department has two provinces, and one more for every other two provinces. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress, and elect the municipal councils as well.

The executive power is entrusted to a President. There are two Vice-Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his death or incapacity, and they are elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—General Remigio Morales Bermudez, August 10, 1890, to 1894.

Vice-Presidents.—Señor Pedro Solar and Colonel Borgoño.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Finance. None of the President's acts have any value without the signature of a minister.

Area and Population.

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, 'Cholos' and 'Zambos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are chiefly descendants of Spaniards, the rest including, besides 18,000 Europeans, 50,000 Asiatics, chiefly Chinese. At the enumeration of 1876 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 101,488, Callao 33,502 (6805 in 1890), Arequipa 29,237, Cuzco 18,370.

The Republic is divided into nineteen departments, the area and population of which were reported as follows at the last census taken (in 1876):—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population	Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
Piura . . .	13,931	135,502	Ica . . .	6,295	60,111
Cajamarca . .	14,188	213,391	Ayacucho . .	24,213	142,205
Amazonas . .	14,129	34,245	Cuzco . . .	95,547	238,445
Loreto . . .	32,727	61,125	Puno . . .	39,743	256,594
Libertad . . .	15,649	147,541	Arequipa . .	27,744	160,282
Ancachs . . .	17,405	284,091	Moquegua . .	22,516	28,786
Lima . . .	14,760	{ 226,922	Apurimac . .	62,325	119,246
Callao . . .			Lambayeque . .	17,939	85,984
Huancavelica .	10,814	104,155			
Huanuco . . .	33,822	{ 78,856			
Junin . . .			Total . . .	463,747	2,621,844

There are besides about 350,000 uncivilised Indians.

No recent census has been effected, but it is believed that the population is nearly stationary owing to the great infant mortality in the lower classes, as well as to small-pox and alcoholism among the Indians.

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapaca. The Chilians also occupy the department of Tacna for ten years, after which a popular vote is to decide to which country it is to belong.

Religion.

By the terms of the Constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the State. But practically there is a certain amount of tolerance, there being in Callao and Lima Anglican churches as well as Jewish synagogues. At the census of 1876 there were 5,087 Protestants, 498 Jews ; other religions, 27,073.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory for both sexes, and is free in the public schools that are maintained by the municipalities. High schools are maintained by the Government in the capitals of the departments, and in some provinces pupils pay a moderate fee. There is in Lima a central university, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' the most ancient in America ; its charter was granted by the Emperor Carlos V. ; it has faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, political science, theology, and applied science. Lima possesses a school of mines and civil engineering, created in 1874, with good collections and laboratories. There are in the capital and in some of the principal towns private high schools under the direction of English, German, and Italian staffs. Lima has also a public library, with a rich collection, besides the one of the university and school of mines. There are two minor universities at Cuzco and Arequipa.

Finance.

The public revenue was until recently mainly derived from the sale of guano, and from customs. Direct taxation exists in two forms, there being a poll-tax, at the rate of 4 soles on the coast and 2 in the inland departments per annum, for every man between 21 and 60 years ; a tax is levied too, at the rate of 3 per

cent., on the rent derived from real property. Of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Government there were until recently no official returns, but it is known that there were large annual deficits, the profits from the sale of guano not proving sufficiently large to cover the cost of immense public works, including a railway to the summit of the Andes, besides the payment of interest of a large debt.

The revenue and expenditure for three years, ended May 31, were estimated as follows:—

	1890	1891	1892
	Soles	Soles	Soles
Revenue . . .	6,957,350	8,608,043	7,104,423
Expenditure . .	6,073,966	8,179,981	6,572,927

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1893 were as follows:—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Soles		Soles
Customs		Congress	353,893
Taxes		Government	953,918
State property . .		Ministry Foreign Affairs .	222,927
Telegraphs		„ Justice	917,821
Posts		„ Hacienda	2,241,869
Various		„ Army and Navy .	3,337,421
Total ordinary . .	7,279,393		
Extraordinary . . .	1,547,368		
Total Revenue . . .	8,826,761	Total	8,027,849

The revenue is mostly from customs.

The public debt of Peru is divided into internal and external. The internal liabilities (1888) were estimated officially at over 109,287,000 soles, excluding 83,747,000 soles paper money, the paper sole being equivalent to only $2\frac{1}{2}d$. The outstanding foreign debt is made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872:—

Foreign Loan.	Outstanding Principal.
	£
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870	11,141,580
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1872	20,437,500
Total	31,579,080

The two loans of 1870 and 1872 were secured on the guano deposits (now in possession of Chile) and the general resources of Peru. No interest having been paid on the foreign debt since 1876, the arrears in 1889 amounted to 22,998,651*l*. In January, 1890, by the final ratification of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, Peru was released of all responsibility for the two loans, and the bondholders had ceded to them all the railways, guano deposits, mines, and lands of the State for 66 years. In 1882 an arrangement was made with Chile that a portion of the proceeds of the guano deposits should be paid as interest to the bondholders, and in 1883 a small amount was sent to England. In 1890 a further arrangement was made with the Chilean Government in favour of the bondholders, but certain disputed claims supported by the French Government delayed the settlement. In October, 1892, it was decided to refer these claims to the President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Swiss Confederation for arbitration. In July, 1893, it was announced that 630,000*l*. Chilean 4½ per cent. bonds having been received by the Peruvian Corporation from the Chilean Government, distribution of these bonds would be made to holders of "Chilian Assets Certificates" at the rate of 1*l*. 10*s*. per cent. for every "nominal 100*l*. of the Peruvian loan of 1870, and 1*l*. 5*s*. per cent. for every nominal 100*l*. of the Peruvian loan of 1872. "Balance Certificates" would also be issued entitling holders to share in such moneys in the Bank of England as might be available for distribution under the arbitration required by the Chilean Government.

Defence.

The army of the Republic is composed of six battalions of infantry, numbering 2,400 men; of two regiments of cavalry, numbering 600 men; of two brigades of artillery, numbering 500 men; and of a gendarmerie of 2,400 men, forming a total of 5,900 men.

The Peruvian navy now consists of one cruiser of 1,700 tons displacement, one steamer, and one training frigate.

Industry.

The staple productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, tobacco, wines and spirits, maize; and the manufacture of cocaine is carried on at Callao. Besides the above articles there are in the country india-rubber, cinchona, dyes, medicinal plants, and the alpaca and vicuña. The guano deposits are to a great extent exhausted, and the nitre province of Tarapaca now belongs to Chile. The guano deposits on the islands of Huanillos, Punta Lobos, Pabellon de Pica, and Lobos de Afuera, are stated to have been delivered over to Peru by the Chilean Government.

The total number of mines held in Peru in 1886 was 1,456; in 1889, 2,599; in 1890, 2,911; in 1891, 4,187. Of the mines claimed in 1891, 427 were gold mines or washings, 46 gold and silver, 2,641 silver, 18 silver and copper, 25 silver and lead, zinc, or quicksilver, 28 copper, 20 quicksilver, 613 petroleum, 278 coal, 60 salt, 14 sulphur, 17 various. Gold is found in 16 of the 19 departments of Peru, but mining operations are now, in general, attended with little success. Many gold fields have been abandoned or are worked only by natives. In the department of Junin the mines of Cerro de Pasco, a ridge of gravelly sand, yield 31 to 52 grm. to the metric ton. The Montes Claros mines in Arequipa are worked by a company mostly with English capital, and good results are expected. The most important silver mines in active working are those at Cerro de Pasco, Castrovireina, and

Recuay. Peru produced in 1887, 110,000 kilogrammes, and in 1888, 120,000 kilogrammes of fine silver, including that contained in the silver ore exported in those years (10,705 tons and 12,500 tons respectively). In 1889, 86,019 kilogrammes of silver were coined, value 2,842,530 soles.

In the province of Paita vast petroleum beds exist. In 1892, 185,000 barrels of crude petroleum were obtained from the wells at Negritos. During the three years 1889-91 there were formed with English capital twenty-two companies (railway, mining, smelting, &c.), with a nominal capital of 8,350,000*l*.

Commerce.

The foreign commerce of Peru which is chiefly with Great Britain and Germany, is carried on from several ports, of which the principal are Callao, Paita, Eten, Salaverry, Chimbote, Pisco, Mollendo, and Arica. In 1891 the imports were valued at 14,763,241 soles, and exports at 11,616,716 soles. The principal exports were sugar, 2,953,000 soles; silver and silver ore, 2,201,895 soles; cotton, 1,214,140 soles; wool, 837,000 soles. The trade was distributed as follows:—

	Imports	Exports
	Soles	Soles
Great Britain	6,289,000	5,811,000
Germany	2,865,000	1,111,000
France	1,576,000	354,000
United States	1,323,000	278,000
Chile	1,103,000	1,190,000

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, for each of the last five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Peru	1,900,563	1,293,777	1,053,604	969,814	1,573,813
Exports of British produce to Peru . .	1,148,611	958,299	1,123,395	1,037,455	763,508

The value of imports into the United Kingdom from Peru previous to 1889 are probably too large, owing to the cubic nitre from the province of Tarapaca, now belonging to Chile, being included. A similar mistake has probably been made with other exports, if not also with imports.

In the year 1876 and from 1888 to 1892 the quantities and value of the imports of guano into Great Britain from Peru were as follows:—

—	1876	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Quantities, tons	156,864	14,081	6,064	<i>nil</i>	3,780	13,767
Value £	1,966,068	122,324	34,308	<i>nil</i>	16,200	109,422

The imports of nitre from Peru into Great Britain were, according to the Board of Trade returns (which are certainly incorrect for 1888) as follows in each of the last five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Quantities, cwts. .	1,773,135	74,569	<i>nil</i>	69,900	286,700
Value . . . £	848,180	36,148	<i>nil</i>	29,185	119,303

Imports into the United Kingdom from Peru are :—sugar, 1,380,622*l.* in 1879 ; 412,246*l.* in 1890 ; 298,336*l.* in 1891 ; 524,173*l.* in 1892 ; sheep and alpaca wool, 272,233*l.* in 1890 ; 282,591*l.* in 1891 ; 259,801*l.* in 1892 ; raw cotton, 233,898*l.* in 1890 ; 157,914*l.* in 1891 ; 290,092*l.* in 1892 ; copper, unwrought or part wrought, 356,896*l.* in 1878 ; 32,602*l.* in 1890 ; 20,422*l.* in 1891 ; 20,295*l.* in 1892 ; silver ore, 28,678*l.* in 1890 ; 83,256*l.* in 1891 ; 73,585*l.* in 1892.

The chief exports from Great Britain to Peru are :—cotton goods, 429,281*l.* in 1890 ; 414,283*l.* in 1891 ; 331,840*l.* in 1892 ; woollens, 129,373*l.* in 1890 ; 132,813*l.* in 1891 ; 104,223*l.* in 1892 ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 82,884*l.* in 1892 ; machinery, 34,901*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

At the port of Callao in 1892, 594 vessels of 627,375 tons (218 vessels of 268,565 tons British) entered, and 586 vessels of 618,689 tons (217 of 268,463 tons British) cleared. There entered also 789 coasting vessels of 9,084 tons. The port of Mollendo was visited in 1892 by 348 vessels of 27,000 tons (159 British of 12,198 tons).

The merchant navy of Peru now (1893) consists of 2 steamers of 2,262 gross tonnage and 38 sailing vessels of 10,145 tons ; and it is expected that the increase will be progressive, as, according to a concession contained in the law of November 9, 1888, foreigners are allowed to own vessels carrying the Peruvian flag.

Internal Communications.

In 1892 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 882 miles, of which 760 miles belong to the State. The gross receipts of the railways in which the Peruvian Corporation is interested (the Central, Southern, Trujillo, and Pascamayo Railways), and the steamers on Lake Titicaca, in the year ended June 30, 1892, amounted to 348,500*l.*, and expenses to 215,000*l.*, the net receipts (including a guarantee payment) being 160,092*l.*, while the leased lines yielded as rent 3,247*l.* The Peruvian railways, including those ceded to Chile, cost about 36 millions sterling.

The length of State telegraph lines in 1893 was 1,080 miles. There are 36 telegraph offices. The telegraph cable laid on the west coast of America has stations at Paita, Callao, Lima, and Mollendo, and thus Peru is placed in direct communication with the telegraphic system of the world. A telephone system is in operation between Callao and Lima.

In 1891, 1,156,900 letters, post-cards, journals, &c. (exclusive of internal communications) passed through the Post Office ; there are 314 offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY (SILVER COINS).

The <i>Sole</i> . . .	= 100	<i>centesimos</i> ; nominal value, 4s. ; real value, October 14, 1893, 26½ <i>d</i> .
„ <i>Medio Sole</i> =	50	„
„ <i>Peseta</i> . =	20	„
„ <i>Real</i> . . =	10	„
„ <i>Medio Real</i> =	5	„

In the beginning of 1888 the paper money was withdrawn from circulation, except as payment of 5 per cent. of customs duties, at the rate of 35 paper soles for one of silver. The currency is in convertible silver.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·44 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
„ { of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0·74 „ „ gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use, except for the customs tariff.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister —

Chargé d'Affaires. — Wenceslao Melendez.

Attaché. — Eduardo Ford North.

Naval Attaché. — Captain U. Delboy.

Consul-General in London. — F. A. Pezet.

Consul. — A. R. Robertson.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Montreal, Port Elizabeth, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Minister and Consul-General. — Sir Charles Edward Mansfield, K.C.M.G. Appointed December 24, 1884.

There is a Consul at Callao and Vice-Consuls at Payta, Arequipa, Mollendo, Pisco.

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PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

Reigning King.

Carlos I., born September 28, 1863, son of King Luis I. and his Queen Maria Pia, daughter of the late King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, who still survives ; married, May 22, 1886, Marie Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orléans, Comte de Paris ; succeeded to the throne October 19, 1889.

Children of the King.

- I. *Luis Felipe*, Duke of Braganza, born March 21, 1887.
- II. *Manuel*, born November 15, 1889.

Brother of the King.

Prince *Affonso Henriques*, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Antonia*, born February 17, 1845 ; married, September 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born September 22, 1835. Offspring of the union are three sons :—
1. Prince Wilhelm, born March 7, 1864. 2. Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865. 3. Prince Karl, born September 1, 1868.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the end of the fourteenth century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João, or John I., was created by his father Count of Barcelos, Lord of Guimaraens, and by King Affonso V., Duke of Braganza (1442). When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avís, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his successor, Cardinal Henrique, Philip II. of Spain became King of Portugal in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess. After 60 years' union under the same kings with Spain, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Dom João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their national king, he being the nearest Portuguese heir to the throne. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title of 'the Restorer.'

From this João the present rulers of Portugal are descended. Queen Maria II., by her marriage with a Prince of Coburg-Gotha, Fernando, Duke of Saxe, united the House of Braganza with that of the Teutonic Sovereigns. Carlos I. is the third Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Carlos I. has a civil list of 312,000 milreis; while his consort has a grant of 48,000 milreis. The whole grants to the royal family amount to 456,800 milreis.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. <i>House of Burgundy.</i>		A.D.			A.D.
Henri of Burgundy		1097	Philip II.		1598
Affonso I., 'the Conqueror'		1140	Philip III.		1621
Sancho I., 'the Colonizer'		1185			
Affonso II., 'the Fat'		1211			
Sancho II., 'Capel'		1223			
Affonso III., 'the Bolonian'		1248			
Diniz, 'the Farmer'		1279			
Affonso IV., 'the Brave'		1325			
Pedro, 'the Severe'		1357			
Ferdinando I., 'the Hand- some'		1367			
II. <i>House of Avis.</i>					
Joan I., 'of Happy memory'		1385			
Duarte		1433			
Affonso V., 'the African'		1438			
Joan II., 'the Perfect'		1481			
Manoel, 'the Fortunate'		1495			
Joan III.		1521			
Sebastian, 'the Desired'		1557			
Cardinal Henrique		1578			
III. <i>The Spanish Dynasty.</i>					
Philip I. (II. of Spain)		1580			
			IV. <i>House of Braganza.</i>		
			Joan IV., 'the Restorer'		1640
			Affonso VI.		1656
			Pedro II.		1683
			Joan V.		1706
			José		1750
			Maria I. and Pedro III.		1777
			Maria I.		1786
			Joan, Regent		1799
			Joan VI.		1816
			Pedro IV.		1826
			Maria II.		1826
			Miguel I.		1828
			Maria II., restored		1834
			V. <i>House of Braganza-Coburg.</i>		
			Pedro V.		1853
			Luis I.		1861
			Carlos I.		1889

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the Kingdom is the 'Constitutional Charter' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional Act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The Constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Camara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Camara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The law of July 24, 1885, abolishes hereditary peerages, though only by a gradual process. The number of life peers appointed by the King will be 100, not including princes of the royal blood and the 12 bishops of the Continental dioceses. Until such time as the life peers are reduced to 100 in number, the King

can only appoint 1 peer for every 3 vacancies that take place. Peers living at the time when the law was passed, and their immediate successors, will continue to enjoy the right of sitting in the Chamber of Peers. There will be 50 elective peers, who must be chosen from one of the classes from which the King, under the law of May 3, 1878, may select life peers. They must possess certain property or literary qualifications, and be over 35 years of age. Five of these peers mentioned above are to be chosen indirectly by the University of Coimbra and certain other Portuguese scientific bodies. The delegates to meet at Lisbon. The remaining 45 peers will likewise be chosen indirectly by the different administrative districts. The delegates for Lisbon will return 4 peers ; those for Oporto, 3 ; those for the other districts, 2 each. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens twenty-one years of age who can read or write, possessing a clear annual income of 100 milreis, and by heads of families ; electors must register themselves. The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis per annum ; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Continental Portugal is divided into ninety-four electoral districts, which, with Madeira and the Azores, return 149 deputies, or 1 deputy to 30,540 people. Deputies, with the exception of those for the Colonies (13 in number), receive no remuneration, but are entitled to free passage by State railways or vessels to or from Lisbon. The municipalities may however, if necessary, grant a subsidy not exceeding 3\$333 (14s. 10d.) per day to provincial deputies. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, in charge of the following ministries :—

Premier and Minister of Finance.—E. R. Hintze Ribeiro.

Foreign Affairs.—Frederico Arouca.

Interior.—F. F. Pinto Castello Branco.

Justice and Worship.—A. d'Azevedo Castello Branco.

War.—Colonel L. A. Pimentel Pinto.

Marine and Colonies.—J. A. de Brissac dos Neves Ferreira.

Public Works, Industry, and Commerce.—Carlos Lobo d'Avila.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council.

Area and Population.

Continental Portugal is divided into six provinces and seventeen districts; in addition there are the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the Kingdom. The area, according to the latest official geodetic data, and population, according to the census of January 1, 1878, and an official estimate for 1881, are given in the following table:—

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population	
		1878	1881
Entre Minho-e-Douro :—			
Vianna do Castello	867	201,390	211,539
Braga	1,058	319,464	336,248
Porto	882	461,881	466,981
	2,807	982,735	1,014,768
Tras-os-Montes :—			
Villa Real	1,718	224,628	225,090
Braganza	575	168,651	171,586
	2,293	393,279	396,676
Beira :—			
Aveiro	1,124	257,049	270,266
Vizeu	1,920	371,571	872,208
Coimbra	1,500	292,037	307,426
Guarda	2,146	228,494	334,368
Castello Branco	2,558	173,983	178,164
	9,248	1,323,134	1,377,432
Estremadura :—			
Leiria	1,343	192,982	199,645
Santarem	2,651	220,881	227,943
Lisbon	2,882	498,059	518,884
	6,876	911,922	946,472
Alentejo :—			
Portalegre	2,484	101,126	105,247
Evora	2,738	106,858	112,735
Beja	4,209	142,119	149,187
	9,431	350,103	367,169
Carried forward	30,655	3,961,173	4,102,517

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population	
		1878	1881
Brought forward	30,655	3,961,173	4,102,517
Algarve (Faro)	1,873	199,142	204,037
Total Continent	32,528	4,160,315	4,306,554
Islands :—			
Azores	1,005	259,800	269,401
Madeira (Funchal)	505	130,584	132,223
Total Islands	1,510	390,384	401,624
Grand total	34,038	4,550,699	4,708,178

The population increased only 4·1 per cent. in the nine years from 1869 to 1878, or at the average rate of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The increase between 1878 and 1881 was 3·40 per cent., or at the rate of 1·15 per cent. per annum. Of the total population, mainland and islands, in 1878, 2,175,829 were males, and 2,374,870 females. The average density in the mainland (1881) is 124 per square mile; it is greatest in province Minho, 358 per square mile; and least in Alemtejo, where it is only 39 per square mile. The only non-Portuguese element in the population of any consequence is the gipsies; there are about 3,000 negroes in the coast towns. The population in the north is mainly Galician; further south there has been considerable intermixture with Arabs, Jews, as also with French, English, Dutch, and Frisians.

Portugal had in 1878 two towns with a population of above 20,000—Lisbon, with 246,343; and Oporto, with 105,838 inhabitants; the population of Braga was 19,755; Loulé, 14,448; Coimbra, 13,369; Evora, 13,046; Funchal (Madeira), 19,752; Ponta Delgada (Azores), 17,635. The total urban population on the mainland in 1878 was 490,386, and rural 3,669,929.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

In 1889 there were 34,857 marriages; in 1890, 35,769 in Portugal, including 2,881 in 1889 and 3,097 in 1890 in the Azores and Madeira. The average for 1890 was 9·02 marriages per 1,000 of population.

The following table derived from official statistics shows the numbers of births and deaths in Continental Portugal and the Azores and Madeira for two years :—

	Births				Deaths	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total 1890	Total 1889	1890	1889
Continent	131,770	19,183	150,953	154,639	114,339	102,365
Islands	12,863	811	13,674	13,646	12,898	9,848
Totals	144,633	19,994	164,627	168,285	127,237	112,213

The average number of births in 1889 was 36.98 per 1,000; in 1888, 36.03 per 1,000. The average number of deaths in 1888 was 23.61 per 1,000. The natural increase of population in 1889 was 56,072 or 12 per 1,000.

The number of emigrants from Portugal during the period 1866-86 was 268,563. The following are the statistics for 1887-90, showing destination of emigrants:—

Years	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Oceania	Total
1887	411	4	422	15,803	292	16,923
1888	349	19	656	22,952	5	23,981
1889	967	—	1,340	18,305	2	20,614
1890	476	12	1,879	27,038	16	29,421

In 1891, according to American statistics, 30,071 Portuguese arrived in Brazil and 1,590 in the United States. Of the total number of emigrants in 1890, 7,477 were females; and 6,307 were under fourteen years of age.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch' (of Lisbon), with extensive powers, two archbishops (Braga and Evora), and fourteen bishops (including the islands). The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five home and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis. There are 93,979 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

Instruction.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. According to official returns of the total population, at the close of 1878 the number of illiterate inhabitants in Portugal and its islands is stated to be 3,751,774, or 82 per cent. of the total population, including, however, young children. The total school population in 1885 was 332,281. There were in Portugal and the adjacent islands in 1890 3,864 public primary schools for children with 181,738 pupils, of whom 123,693 were boys. There were also 175 primary schools for adults with 6,774 pupils. In addition to these there are about 1,600 private primary schools with over 60,000 pupils. For secondary instruction there are (1891) for boys 108 lycées with 52,241 pupils and 231 communal colleges with 32,873 pupils; while for girls there are 24 lycées with 3,955 pupils, and 26 colleges with 3,088 pupils. There are, besides, 3 municipal schools, 23 official lycées, and 5 normal schools, with, in all, 3,592 pupils. There are also (1883) 18 clerical schools with 2,038 pupils. At Lisbon there is a school of literature and one of fine art, the former with 21 and the latter with (including evening classes) 436 pupils in 1892. There are medical schools at Lisbon, Oporto, and Funchal with 280 pupils (1892); technical schools at Lisbon and Oporto with 566 pupils; industrial schools at Lisbon and Oporto with 839 pupils; and in other towns 23 industrial schools with 4,856 pupils. There are also (1892) 7 agricultural schools with 187 pupils. At Lisbon there is a military college with (1892) 226 pupils, an army school with 320 pupils, a naval school with a school for officers attached, having 93 pupils, and 11 other schools for special military or naval instruction. The University of Coimbra (founded in 1290), has faculties of theology (49 students in 1892), law (496 students), medicine (124), mathematics (165), and philosophy (332 students.)

The expenditure of the Ministry of Public Instruction, according to the budget of 1890-91, is 1,102,283 milreis, exclusive of 643,223 milreis to be expended through other ministries.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by means of a supreme tribunal, which sits in Lisbon and decides cases for the whole Portuguese dominions; Courts of 'Relação,' three in number (similar to the French 'Cour de Cassation'), at Lisbon, Oporto, and in the Azores; and courts of first instance in all district towns.

In 1886 there were 11,385 convictions. The commonest offences were:—Wounding, 2,497; offences against the person, 1,723; theft, 1,405; defamation, 1,021.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years (estimated for the last two) were:—

Years	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
1888-89	37,812,843	79,497	37,891,840	39,165,358	11,256,273	50,681,631
1889-90	39,234,695	200,600	39,435,295	42,735,654	11,578,940	54,314,594
1890-91	39,787,875	76,585	39,864,460	42,760,588	8,611,794	51,372,382
1891-92	42,085,000	—	42,085,000	46,742,000	5,500,000	52,242,000
1892-93	46,724,159	—	46,724,159	48,018,961	—	48,018,961

The following are the revised estimates for 1893-94 :—

Revenue	Milreis	Expenditure	Milreis
Direct taxes :		Civil list	525,000
Property tax	3,107,000	Cortes	99,674
Industrial tax	1,170,000	Int. chargeable on Treasury	3,463,800
On annuities	4,576,380	Consolidated debt	12,352,555
Other taxes	2,322,050	Amortisable	5,692,758
Registration	2,002,000	Annuities, &c.	17,805
Stamps	1,708,500	Ministry of Finance	3,573,799
Indirect taxes :		„ „ Interior	2,279,022
Import duties	15,299,600	„ „ Justice	1,029,329
Lisbon octroi	2,122,500	„ „ War	5,123,474
Export duties	380,400	„ „ Marine and Colonies	3,523,575
Other duties	3,058,160	„ „ Foreign Affairs	390,209
Additional taxes	1,725,800	„ „ Public Works	4,741,964
National property ;		Savings Bank	60,465
Railways	1,593,000	Total ordinary	42,963,433
Posts and Telegraphs	1,059,000	Extraordinary	1,866,595
Various	1,078,304		
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	3,924,562		
Total	43,839,456	Total	44,830,028

The following are statistics of the Portuguese National Debt, showing its amount at various periods :—

Year	3 % Consolidated Fund		Amortisable			Floating Debt
	Internal	External	6 %	5 %, 4½ %, 4 % and various		
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis		Milreis
1853	25,704,627	3,667,435	—	—	—	—
1858	58,152,425	11,290,714	—	—	—	—
1863	90,053,802	17,182,619	—	—	—	—
1868	135,499,946	22,671,750	—	—	—	—
1873	204,507,489	31,571,908	2,034,000	1,377,270	—	—
1878	226,291,802	34,228,666	14,743,120	31,435,020	—	—
1883	235,681,119	43,513,350	16,273,360 ¹	53,614,890	—	—
1888	261,790,497	47,306,708	—	—	—	—
1889	261,761,197	46,366,708	—	87,018,082	12,683,972	
1890	258,086,897	46,366,759	—	104,172,464 ²	19,565,172	

¹ Paid up by conversion.

² All the old 5 % debt is converted into 4½ % bonds.

The annual interest on the debt (exclusive of amortisation) was 18,904,300 milreis.

To amortise the floating debt, a new debt was issued in 1890, at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 36,000,000 milreis, upon the tobacco revenue. The proceeds of this loan were absorbed, the floating debt in 1891 being 23,011,608 milreis. In the 40 years 1853 to 1892 the proceeds of loans obtained by Portugal (including the floating debt) amounted to 312,168,000 milreis, or nearly 8,000,000 milreis annually.

In 1891 the finances became quite deranged, and steps were taken for the reduction of the amount of interest payable. The law of February 26, 1892, reduced by 30 per cent. the interest on the internal public debt payable in currency, and that of April 20, 1893, reduced by $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ per cent. the interest on the external debt to be paid in gold. An Act of May 20, 1893, provided for the re-establishment of the Board of Public Credit to consist of 5 members, three of whom should be elected by the holders of consolidated bonds. The same Act provided among other concessions, that the proceeds over 11,400,000 milreis, arising from certain import and export duties should be distributed proportionally at the rate of 50 per cent. in current money among the bonds of the external funded debt.

The nominal amount of the debt in June 1893, and the nominal amount of the annual charge were:—

	Nominal Amount.	Nominal Charge.
	Milreis	Milreis
External	281,824,700	9,557,242
Internal	244,886,060	7,596,453
Total	526,710,760	17,153,695

Measures have been taken with a view to retrenchment; the Ministry of Public Instruction has been merged in that of the Interior; new tariffs for the colonies have been adopted; the contract for the works at the port of Lisbon has been rescinded; the payment of members of parliament suppressed; and no new *employé* of the government has been appointed.

Defence.

The fortified places of the first class in Portugal are Lisbon (Monsanto, San Juliao-da-Bavra, and the maritime works), Elvas, Peniche, Valença, and Almeida. The defences of Lisbon are the only thoroughly modern ones, and are not yet complete; there are several naval harbours.

The army of the Kingdom is formed partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. Its organisation is based on the law of June 23, 1864, modified by subsequent laws in 1868, 1869, 1875, 1877, 1884, and 1885. The law of Dec. 31, 1884, is now the fundamental one for the general organisation of the army. The conscription is ruled by the law of 1887, modified in 1891, and in 1892. All young men of 21 years of age, with certain exceptions, are obliged to serve. The contingent for 1892-93 numbered 14,264 men. The effective is fixed

annually by the Cortes. By the law of 1884 the army consists of 24 regiments of infantry, 12 regiments of chasseurs, 10 regiments of cavalry, 3 regiments of mounted artillery, 1 brigade of mountain artillery, 1 regiment and 4 batteries of garrison artillery, and 1 regiment of engineers. The duration of service is 12 years, 3 with the active army, 5 in the first, and 4 in the second reserve. The strength of the army, including the Municipal Guards and the Fiscal Guard, was in 1892 34,970 officers and men of all ranks. There were 4,762 horses and mules. The war effective is about 150,000 men, 12,690 horses and mules, and 264 guns. There are maintained in the colonies 8,880 officers and men, besides native troops.

The navy of Portugal comprises:—1 armoured cruiser, the *Vasco da Gama*; 4 second class protected cruisers (building); 26 vessels which may be grouped as 3rd class cruisers, one only of which has a sea-speed of more than 10 knots (these including 6 corvettes and 20 gunboats); 5 first class torpedo boats, 3 of the second class, and 1 of the third-class, besides 2 smaller and a submarine-boat. In addition there are several training ships, transports, &c.

The largest war-ship of the Portuguese navy is the ironclad cruiser *Vasco da Gama*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched in December 1875. She is plated with armour 11 inches thick on central battery, and a belt from 10 to 7 inches thick, and carries 2 18-ton guns, 1 4-ton, 2 Hotchkiss, quick-firing guns, and 2 machine guns. Her displacement is 2,420 tons, and her speed 13 knots.

The navy was (1892) officered by 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 25 frigate captains, 35 lieutenant-captains, 80 lieutenants, 50 sub-lieutenants, besides midshipmen, surgeons, engineers, &c.; and had 3,500 sailors, exclusive of 400 men in the colonies.

Production and Industry.

Of the whole area of Portugal 2·2 per cent. is under vineyards; 7·2 per cent. under fruit trees; 12·5 per cent. under cereals; 2·7 per cent. under pulse and other crops; 26·7 per cent. pasture and fallow; and 2·9 per cent. under forest; 45·8 per cent. waste. In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of common and waste lands, and it is asserted that from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

There are four modes of land tenure commonly in use:—Peasant proprietorship, tenant farming, métayage, and emphyteusis. In the northern half of Portugal, peasant proprietorship and emphyteusis prevail, where land is much subdivided and the 'petite culture' practised. In the south large properties and tenant farming are common. In the peculiar system called *aforamento* or emphyteusis the contract arises whenever the owner of any real property transfers the *dominium utile* to another person who binds himself to pay to the owner a certain fixed rent called *foro* or *canon*. The landlord, retaining only the *dominium directum* of the land, parts with all his rights in the holding except that of receiving

quit-rent, the right to distrain if the quit-rent be withheld, and the right of eviction if the *foro* be unpaid for more than five years. Subject to these rights of the landlord, the tenant is master of the holding, which he can cultivate, improve, exchange, or sell; but in case of sale the landlord has a right of pre-emption, compensated by a corresponding right in the tenant should the quit-rent be offered for sale. This system is very old—modifications having been introduced by the civil code in 1868.

The chief cereal and animal produce of the country are:—In the north, maize and oxen; in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats; in the central region, wheat and maize; and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast acorn woods. Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large and increasing quantities. In 1888 there were exported of common wines 1,438,702 hectolitres; of the finer wines of Oporto 268,029 hectolitres, and from Madeira 24,139 hectolitres, the whole value amounting to 2,878,384*l*. After wine, cork is perhaps the most important product, the value exported in 1888 amounting to 148,000*l*. Olive oil, figs, tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The quantity of iron ore produced in 1889 was 1,588 tons, valued 440*l*.; copper ore, 181,520 tons, value 97,470*l*.; zinc ore, 6 tons, value 340*l*.; antimony ore, 1,509 tons, value 32,010*l*.; manganese ore, 5,893 tons, value 17,820*l*.; lead ore, 1,308 tons, value 9,745*l*.; gold ore, 13 tons, value 77*l*. Common salt gypsum, lime, and marble are exported. The number of concessions of mines existing in 1885 was 432; and the area conceded extended over 49,446 hectares. The quantity of ore produced in that year was 104,595 metric tons, of the value of 1,007,398 milreis; of which 88,576 metric tons were exported and the remainder kept for home use. The number of persons employed in mining work was 5,450, of whom 4,859 were males (483 under 15), and 591 females (113 under 15). The machinery employed in mining consisted of 22 hydraulic machines and 71 steam engines of (in all) 2,732 horse-power.

There are three cotton factories at work for exportation to Angola. The population engaged in industries of various kinds, exclusive of agriculture, in 1881 was 90,998. In 1886 there were granted 126 patents for inventions, and 219 trade marks were registered.

Portugal has about 4,000 vessels engaged in fishing, and the exports of sardines and herrings are considerable.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the general imports and exports for the five years 1887–91:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
1887	44,394,871	28,216,513
1888	47,981,438	32,955,776
1889	51,458,456	32,843,141
1890	55,733,225	32,648,929
1891	50,024,000	31,872,000

The imports for consumption in 1891 were valued at 39,529,946

milreis, and exports of national produce and manufactures at 21,378,330 milreis.

The following table shows for 1891 the imports for consumption from and exports to the leading countries :—

Countries	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
Great Britain	13,573,213	7,993,026
Germany	6,303,052	2,065,911
France	6,862,151	1,522,329
Brazil	1,951,034	5,180,638
United States	5,148,096	729,508
Spain	2,933,351	879,505
Belgium	2,246,425	504,260

The following table shows the declared values of the leading special imports and exports (merchandise) in 1891 :—

Imports		Exports	
	Milreis		Milreis
Cereals	5,015,000	Wine	10,122,000
Cotton & cotton goods	4,254,000	Cork	2,951,000
Wool & woollen goods	2,541,000	Fish	1,416,000
Machinery	2,468,000	Copper	1,033,000
Iron	2,244,000	Animals	403,000
Coal	2,182,000	Onions	288,000
Sugar	1,876,000		
Fish	1,608,000		
Railway material	1,351,000		
Chemicals	1,264,000		
Animals	1,075,000		
Timber	1,040,000		

In 1891 bullion and specie were imported to the value of 8,269,727 milreis, and exported 29,803,648 milreis.

Wine is the most important product ; the export in 1888 was valued at 12,946 contos ; in 1889, at 12,323 contos ; in 1890 at 10,898 contos. In 1890 the value of the wine exported to England was 3,971 contos ; to Brazil, 4,091 contos ; to France, 820 contos. The chief exports of port and Madeira are to England, and of other wines to Brazil.

The subjoined table gives the total value of the imports from Portugal into the United Kingdom and of the exports of British produce to Portugal, in the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Portugal	3,087,243	3,106,710	2,942,194	2,952,965	3,440,822
Exports of British produce to Por- tugal	2,208,801	2,506,583	2,157,784	2,018,597	1,395,191

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the value amounting in 1892 to 1,750,805*l*. Other imports from Portugal are :—Oxen, 20,328*l*. ; copper ore and regulus, 216,104*l*. ; cork, 326,648*l*. ; fruits, 94,081*l*. ; fish, 198,051*l*. ; onions, 82,841*l*. ; wool, 75,177*l*. ; caoutchouc, 133,046*l*. in 1892. The exports of British home produce to Portugal embrace cotton goods and yarn to the value of 292,000*l*. ; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 227,580*l*. ; woollens and worsted, 21,395*l*. ; butter, 36,350*l*. ; coal, 258,980*l*. ; machinery, 117,716*l*. in 1892.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Portugal in each of the last five years :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1888	3,163,536	939,013
1889	4,203,844	1,340,080
1890	3,991,359	1,189,397
1891	4,329,169	1,275,552
1892	5,560,654	1,750,805

In 1892 the total imports of wine from all countries into the United Kingdom amounted to 17,319,477 gallons, valued at 6,019,559*l*. ; consequently the imports from Portugal were 32 per cent. of the total quantity, and 29 per cent. of the total value of the wine imported.

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted on January 1, 1893, of 186 registered vessels (including 44 steamers) of 104,394 total tonnage.

Including vessels calling at different ports, there entered the ports of Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira from abroad in 1891, 2,554 sailing vessels of 363,000 tons, and 3,708 steamers of 5,181,000 tons, total 6,262 vessels of 5,544,000 tons ; and cleared 2,720 sailing vessels of 351,000 tons, and 3,721 steamers of 5,187,000 tons, total 6,441 vessels of 5,538,000 tons. In the coasting trade there entered 4,870 vessels of 1,014,000 tons, and cleared 4,833 vessels of 1,000,000 tons.

Internal Communications.

The length of railways open for traffic in 1891 was 1,334 miles, of which 505 miles belonged to the State. There were 106 miles in course of construction. All the railways receive subventions from the State.

The number of post-offices in the Kingdom in December 1891 was 3,091. There were 29,065,000 letters, 5,061,000 post-cards, and 25,455,000 newspapers, samples, &c., carried in the year 1891. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1889 was 366. There were at the same date 3,985 miles of line and 8,839 miles of wire. The number of telegrams transmitted, received, and in transit in the year 1889 was 1,354,827.

Money and Credit.

At the end of October 1890 the Portuguese Savings Bank had 11,314 accounts, with deposits amounting to 2,450,355 milreis.

At the beginning of 1890 there were 37 banks with cash in hand 14,637,868 milreis, bills 35,756,712 milreis, loans on security 5,316,431 milreis, deposits 36,797,849 milreis, note circulation 12,109,624 milreis. On September 30, 1893, the situation of the Bank of Portugal was as follows:—Metallic stock 8,090,000 milreis, note circulation 51,894,000 milreis, accounts current and deposits 1,584,000 milreis, commercial account 11,070,000 milreis, advances on securities 6,804,000 milreis, balance against Treasury 12,384,000 milreis.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* is of the value of 4s. 5d., or about 4·5 milreis to the £1 sterling. Large sums are expressed in *Contos* (1,000 milreis of the value of £222 4s. 5d.).

Gold coins are 10, 5, 2, and 1 milreis pieces, called the *corôa*, *meia corôa*, &c. The gold 5 milreis piece weighs 8·8675 grammes, ·916 fine, and consequently contains 8·12854 grammes of fine gold.

Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half-testoon (*testao*) pieces, or 500, 200, and 50-reis pieces. The 5-testoon piece weighs 12·5 grammes, ·916 fine and therefore contains 11·4583 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins are 40, 20, 10, and 5 reis pieces.

The standard of value is gold. The English sovereign is legal tender for 4,500 reis. In the present derangement of the monetary system, Bank of Portugal paper is chiefly in circulation.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012	lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3·7	imperial gallons.	
„ <i>Alquiere</i>	{	„ Oporto	=	5·6	„	„
„ <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	0·36	„ bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	2·78	„ quarters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Senhor Luis de Soveral, appointed Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, January 1891.

1st Secretary.—Senhor C. Cyrillo Machado.

2nd Secretary.—A. de Castro.

Attaché.—Baron de Costa Ricci.

Consul-General in London.—Ferreira Pinto Basto.

There are Consular representatives at Bristol, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Newcastle, Southampton; Bombay, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Quebec, Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir H. G. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed to Lisbon January 1, 1893.

Secretary.—C. Conway Thornton.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon, Oporto; Beira, Loanda, Lorenzo Marques, Macao, Madeira, Mozambique, Quilimane, St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verdes).

Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows :—

Colonial Possessions	Area : English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in Africa :		
Cape Verde Islands (1885)	1,650	110,930
Guinea (1885)	14,000	800,000
Prince's and St. Thomas Islands (1878-9)	454	21,040
Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, Mossamedes, and Congo	457,500	2,000,000
East Africa	261,700	1,500,000
Total, Africa	735,304	4,431,970
2. Possessions in Asia :		
In India—Goa (1887)	1,447	494,836
Damao, Diu, &c. (1887)	158	77,454
Indian Archipelago (Timor, &c.)	6,290	300,000
China : Macao, &c. (1878-85)	5	67,030
Total, Asia	7,900	939,320
Total, Colonies	743,204	5,371,200

The following table shows the colonial budgets for the year 1891-92, and the colonial imports into and exports from Portugal in 1890 :—

Colonies	Revenue 1891-92	Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure 1891-92.	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Angola	1,157,756	1,271,903	3,272,798	2,385,748
Cape Verde	289,272	260,218	142,160	374,336
Guinea	37,196	204,516	18,314	59,889
St. Thomas	213,740	217,521	1,400,372	354,834
East Africa	705,836	1,338,023	81,944	314,156
India (Goa)	919,687	898,183	98,811	24,885
Macao and Timor	461,322	504,821	2,500	2,142
Total	3,784,809	4,695,185	5,016,899	3,515,990

The imports into Timor in 1892 amounted to 512,296 milreis, and the exports to 357,716 milreis.

In 1890-91, 743 vessels of 172,042 tons entered, and 720 of 172,568 tons cleared at the ports of Goa.

The value of the trade between the United Kingdom and the Portuguese possessions in 1892 was :—

—	Imports into U. K. from	Exports from U. K. to	—	Imports into U. K. from	Exports from U. K. to
	£	£		£	£
Azores	69,880	55,326	East African	20,055	190,694
Madeira	65,099	83,050	Indian	nil	24,552
West African	26,692	317,908	Macão	8,085	35
			Total	289,811	671,565

The total imports into Angola in 1891 amounted to 1,140,000*l.* and the exports to 860,200*l.*

In Angola there were in 1892 150 miles of railway in operation and 230 in construction or projected. A telegraph cable between the Cape of Good Hope and Loanda has been laid, completing the telegraphic circuit of Africa. There are 260 miles of telegraph in the colony.

The area of Mozambique and dependencies is that within the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal of June 1891. (*See* South Africa, British and Central Africa, British Zambesia.)

By a decree of September 30, 1891, the Colony of Mozambique was constituted as the State of East Africa (*Estado d'África Oriental*), and divided into two provinces, viz., that of Mozambique, north of the river Zambezi, with the city of the same name for its capital, and that of Lourenço Marques, south of the Zambezi, with the town of that name for its capital. The State is administered by a royal commissioner appointed for three years, and residing in the capitals of the provinces alternately. The province of Mozambique includes, besides the districts of Mozambique and Quillimane, three *intendencias* in the region conceded September 26, 1891, to the Cape Delgado Company; while the province of Lourenço Marques includes, besides the district of that name, three *intendencias* in the region conceded July 30, 1891, to the Inhambane Company, and three in the region conceded February 11 and July 30, 1891, to the Mozambique Company. The State has a colonial military force and a small navy. Every settlement on the coast has its municipality, police, tribunals of justice, and other administrative authorities, civil and ecclesiastical.

In 1892 the imports into Mozambique were valued at 642,576 milreis, and the exports at 397,758 milreis. At Lourenço Marques in 1892 the imports of merchandise amounted to 345,852, and exports to 50,680*l.*; of specie, imports 130,000*l.*, exports 170,000*l.*

The chief articles imported into the colony were cotton goods, spirits, beer, and wine. The chief articles exported were oil-nuts and seeds, caoutchouc, and ivory.

In 1891 there entered the port of Mozambique 157 vessels of 196,415 tons (27 of 26,980 tons British), and cleared 146 of 128,856 tons (24 of 20,670 tons British). At the port of Lourenço Marques, in 1892, there entered and cleared 219 vessels of 283,701 tons (160 of 197,934 tons British).

In 1892 the colony had 57 miles of railway (Delagoa Bay) open. This line is being continued to Pretoria, the additional 290 miles being undertaken by the Netherlands Company; about 80 miles of the extension are finished, and the line will probably be completed by the end of 1894.

There are 230 miles of telegraph in East Africa, and 55 under construction.

Consul to Portuguese Possessions in West Africa south of the Gulf of Guinea.—W. C. Pickersgill, C.B., residing at Loanda.

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ROUMANIA.

Reigning King.

Carol I. King of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 'Domn,' or Lord, of Roumania, April 20,¹ 1866; entered Bucharest May 22,¹ 1866. Proclaimed King of Roumania March 26,¹ 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von *Neuwied*, born Dec. 29, 1843.

The King has, in addition to revenues from certain Crown lands, an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei, or 47,400*l*.

The succession to the throne of Roumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled, by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son, Prince Wilhelm, the act having been registered by the Senate in October 1880. Prince Wilhelm, on November 22, 1888, renounced his rights to the throne in favour of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865, who, by a decree of the King, dated March 18, 1889, was created 'Prince of Roumania.' Prince Ferdinand was married, January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh; offspring of the union is Carol, born October 15, 1893.

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Joan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May 21,¹ 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13,¹ 1878.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. It has twice been modified—viz., in 1879, and again in 1884. The Senate consists of 120 members, elected for 8 years, including 2 for the Universities, and 8 bishops. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 183 members, elected for 4 years. A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Roumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. For the Senate an assured income of 9,400 lei (376*l*.) is required. All citizens of full age, paying taxes, are electors, and are divided into three Electoral Colleges. For the Chamber of Deputies, electors who are in possession of property bringing in 50*l*. or upwards per annum vote in the first College. Those having their domicile and residence in an urban commune, and paying direct taxes to the State of 20 fr. or upwards annually, or being persons exercising the liberal professions, retired officers, or State pensioners, or who have been through the primary course of education, vote in the second College. The third College is composed of those who, paying any tax, however small, to the State, belong to neither of the other colleges; those of them who can read and write and have an income of 300 lei (12*l*.) from rural land, vote directly, the rest indirectly. For the Senate there are only two Colleges. The first consists

¹ The dates here given are 'new style'; the Julian Calendar, or 'old style,' followed in Roumania, is 12 days behind.

of those electors having property yielding annually at least 80%. ; the second, of those persons, whose income from property is from 32% to 80% per annum. Both Senators and Deputies receive 25 lei (francs) for each day of actual attendance, besides free railway passes and expenses for posting. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of eight ministers, and a President who is Prime Minister.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into seventeen, Moldavia into thirteen, and Dobrogea into two districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. (The chief difference between Dobrogea and the other districts is that it does not elect senators or deputies.) In Roumania there are 227 arrondissements (plăși) and 2,979 communes, 71 urban and 2,908 rural. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but are given by law.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Roumania are only known by estimates. The total actual area is 48,307 square miles, and the estimated population (1893), including Dobruja, is 5,800,000. A census will be taken in 1895. The Roumanian is a Latin dialect, with many Slavonic words ; it was introduced by the Roman colonists who settled in Dacia in the time of Trajan. The people themselves, though of mixed origin, may now be regarded as homogeneous. Roumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries—Transylvania, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria ; their total number probably reaches 9 millions. Included in the population of Roumania Proper are $4\frac{1}{2}$ million Roumanians, about 300,000 Jews, 200,000 Gipsies, 50,000 Bulgarians, 20,000 Germans, 37,400 Austrians, 20,000 Greeks, 15,000 Armenians, 2,000 French, 1,500 Magyars, 1,000 English, besides about 3,000 Italians, Turks, Poles, Tartars, &c. The total population of the Dobruja is estimated at 200,000, comprising about 77,000 Roumanians, 30,000 Bulgarians, 30,000 Turks, 10,000 Lipovani (Russian heretics), 9,000 Greeks, 3,000 Germans, and 4,000 Jews, in 1889-90.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows (including the Dobruja) in each of the last five years :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1888	219,658	158,674	38,336	60,984
1889	213,222	142,869	41,122	70,353
1890	204,667	150,786	38,644	53,881
1891	228,283	162,287	44,267	65,996
1892	211,407	187,543	41,276	23,864

Not included in the births and deaths are the still-born, over 1 per cent. of the total births. The illegitimate births are (1890) about 6 per cent. of the total number.

According to the results of an inquiry for fiscal purposes in 1890, the population of the principal towns was as follows :—Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 194,633 ; Jassy, 72,892 ; Galatz, 59,143 ; Braila, 46,715 ; Botosani, 31,024 ; Ploësti, 34,474 ; Craiova, 30,081 ; Berlad, 20,008 ; Focsani, 17,039. These numbers, however, are regarded as too low.

Religion.

Of the total population of Roumania Proper 4,529,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, 114,200 are Roman Catholics, 13,800 Protestants, 8,000 Armenians, 6,000 Lipovani (Russian heretics), 300,000 Jews, 2,000 Mahometans. The government of the Greek Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Roumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and one Roman Catholic bishop.

Instruction.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' but is still in a very backward condition. In 1891 there were 3,566 primary schools, with 220,683 pupils, or 3·97 per cent. of the total population (in Great Britain the proportion is 12·8 per cent.). There are 8 normal schools, with 770 pupils; 52 high schools, with 10,227 pupils; 2 universities (Bucharest and Jassy), with faculties in law, philosophy, science, and medicine, and having about 110 professors and teachers and 900 students.

Finance.

The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt-mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. A tax, at the rate of 6 lei (4s. 9d.) per head, called 'Contribution for means of Communication,' is, with certain exceptions, levied on all persons over 21 years of age. There is an income tax of 6 per cent. on houses, 5 per cent. for property farmed by a resident owner, 6 per cent. for property let by an owner resident in Roumania, and 12 per cent. for estates whose owners reside abroad. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the last five years ending March 31 (old style):—

—	1887-8	1888-9	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Revenue	139,569,639	159,076,892	159,849,907	170,353,796	180,147,096
Expenditure	140,201,995	161,173,463	158,770,924	162,116,869	168,404,894

The estimate of revenue for 1892-93 was 175,713,000 lei, and expenditure 179,600,000 lei; for 1893-94, revenue and expenditure 188,379,500 lei.

The following are the budget estimates for 1894-95:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Lei		Lei
Direct taxes . . .	31,995,000	Public Debt . . .	69,896,176
Indirect „ . . .	56,600,000	Council of Ministers . .	66,500
State monopolies . .	48,700,000	Ministries:—	
Ministries:—		War	41,354,072
Agriculture, &c. . .	28,862,600	Finance	25,424,325
Public Works . . .	14,007,000	Worship and Public	
Interior	9,454,000	Instruction	25,119,227
Finance	2,765,000	Interior	19,370,693
War	1,389,000	Public Works	6,317,200
Foreign Affairs . . .	218,100	Justice	5,787,830
Justice	2,500	Agriculture, &c. . . .	5,645,936
Various	8,316,065	Foreign Affairs	1,681,589
		Fund for supplementary	
		credit	1,645,717
Total	202,309,265	Total	202,309,265

The public debt of Roumania amounted on April 1, 1893, to 1,032,519,125 lei. Of the total amount more than half has been contracted for public works, mainly railways. The remainder has been contracted to cover deficits, reduce unfunded debt, and pay off peasant freeholds.

Defence.

The entire military strength of Roumania consists of the Active Army, divided into Permanent and Territorial, each with its reserve; the Militia and the *levée en masse*. Every Roumanian from his 21st to his 46th year is liable to military service. He must enter (as decided by lot) either the permanent army for 3 years of active service, the territorial infantry for 5 years of active service, or the territorial cavalry for 4 years of active service, and afterwards, till the age of 30, serve in the reserve of the army to which he belongs. Every retired officer must serve in the reserve till the age of 37. From their 30th to their 36th year conscripts and all young men who have not been conscripts, belong to the militia, and from the 36th to the 46th year to the *Gloata* or *levée en masse*. The army is also kept up to its strength by the enlistment of volunteers and the re-enlistment of men in the reserve.

According to the organisation in force since 1891, the army consists of Infantry: 4 battalions of rifles or chasseurs; 33 regiments of infantry (Dorobantzi), of 3 battalions each, 1 permanent, 2 territorial, and 1 platoon not in the ranks; Cavalry: 3 regiments of hussars (Roshiori); 12 regiments of light cavalry (Calarashi), of which 4 consist of 4 permanent squadrons and 1 territorial, and 8 consist of 1 permanent squadron and 3 territorial (there are, besides, 2 territorial squadrons in Dobrogea); Gendarmerie: 2 companies on foot, and 3 squadrons mounted; Artillery: 12 regiments of field artillery, with 60 batteries and 1 regiment of siege artillery; Engineers: 2 regiments. The Administrative Troops consist of 40 officers, 3 companies of artificers, and 4 squadrons of train. The Hospital Service has 80 officers, 18 employés, and 4 companies. The strength of the permanent army in time of peace is 2,936 officers, 335 employés, 48,500 men, 13,200 horses, and 600 guns. The Territorial Army consists of 81,843 men and 4,401 horses. The Militia has 33 regiments of infantry. The strength of the *levée en masse* is not definitely fixed. The infantry is armed with the Peabody-Martini rifle, model 1879; but the Government has recently adopted the Mannlicher rifle, model 1891.

For army purposes Roumania is divided into 4 districts, to each of which is attached a corps d'armée; each corps d'armée is in 2 divisions, and each division is in 2 brigades. In Dobrogea there is another corps d'armée.

Roumania has in the navy the *Elisabeta*, launched at Elswick in 1887, a shot-protected cruiser of 1,320 tons displacement and 4,900 horse-power $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch armour at the belt, four 6-inch and 8 machine guns; the *Mircea*, training ship, a composite brig of 350 tons. There are besides 4 other small vessels, 2 torpedo-boats, 3 gunboats, each of 45 tons, and three others building at Blackwall. There are 46 officers and 1,480 sailors, and a naval reserve of 200 men.

Production and Industry.

Of the total population of Roumania 70 per cent. are employed in agriculture. There are 654,000 heads of families who are freehold proprietors. Of the total area 68 per cent is productive, and 29 per cent. under culture, 21 per cent. under grass, and 16.9 per cent. under forest. In the year

1890-91, 4,540,236 hectares (or one-third of the area) were under cereals; 1,542,582 hectares being under wheat and 1,693,392 hectares under maize, and the yield respectively, 16,095,952 and 21,137,281 hectolitres. Oil-seeds and vines are largely grown. There are (1889) 115,899 hectares planted with vines, of which 64,119 are for the production of white wines, 51,436 for red and black wines, and 339 for muscat wine. The total production of wine is equal to about 1,850,000 hectolitres, or an average of 16 hectolitres the hectare. A scheme for utilising the enormous forests is under the consideration of the Government. The average annual production of cereals is about 12 million quarters, of which more than half is exported. In 1890 Roumania had 594,962 horses, 2,520,380 cattle, 5,212,380 sheep and goats, and 926,124 swine. The clip of wool in 1891 was 7,315,960 kilogrammes, or 7,315 tons.

Other industries are the manufacture or preparation of paper, cement, sugar, woollen goods, hides and timber.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value (in 1,000 lei) of the commerce for five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports . . .	1,000 lei 310,378	1,000 lei 367,944	1,000 lei 362,791	1,000 lei 436,682	1,000 lei 380,747
Exports . . .	256,788	274,167	275,958	274,681	285,384

The following, according to Roumanian returns, shows the value of the commerce in 1892 of the leading countries (imports from and exports to) with which Roumania deals:—

—	Germany	Great Britain	Austria	France	Belgium	Turkey	Russia	Italy	Switzerland
Imports	1,000 lei 113,501	1,000 lei 84,090	1,000 lei 89,356	1,000 lei 30,911	1,000 lei 20,551	1,000 lei 16,504	1,000 lei 7,485	1,000 lei 6,172	1,000 lei 7,296
Exports	33,236	120,584	31,566	11,035	42,968	17,349	3,033	20,389	583

The following are the values of the leading articles of import and export in 1891:—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	1,000 lei	1,000 lei		1,000 lei	1,000 lei
Textiles . . .	155,900	4,100	Cereals . . .	4,200	251,900
Metals and metal goods .	81,900	2,500	Animals & animal products	8,600	5,700
Hides, leather, &c. . .	12,000	1,000	Fruits, vegetables, &c. .	19,900	9,700
Wood . . .	7,100	3,300	Drinks . . .	800	1,800
Glass and pottery . . .	14,000	400	Paper . . .	12,700	300
Chemicals . . .	9,600	100	Fuel . . .	12,800	2,100
Oil, wax, &c. . .	11,000	100	Various . . .	30,000	2,400
			Total . . .	380,700	285,400

The following table, taken from the Board of Trade Returns, shows the value of the imports into Great Britain from Roumania, and of the exports from Great Britain to Roumania, for five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	3,569,206	3,204,776	4,447,159	5,038,091	2,973,794
Exports to Roumania	989,594	1,258,359	1,270,271	1,676,964	1,332,590

The principal British exports to Roumania are cotton goods and yarn, 640,207*l.* in 1890 ; 867,519*l.* in 1891 ; 703,082*l.* in 1892 ; woollens, 57,570*l.* in 1890 ; 122,419*l.* in 1891 ; 86,886*l.* in 1892 ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 143,707*l.* in 1889 ; 165,295*l.* in 1890 ; 117,586*l.* in 1891 ; 154,280*l.* in 1892 ; coals, 89,434*l.* in 1889 ; 145,508*l.* in 1890 ; 180,599*l.* in 1891 ; 167,681*l.* in 1892. The leading imports into Great Britain from Roumania are barley, 544,448*l.* in 1890 ; 903,573*l.* in 1891 ; 414,276*l.* in 1892 ; maize, 2,032,028*l.* in 1890 ; 3,569,859*l.* in 1891 ; 2,181,897*l.* in 1892 ; and wheat 1,075,557*l.* in 1889 ; 1,815,770*l.* in 1890 ; 468,263*l.* in 1891 ; and 248,105*l.* in 1892.

Shipping and Communications.

The total number of vessels that entered the ports of Roumania in 1892 was 25,654 of 5,727,517 tons, and the number that cleared was 25,170 of 5,688,193 tons. In 1893 the merchant navy of Roumania consisted of 265 vessels of 50,700 tons, including 30 steamers of 1,900 tons.

The navigation of the Danube is carried on under regulations agreed to at the Berlin Conference of 1878, and subsequently modified at a conference of the delegates of the leading Powers (Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy, and Turkey), which met in London in 1883. From its mouths to the Iron Gates it is regarded as an international highway, the interests of the several States being specially provided for. The navigation, except that of the northern branch, is under the superintendence of a mixed commission of one delegate each for Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Servia, with a delegate appointed for six months by the signatory Powers in turn. The commission has its seat at Giurgevo, in Roumania. The arrangement lasts for 21 years from April 1883. The total tonnage trading with the Danube in 1881 was 793,454 tons, of which 498,994 tons were British. In 1892, 1,532 vessels of 1,427,087 tons cleared from the Danube at Sulina. Of these, 638 of 866,758 tons were British ; 224 of 199,491 tons Greek ; 97 of 82,804 tons Austrian ; 340 of 76,075 tons Turkish.

In 1893 Roumania had 1,598 miles of State railway, besides 340 under construction and 680 conceded. The State has now the control and working of all the railways in Roumania.

In 1892 there were 352 post-offices, through which there passed 15,645,630 letters, 4,787,565 post-cards, 7,960,771 papers, specimens, &c., and parcels. In 1892 there were 3,524 miles of telegraph lines, and 8,000 miles of wire, on which 1,590,525 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 411.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The decimal system was introduced into Roumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *leu*, equivalent to the franc. The Russian silver rouble is legal tender for 4 *lei*, and the Russian half-imperial for

20·60 lei. Gold is scarce, and the actual standard of value has come to be silver.

Turkish weights and measures are largely in use by the people.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ROUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—J. Balaceano.

Councillor of Legation.—M. D. Nedeyano.

Consul-General in London.—J. Imman.

There are Consuls at Cardiff and Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROUMANIA.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir J. Walsham, Bart.

Vice-Consul.—Hamilton E. Browne.

Consul-General at Galatz and Danube Commissioner.—Percy Sanderson, C.M.G.

There are Vice-Consuls at Bucharest, Ibraila, Kustendjie, and Sulina.

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RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Emperor.

Alexander III., Emperor of All the Russias, born February 26 (March 10 new style), 1845, the eldest son of Emperor Alexander II. and of Princess Maria, daughter of the late Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt; ascended the throne at the death of his father (by assassination) March 1 (March 13, new style), 1881, and was crowned at Moscow May 27, 1883; married November 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, born November 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

Children of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *Nicholas*, heir-apparent, born May 6 (May 18), 1868.

II. Grand-duke *George*, born April 27 (May 9), 1871.

III. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born March 25 (April 6), 1875.

IV. Grand-duke *Michael*, born November 22 (December 4), 1878.

V. Grand-duchess *Olga*, born June 1 (June 13), 1882.

Brothers and Sister of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter:—1. Cyril, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (November 24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (May 14), 1879. 4. Helene, born January 17 (January 29), 1882.

II. Grand-duke *Alexis*, high admiral, born January 2 (January 14), 1850.

III. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain.

IV. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857; married June 3 (June 15), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse Darmstadt.

V. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860 ; married June 5 (June 17), 1889, to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Greece ; widower September 24, 1891. Offspring : *Maria*, born April 6 (18), 1890 ; *Dimitri* born September 18, 1891.

Uncle of the Emperor.

The Grand-duke *Michael*, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II., born October 13 (October 25), 1832, General Field-Marshal, President of the State's Council and Chief of Artillery ; married to Princess Cecilia of Baden, who died March 31 (April 12), 1891. His children :—1. Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859. 2. Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and married January 12 (January 24), 1879, to Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 3. Michael, born October 4 (October 16), 1861, and married April 6, 1891, to Sophie, Countess of Merenberg, which marriage led to his exclusion from the army, a trust being nominated on his estates. 4. George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863. 5. Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866. 6. Sergius, born September 25 (October 7), 1869. 7. Alexis, born December 16 (December 28), 1875.

Cousins of the Emperor.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Constantine*, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II., and his wife Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue five children :—1. Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850. 2. Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes. 3. Vera, born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugene of Württemberg ; widow January 15, 1877. 4. Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858 ; married April 15 (April 27), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg, Duchess of Saxony ; offspring :—John, born July 6, 1886 ; Gabriel, born July 15, 1887 ; Tatiana, born January 23, 1890 ; Constantine, born January 1, 1891 ; Oleg, born November 15, (November 27), 1892. 5. Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Nicholas*, died April 13 (April 25), 1891, and his wife, the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg :—1. Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856. 2. Peter, born January 10 (January 22), 1864 ; married July 26 (August 7), 1889, to the Princess Militsa of Montenegro, from whom he has a daughter Marina, born Feb. 28 (March 12), 1892.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik ; and in the male line from the Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., intended to bring Russia into closer contact with the Western States of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by Peter II., the grandson of Peter, with whom the male line of the Romanoffs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan VI., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., Catherine II., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul,

who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

House of Romanof—Male Line.

Michael	1613
Alexei	1645
Feodor	1676
Ivan and Peter I	1682
Peter I.	1689
Catherine I.	1725
Peter II.	1727

House of Romanof—Female Line.

Anne	1730
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Ivan VI.	1740
Elizabeth	1741

House of Romanof-Holstein.

Peter III.	1762
Catherine II.	1762
Paul	1796
Alexander I.	1801
Nicholas I.	1825
Alexander II.	1855
Alexander III.	1881

Constitution and Government.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I. is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed twentieth year.

The administration of the Empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions. The first of these boards is the *Council of the State*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. In 1892 the Council consisted of 68 members, including the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and six princes of the imperial house. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil and Church Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own president, and a separate sphere of duties ; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers, and of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the Council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm ; it is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation. A special department is entrusted with the discussion of the requests addressed to the emperor against the decisions of the Senate.

The second of the great colleges or boards of government is the *Ruling Senate* or 'Pravitelstvuyuschiy Senat,' established by Peter I. in the year 1711. The functions of the Senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by the Senate. It is also the high court of justice for the Empire. The Senate is divided into nine departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg, two of them being Courts of Cassation. Each department is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations ; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of several sections, the Minister of Justice takes the chair. Besides its superintendence over the courts of law, the Senate examines into the state of the general administration of the Empire, and has power to make remonstrances to the emperor. A special department consisting of seven members is entrusted with judgments in political offences, and another (six members) with disciplinary judgments against officials of the crown.

The third college, established by Peter I. in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans (St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff), the archbishops

of Georgia (Caucasus), and of Poland (Kholm and Warsaw), and several bishops sitting in turn. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The fourth board of government is the *Committee of Ministers*. It consists of all the ministers, who are—

1. *The Ministry of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains*.—General Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed Minister of the Imperial House in succession to Count Alexander Alderberg, March 29, 1881.

2. *The Ministry of Foreign Affairs*.—State's Secretary, Actual Privy Councillor Nicolas Carlovich De Giers; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs April 1882.

3. *The Ministry of War*.—General Vannovski, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed Minister of War March 29, 1881.

4. *The Ministry of the Navy*.—Vice-Admiral Tchikhatchoff, appointed December 1888.

5. *The Ministry of the Interior*.—Actual Privy Councillor Durnovo, appointed May 18, 1889.

6. *The Ministry of Public Instruction*.—Actual Privy Councillor Delyanoff, appointed 1882.

7. *The Ministry of Finance*.—Actual Privy Councillor Witte, appointed 1892.

8. *The Ministry of Justice*.—Privy Councillor N. V. Muravioff, appointed 1893.

9. *The Ministry of Agriculture and State's Domains*.—Privy Councillor Yermoloff, appointed 1893.

10. *The Ministry of Public Works and Railways*.—Privy Councillor Krivoshein, appointed 1892.

11. *The Department of General Control*.—Actual Privy Councillor Filipoff, appointed Comptroller-General 1889.

12. *The Procurator-General of the Holy Synod*.—K. P. Pobyedonostseff.

Besides the Ministers, four Grand Dukes, and six functionaries, chiefly ex-ministers, form part of the Committee, of which Actual Privy Councillor Bunge is President.

Minister and State Secretary for Finland.—General-Lieutenant Von Dachs.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign.

The emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the Imperial Headquarters (Glavnaya Kvartira), and a Cabinet, which is entrusted also with the reception of petitions presented to the emperor, formerly received by a special Court of Requests (abolished in 1884). According to a law of May 19, 1888, a special Imperial Cabinet having four sections (Administrative, Economical, Agricultural and Manufacturing, and Legislative) has been created, instead of the same departments in the Ministry of Imperial Household.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are at present in European Russia (including Poland and Finland) 68 governments, with 635 districts (*uyezd*), 2 *otdely*, and 1 *okrug*, also considered as separate governments. Some of

them are united into general governments, which are now those of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kieff, and Moscow. The Asiatic part of the Empire comprises 4 general governments, Caucasus, Turkestan, Stepnoye (of the Steppes), and of the Amur, with 16 governments (*guberniya*), 13 territories (*oblasts*), and 3 districts (*okrug*, or *otdyel*: Chernomorsk, Sakhalin, and Amudaria). In 1889 the general governorship of Odessa was abolished, and the Island of Sakhalin has been made a separate province (*otdyel*), under a separate governor. At the head of each general government is a governor-general, the representative of the emperor, who as such has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. In Siberia the governors-general are each assisted by a council, which has a deliberative voice. A civil governor assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government, and a military governor in twenty frontier provinces. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of control under the presidency of a special officer, depending directly on the Department of Control. Each government is divided into from 8 to 15 districts, having each several administrative institutions. A few districts (*okrug* or *otdyel*) in Siberia, in the Caucasus, in Turkestan, and in the Transcaspian region are considered as independent governments. So also the townships (*gradonachalstvo*) of St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kertch, Sebastopol, and Taganrog; Cronstadt, Vladivostok, and Nikolaevsk are under separate military governors.

In European Russia the government of the parish, in so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration, is entrusted to the people. For this purpose the whole country is divided into 107,493 communes, which elect an elder (Starosta), or executive of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected at communal assemblies ('Mir'—which means both 'the village' and 'the world') by the peasants, and from among themselves. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs. These communal assemblies are held as business requires. The communes are united into cantons, or 'Voloste,' each embracing a population of about 2,000 males (9,533 in European Russia). Each of the cantons is presided over also by an elder, 'Starshina,' elected at the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the village communities in proportion of one man to every ten houses. The canton assemblies decide the same class of affairs as do the communal assemblies, but concerning each its respective canton. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges 'for peasants' affairs,' instituted in each government. In Poland the 'Voloste' is replaced by the 'Gmina,' the assemblies of which are constituted of all landholders—nobility included, the clergy and the police excluded—who have each but one voice, whatever the area of land possessed. The 'Gmina' has, however, less autonomy than the 'Voloste,' being subject directly to the 'Chief of the District.' In conjunction with the assemblies of the Voloste and Gmina are cantonal tribunals, consisting of from four to twelve judges elected at cantonal assemblies. Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property between the peasants, not involving more than a hundred roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals. Affairs of more importance, up to 300 roubles, are judged by Judges of Peace, elected in Central Russia, and nominated elsewhere; appeal against their judgments can be made to the 'Syezd,' or gathering of judges of the

district, and further to the Senate. In 1889 an important change was made in the above organisation. Justices of Peace have been replaced in twenty provinces of Central Russia by Chiefs of the District (*uyezdnyi nachalnik*), nominated by the administration from among candidates taken from the nobility, recommended by the nobility, and endowed with wide disciplinary powers against the peasants; in the cities, except St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, special 'town magistrates' (*gorodskoi sudia*), nominated in the same way, are to take the place of the former Justices of Peace. As to the peasants' tribunals (*volostnoi sud*), they are placed in direct subjection to the 'Chiefs of the Districts.' The same measure has been extended in 1890 and 1891 over all the provinces endowed with provincial institutions (*zemstvos*).

The administration of the economical affairs of the district and province are, to some extent, in the hands of *zemstvos*, or the district and provincial assemblies, composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the house-holders in the towns, and the landed proprietors. Their executive power is entrusted to provincial and district 'Upravas.' The president of the nobility of the district, or of the province, presides *ex officio* over the *zemstvos* of the district, or of the province. Important modifications, increasing the powers of noble landowners in the affairs of the *zemstvos*, reducing the numbers of representatives, and limiting their powers, were introduced in 1890.

The towns and cities have municipal institutions of their own, organised on nearly the same principles as the *zemstvos*. All house-owners are divided into three classes, each of which represents an equal amount of real property, and each class elects an equal number of representatives to the *Dumas*; the latter elect their executive the *Uprava*.

During the years 1883-86 the institutions of the *zemstvo* were in force in 34 provinces (361 districts) of European Russia. The number of electors was: 40,172 landowners, 48,091 urban population, and 196,773 peasants. As to the number of votes given to the above electors, it appears that 64 per cent. of all votes belong to peasants, 12 per cent. to nobles, 10 per cent. to merchants, 5 per cent. to the clergy, and 4 per cent. to artisans. Of the 13,196 elected members of the Assemblies of the *zemstvos*, 35 per cent. belonged to the nobility, 15 per cent. to the class of the 'merchants,' and 38 per cent. to the peasantry. The Executives of the *zemstvos* (the *upravas*) have 1,263 members, out of whom two-thirds are peasants in East Russia, while in Middle Russia from two-thirds to three-quarters of the members are nobles. The 34 provincial executives have 137 members (98 nobles, 21 officials, 9 merchants, 3 artisans, and 2 peasants).

*Finland*¹.—The Grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamn, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. in 1810 (renewed by his successors), some remains of its ancient Constitution, dating from the year 1772, reformed in 1789, and slightly modified in 1869 and 1882. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, convoked by the 'Grand-duke,' Emperor of Russia, for four months. They discuss the schemes of laws proposed by the emperor, who has the right of veto. The unanimous assent of all four chambers is necessary for making changes in the Constitution and for levying new taxes. The national representatives have been regularly convoked, since 1861, every four or five years; the last time they met was in 1888. The schemes of laws are elaborated by the 'State's Secretariat of Finland,' which sits at St. Petersburg, and consists of the State Secretary and four members nominated by the Crown (two of them being proposed by the Senate). The Senate, which sits at Helsingfors, under the presidency of the

¹ For further details on Finland, see end of *Russia*.

Governor-General, is nominated by the Crown. It is the superior administrative power in Finland, and consists of two departments, Justice and Finance, which have under them the administration of posts, railways, canals, custom-houses, hygiene, and the tribunals. The military department is under the Russian Ministry of War, and the Foreign Affairs under the Russian Chancellor. Finland has its own money and system of custom-houses. Recent laws have, however, altered this to some extent. (See FINLAND.)

Poland.—Poland, which had a Constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the government of Poland was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

Baltic Provinces.—The Baltic Provinces have some institutions for self-government of their own. They have, however, been gradually curtailed and the privileges of the provinces in police and school matters, chiefly vested in the nobility, have been taken away by a law of June 21, 1888, the judicial and police rights of the landlords having been transferred to functionaries nominated by the State. By a law of July 21, 1889, the last vestiges of manorial justice and of tribunals under the German-speaking nobility have been abolished, but the Law of Justice of 1864, which is in force in Russia, has been but partially applied to the provinces, so as to maintain the administration of justice under the central Government. The Russian language has been rendered obligatory in the official correspondence of all parish, municipal, and provincial administration; so also in the Dorpat University, which was deprived in December 1889 of its privileges of self-government, and the gymnasia in 1890. In April, 1893, new Committees for peasants' affairs were introduced, with the same powers as in Russian Governments.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the land-surface of the globe, and covers, with internal waters, an area of 8,644,100 English square miles. There has been no general census of the population since 1859, but various enumerations, chiefly made by the statistical committees, furnish an approximately correct return of the people. According to these, the total population of the Empire numbered in 1887 113,354,649 inhabitants.

The rapidity of growth of the population of the Empire (its acquisitions being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following, the years being census years :—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1722	14,000,000	1812	41,000,000
1742	16,000,000	1815	45,000,000
1762	19,000,000	1835	60,000,000
1782	28,000,000	1851	68,000,000
1796	36,000,000	1859	74,000,000

Since that period the population of the Empire is estimated as follows :—

Years	European Russia	Poland	Finland	Caucasus	Central Asia	Siberia	Total
1867	63,658,934	5,705,607	1,794,911	4,583,640	2,626,246	3,327,627	81,696,965
1870-72 ¹	65,704,559	6,026,421	1,832,138	4,893,332	4,566,096	3,428,867	86,451,413
1882-83 ²	77,879,521	7,083,475	2,142,093	6,534,853	5,237,354	4,093,585	102,970,831
1886	85,282,101	8,319,797	2,232,378	7,458,151	5,532,021	4,493,667	113,317,115
Average Yearly Increase	1,081,158	130,710	21,873	143,725 ³	140,289 ³	58,302	1,581,057

¹ Finland, 1872; Caucasus, 1871; Russia, Poland, Siberia, and Central Asia, 1870.

² Finland, 1883; Caucasus, 1883; Russia, Poland, Siberia, and Central Asia, 1882.

³ Increased by annexations and better registration.

The following table exhibits the details of official estimates—referring to the year 1890—concerning the area and population of the various political and geographical divisions of the Empire of Russia (Statistical Committee's Estimates in 1893 :)—

Province	Area : English square miles	Population	Density per sq. mile	Province	Area : English square miles	Population	Density per sq. mile
1. European Russia (1890).—				Saratoff . . .	32,624	2,427,600	75
Archangelsk (1892) . . .	331,505	354,411	1	Simbirsk . . .	19,110	1,655,500	87
Astrakhan . . .	91,327	515,200	6	Smolensk (1891). . .	21,638	1,412,162	65
Bessarabia . . .	17,619	1,688,600	95	Tamboff . . .	25,710	2,850,800	111
Chernigoff . . .	20,233	2,265,200	112	Taurida . . .	24,539	1,167,600	47
Courland . . .	10,535	693,300	69	Tula . . .	11,954	1,492,300	125
Don, Region of . . .	61,886	2,045,300	33	Tver . . .	25,225	1,791,000	74
Ekaterinoslaf . . .	26,148	1,978,400	76	Ufa . . .	47,112	2,039,300	43
Esthonia . . .	7,818	401,000	50	Vilna . . .	16,421	1,367,100	83
Grodno (1892) . . .	14,931	1,510,028	101	Vitebsk . . .	17,440	1,341,100	78
Kaluga . . .	11,942	1,242,900	104	Vladimir . . .	18,864	1,456,600	78
Kazan (1891) . . .	24,601	2,208,917	90	Volhynia . . .	27,743	2,407,800	87
Kieff . . .	19,691	3,138,900	159	Vologda . . .	155,498	1,272,100	8
Kostroma . . .	32,702	1,381,700	43	Voronej . . .	25,443	2,755,400	108
Kovno . . .	15,692	1,587,200	101	Vyatka . . .	59,117	3,020,700	51
Kursk (1891) . . .	17,937	2,666,573	148	Yaroslav (1891) . . .	13,751	1,126,891	81
Kharkoff (1892) . . .	21,041	2,537,339	121	Sea of Azov . . .	14,478	—	—
Kherson . . .	27,523	2,250,100	81	Total, Russian Provinces . . .	1,902,092	88,665,796	47
Livonia . . .	18,158	1,256,200	69	2. Poland:—(1890)			
Minsk (1892) . . .	35,293	1,830,445	51	Kalisz . . .	4,392	837,317	190
Moghilev . . .	18,551	1,987,000	75	Kielce . . .	3,897	692,328	177
Moscow . . .	12,859	2,240,900	171	Lomja . . .	4,667	608,683	130
Nijni-Novgorod . . .	19,797	1,569,500	79	Lublin . . .	6,499	979,700	150
Novgorod . . .	47,236	1,254,900	26	Piotrkow . . .	4,729	1,091,282	230
Olonetz . . .	57,439	352,600	6	Plock (1892) . . .	4,200	700,848	167
Orel (1893) . . .	18,042	2,140,130	119	Radom . . .	4,769	782,274	164
Orenburg . . .	73,816	1,372,800	19	Siedlee . . .	5,535	671,598	121
Penza . . .	14,997	1,596,500	107	Suwalki . . .	4,846	656,932	135
Perm . . .	128,211	2,811,300	21	Warsaw . . .	5,623	1,465,131	260
Podolia . . .	16,224	2,604,300	161	Total, Poland ¹ . . .	49,157	8,485,993	173
Poltava . . .	19,265	2,898,600	150				
Pskoff . . .	17,069	1,019,000	59				
Ryazan . . .	16,255	1,928,600	119				
St. Petersburg . . .	20,700	1,688,200	81				
Samara . . .	58,321	2,665,300	46				

¹ 8,256,562, exclusive of military, in 1890.

Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion	Density per sq. mile	Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion	Density per sq. mile
3. Grand-Duchy of Finland :—				Samarcand	26,627	680,135	25
Abo-Björneborg	9,335	395,474	44	Ferganah	35,654	775,600	22
Kuopio	16,499	290,654	21	Semirechensk	152,280	671,878	4
Nyland	4,586	232,456	56	Syr-Daria	194,853	1,214,300	6
St. Michel	8,819	180,920	27				
Tavastehus	8,334	257,851	37	Turkestan	409,414	3,341,913	8
Uleåborg	63,971	246,993	4				
Viborg	16,627	351,600	29	Trans-Caspian	214,237	276,709	1
Vasa	16,084	417,192	28	Caspian Sea	169,381	—	—
Finland (1890)	144,255	2,380,140	19				
Total European Russia	2,095,504	99,531,929	47	Total, Central Asian dominions	1,548,825	5,619,592	3
4. Russia in Asia :				Tobolsk (1889)	539,659	1,313,400	2
Kuban (1889)	39,277	1,408,718	36	Tomsk (1889)	331,159	1,299,729	3
Stavropol	23,398	672,358	29				
Terek (1891)	26,822	779,171	29	Western Siberia	870,818	2,623,129	3
Northern Cau- casia	89,497	2,860,247	32	Irkutsk	287,061	421,187	1
Baku (1886-89)	15,095	777,556	51	Transbaikalia	236,868	545,388	2
Daghestan (1890)	11,332	609,330	52	Yakutsk (1892)	1,533,397	280,200	2
Elizabetopol (1890)	16,721	793,969	46	Yeniseisk	987,186	458,572	4
Erivan (1886)	10,075	670,400	63				
Kars (1890)	7,308	212,000	30	Eastern Siberia	3,044,512	1,705,297	5
Kutais (1886-90)	13,968	998,620	71	Amur (1891)	172,848	87,705	3
Tiflis (1886)	15,306	875,181	32	Primorskaya	715,982	102,786	1
Zakataly (1890)	1,541	74,449	47				
Trans-Caucasia	91,346	5,011,555	55	Amur Region, about	888,830	190,491	1
Caucasus	180,843	7,871,802	46	Sakhalin (1890)	29,336	19,644	6
Akmolinsk (1889)	229,609	500,180	2	Total, Siberia	4,833,496	4,538,561	9
Semipalatinsk	184,631	576,578	3	Total, Asiatic dominions	6,564,778	17,694,981	3
Turgai (1889)	176,219	364,660	2				
Uralsk (1889)	139,168	559,552	3	Grand Total, Russian Empire	8,660,282	117,561,874	13
Lake Aral	26,166	—	—				
Kirghiz Steppe	755,793	2,000,970	2				

* The total population of the Empire must be now (January 1893) no less than 126,000,000.

The internal waters (lakes and estuaries) occupy the following areas, in square miles :—In European Russia, 25,804 ; in Finland, 18,471 ; in Siberia 18,863 ; and in Central Asia, 19,855. The Seas of Azov, Caspian, and Lak

Aral cover an aggregate surface of 210,025 square miles. The superficies of all Russian provinces have been carefully revised by General Strelbitzky; his figures are given in the above for Russia in Asia; those for European Russia very slightly differ from the above, the total area of the Russian provinces of European Russia, with all islands and deltas, being now given at 1,902,227 English square miles.

For the ethnical elements of the population, see YEAR-BOOK 1885, p. 416.

The populations of the Caucasus appear as follows, according to recent investigations:—

Russians	1,915,614	<i>Jews</i>	50,992	Eastern Moun-	
Poles	8,910	<i>Kartvelians</i> :—		taineers	707,619
Germans	23,613	Georgians	310,499	Tartars	1,027,828
Greeks	42,562	Mingrelians	200,092	Turks	75,980
<i>Iranians</i> :—		Imeretes	373,141	Turcomans,	
Ossets	127,430	Pshaves, Khev-		&c.	44,046
Persians, Tatis,		zurs	20,079	Northern	
Talyshins	132,792	Western Moun-		Tartars	126,000
Kurds	10,097	taineers	188,083	Kalmuks	10,707
Armenians	803,696				

The chief nationalities of Transcaucasia were as follows in 1886–90 :—

Russians	140,095	Imeretes	419,967	Samurzakanes	27,247
Greeks	57,156	Gurians	74,171	Turcomans	10,174
Kurds	97,499	Ajares	59,495	Turks	75,863
Ossets	76,130	Mingrelians	214,601	Tartars	1,107,232
Armenians	965,167	Aphasians	29,260	Tatis	124,693
Jews	33,663	Svanetes	14,035	Talyshins	88,449
Georgians	400,487				

The remaining nationalities number less than 10,000 each :—

According to a recent partial census, the Jews number 2,843,364 in the western and south-western provinces of Russia (2,261,863 in towns), that is 11·3 per cent. of the aggregate population; 77,275 in the three townships of Odessa (73,389, i.e. 35·1 per cent. of population), Kertch, and Sebastopol; and 431,800 in five governments only of Poland out of ten (11 per cent. of population). Their aggregate number in Russia would thus exceed 3½ millions.

By a law of March 28, 1892, serfdom, which continued to exist among the Kalmucks, has been abolished. The assets of taxes have been given to the assemblies of the *Uluses*, and a certain retribution is to be paid by the State to the former serf owners.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The statistics of marriages, births, and deaths for 1890, if not otherwise mentioned, appear as follows :—

—	Marriages	Births	Birth-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Surplus
Russia in Europe and Poland	867,476 ¹	1,580,305	46·8	3,347,356	34·2	1,232,949
Finland	16,099	77,860	33·8	46,479	19·8	31,381 ²
Siberia	23,481 ¹	209,242	45·5	142,871	31·0	66,371
Caucasus	56,550 ¹	306,791	38·8	215,408	27·2	91,383
Central Asia (incomplete)	8,540 ¹	130,780	—	85,046	—	45,734
Total	972,146	5,304,978	—	3,837,160	—	1,467,818

¹ In 1889.

² Immigrated, 52,272; emigrated, 52,248.

The average surplus for the years 1884-1887 was : 1,663,327 in European Russia, 157,979 in Poland, and 38,130 in Finland, giving thus a yearly surplus of more than 2,000,000 for the Empire.

The maximum mortality was in Perm (45), Tobolsk and Orenburg (44), Stavropol (above 40); and the minimum in Baku, Elisabethpol, Erivan, Vitebsk (16), and Courland (18). The maximum births were in Kuban (63), Orenburg, Samara, and Tobolsk (60 to 54), while in several provinces it was more than 50 in the thousand.

It is estimated that over 25 per cent. of all new-born children die before reaching the age of one year, and over 40 per cent. before reaching five years.

According to official statistics there was in Russia an excess of emigration over immigration in the case of Russians of 1,146,052 in 33 years (1856-1888), and a surplus of immigration of 2,304,717 foreigners during the same time. Emigration is on the increase. Of late the Russians, especially Jews, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States; in Great Britain the Russians numbered in 1881 nearly as many as the French (15,271, much increased since). During the years 1871-85 8,767,605 foreigners entered Russia, but only 7,525,360 left, showing thus an immigration of 1,242,245 (563,345 Germans, 447,736 Austrians, 9,395 English, and nearly 100,000 Persians). The surplus of foreigners who entered Russia during the years 1886-88 (2,478,430) over those who left was 278,947, while the surplus of Russian subjects who left Russia (1,413,018) over those who returned was 136,129.

The emigration to Siberia can be judged upon by the following numbers of emigrants carried on board the *Obi* and *Irtysk* steamers :—

Years	Persons	Years	Persons
1885 . . .	9,678	1889 . . .	30,410
1886 . . .	11,829	1890 . . .	36,000
1887 . . .	13,910	1891 . . .	60,000
1888 . . .	26,129	1892 . . .	100,000

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The great majority of the population of Russia being agriculturists, they dwell in villages, and in 1890 the division of population in urban and rural, as also the division according to sex, in 1888, appeared as follows :—

—	In Towns	In the Country	Males	Females
European Russia	10,505,700	77,648,200	42,499,324	42,895,885
Poland . . .	1,464,700	6,791,800	4,084,393	4,223,729
Finland . . .	235,227	2,144,913	1,171,541	1,208,599
Caucasus . . .	770,114	6,788,011	3,986,705	3,502,933
Siberia (1885) . .	345,071	3,968,609	2,146,411	2,167,269
C. Asia (1885) . .	651,831	4,675,267	2,448,085	2,879,013
Total . . .	13,972,643	102,016,800	56,336,459	56,877,428

The aggregate number of settlements reached, in 1886, 555,990 in the Empire; of these 1,281 (468 in Poland) had municipal institutions. The following are the populations of the principal towns, mostly according to estimates of 1890, if not otherwise mentioned :—

Russia in Europe—

Towns	Population
St. Petersburg (1892) ¹	1,035,439
Moscow	822,397
Warsaw (1891) ²	490,417
Odessa (1892)	332,690
Kharkoff	194,385
Kieff (1891)	183,640
Riga	180,278
Lodz (1891)	136,091
Kazan	134,359
Saratoff	123,410
Kishineff	117,108
Vilna (1888)	109,526
Astrakhan (1891)	104,856
Samara (1891)	99,856
Berditcheff (1891)	98,824
Yaroslav (with suburbs)	81,504
Orel	79,135
Nikolaieff	76,578
Nijni-Novgorod	73,033
Dünaburg (Dvinsk)	72,518
Minsk	75,048
Rostoff on Don ('88)	66,781
Tula	66,111
Orenburg (1891)	62,534
Kherson (1891)	62,244
Byelostok (1891)	60,462
Kovno	58,758
Bobruisk	58,549
Vitebsk (1888)	58,495
Elisabethgrad	58,418
Jitomir	57,790
Voronej	56,770
Krementchug ('91)	54,831
Lublin (1891)	53,137
Kursk	52,657
Reval	52,404
Grodno	49,788
Ekaterinoslav	49,660

Towns	Population
Taganrog (1888)	48,999
Cronstadt	48,276
Penza	47,701
Moghilev (1891)	45,311
Nyejin	44,794
Akkerman	44,433
Brest-Litovsk	43,715
Poltava (1891)	43,563
Tver	40,962
Dorpat (1891)	40,884
Tambov	40,876
Kaluga	40,610
Tsaritsyn	40,130
Nijnetaghilsk	40,000
Perm	39,750
Simbirsk	39,395
Simpheropol	38,638
Novotcherkask	38,476
Volsk	37,832
Smolensk	37,741
Kamenets-Podolsk	36,630
Elets (1893)	35,870
Kozlov	35,053
Izmail	35,024
Sebastopol (1885)	33,803
Ivanovo-Vozne-sensk	32,579
Libau (1888)	32,540
Syzran	32,530
Pinsk	32,480
Rybinsk	32,111
Kostroma	31,981
Ufa	31,628
Serghievsk	31,413
Balta	31,319
Bendery	31,300
Kostroma	31,196
Gomel (1891)	30,830
Rjev.	30,278
Ryazan	30,270
Kertch	27,149

Towns	Population
<i>Finland (1890)—</i>	
Helsingfors	61,583
Abo	28,946
Tammerfors	19,041
Viborg	17,984
<i>Russia in Asia—</i>	
Tiflis (1892)	145,731
Tashkend (1885)	121,410
Baku (1892)	103,000
Ekaterinodar	66,308
Omsk	54,721
Kokand (1885)	54,043
Irkutsk	50,274
Vladikavkaz	44,207
Tomsk	41,856
Ekaterinburg	36,750
Stavropol (1892)	35,612
Tumen	35,369
Khodjent (1885)	34,800
Yeisk	34,288
Samarcand ³ (1883)	33,117
Namangan	33,017
Andidjan	32,683
Shusha	32,040
Nukha (1892)	25,894
Uralsk	26,034
Marghelan	26,080
Maikop (1892)	24,482
Alexandropol (1892)	24,230
Kutais (1892)	22,643
Vyernyi	22,279
Shemakha (1892)	22,139
Djizak	21,800
Tobolsk	21,336
Anapa	20,614
Elisabethpol (1892)	20,294
Blagoveschensk	20,212
Batum	20,167
Zlatoust (1890)	20,000

There are 39 more towns with populations of from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants in European Russia.

Religion.

The established religion of the Empire is the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

¹ With suburbs.

² 523,133, including military.

³ Russian part, 10,130

The emperor is head of the Church; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. Practically, the Procurator of the Holy Synod enjoys wide powers in Church matters.

The points in which the Græco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its not enforcing the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The dissenters have been and are still, however, severely persecuted, though recently some liberty has been extended to those of the 'United Church.' It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western provinces.

There are no exact figures as to the numbers of adherents of different creeds—many dissenters being inscribed under the head of Greek Orthodox; they are only estimated as follows:—

Creed	Total
Orthodox Greek Catholics (1888), without army and navy .	69,808,407
United Church and Armenians	55,000
Roman Catholics	8,300,000
Protestants	2,950,000
Jews	3,000,000
Mohammedans	2,600,000
Pagans	26,000

In Poland the adherents of different religions appeared as follows in 1890:—

Roman Catholics	6,214,504
Jews	1,134,268
Protestants	445,013
Greek Church (without the troops)	398,885
Various	478
Unaccounted for, floating population	63,414

Total, exclusive of military 8,256,562

The Russian Empire is divided into 62 bishoprics (*eparchiya*), which, according to the last published report, for 1890-91 (*Off. Mess.*, Jan. 10 and 11, 1894), were under 3 metropolitans, 12 archbishops, and 47 bishops; the latter had under them 38 vicars; all of them are of the monastic clergy. There were, in 1891, 50,720 churches both public and private (of which: cathedrals, 695; parish churches, 35,229; churches at cemeteries and in private houses, hospitals, &c., 9,709; *yedinovyertsy's*, or nonconformists recognised by Church, 248, and 18,612 chapels), with 52,333 priests and deacons, and 43,615 cantors, &c. No less than 896 churches and 918 chapels were built

in 1890 and 1891. The monasteries numbered 497, and had 6,865 monks and 4,512 aspirants, and 228 nunneries with 7,300 nuns and 20,268 aspirants. The management of Church affairs is in the hands of 56 "consistoriae."

The adherents of different religions in Northern Caucasia and Transcaucasia appeared as follows in 1886-90 :—

	Northern Caucasia, exclusive of Stavropol		Transcaucasia
	Terek	Kuban	
Orthodox Greeks	290,966	1,252,600	1,481,066
Raskolniks	26,946	16,177	57,105
Armenian Gregorian	12,968	11,385	955,239
„ Catholics	—	—	30,676
Roman „	2,532	6,328	12,445
Mennonites	—	1,105	—
Lutherians	6,134	7,778	14,000
Jews	5,587	5,573	37,066
Sunnite Mussulmans	409,553	107,544	1,544,137
Shiite „	—	—	805,746
Yezides	—	—	11,449
Various	631	174	7,787
Total	755,317	1,408,718	4,958,721

Other religions had in 1888 the following numbers of churches and clergy :—

	Churches	Priests		Churches	Priests
Roman Catholic	5,156	3,629	Mussulman	9,254	16,914
Lutherans (excl. Finland)	1,866	605	Jewish	6,319	5,673
Armenian	1,275	2,025	Karaims	35	35

The Holy Synod has a capital of about 5,000,000*l.* sterling at its disposal, and the income of the churches amounted in 1891 to over 13,000,000 roubles, out of which 7,085,175 were received as donations to churches. The expenditure of the Synod in 1892 was : 13,995,321 roubles contributed by the Imperial budget (for schools, 1,737,260 roubles ; Armenian clergy, 14,204 roubles ; Catholic clergy, 1,560,340 roubles ; Lutheran clergy, 121,282 roubles ; Mussulman clergy, 50,955 roubles), and 6,833,068 roubles contributed by the Synod, chiefly for schools. The total expenditure was 20,788,253 roubles.

Instruction.

Most of the schools in the Empire are under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and the Empire is divided into 14 educational districts (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Orenburg, Kharkoff, Odessa, Kieff, Vilna, Warsaw, Dorpat, Caucasus, Turkestan, West Siberia, and East Siberia). However, many special schools are under separate Ministries. The total contribution for education from the various Ministries was 43,884,534 roubles in the budget for 1893.

Finland has a university of its own (see *Finland*). Nearly 4,000 students are either supported by bursaries or dispensed from paying fees.

The statistical data relative to education in Russia are extremely incomplete, the Caucasian educational district being the only one which publishes full information. The latest more or less complete data published by the Ministry of Education are relative to 1887.

The high and middle schools of the Empire (exclusive of Finland) are given in the subjoined table partly for the year 1891-92 and partly for previous years :—

—	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils and Students
Universities (1891) (without Odessa)	9	923	13,259
Special high schools	10	190	2,096
Ladies' university colleges (1890)	1	—	400
Theological academies (1890)	4	127	761
Medical academy (1890)	1	—	754
Military academies (1890)	4	—	464
Agricultural academy	1	—	306
Engineering	1	—	238
Total high schools (still incomplete)	31	—	19,561
Normal schools	78	822	5,586
Normal seminaries with practical schools			
Gymnasias and progymnasias			
Realschulen			
Technical and professional			
Theological seminaries	54	1,054	15,983
Military and naval schools	113	—	21,109
Total middle-class schools for boys	618	—	134,956
Girls' gymnasias and progymnasias	343	—	70,174
„ institutes	30	—	7,911
Total middle-class schools for girls	373	—	78,085

According to other information, the number of schools and scholars appears as follows in 1891-92 :—

	Middle Schools			Professional			Primary		
	No. of Schools	Pupils		No. of Schools	Pupils		No. of Schools	Pupils	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
European Russia	843	119,126	75,451	342	32,010	3,670	39,003	570,150	455,167
Poland	54	11,161	4,648	13	2,390	32	—	—	—
Caucasus	51	9,088	4,829	19	1,462	40	—	—	—
Siberia	55	3,610	3,791	17	849	75	—	—	—
Turkestan	13	1,430	1,024	7	276	15	—	—	—
Total	1,016	144,415	89,473	368	36,937	3,832	—	—	—

The ladies' colleges, providing full University education, were closed by Imperial order in 1887-88. One of them has been reopened at St. Petersburg.

The expenses for the middle schools are contributed by the State Exchequer to the amount of 25 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure for the gymnasia, progymnasia, and technical schools, the remainder being made up by fees (about 30 per cent.) and by donations of the *zemstvos*, the municipalities, and so on. The Cossack schools (gymnasia and primary schools both for boys and girls) had 117,926 pupils in 1890; they are maintained by the separate *voiskos*, which, moreover, maintain a number of their pupils in the governmental schools. The total expenditure of the *voiskos* for schools was 2,730,314 roubles in 1890. The Church contributed the sum of 1,389,000 roubles in 1889, the costs for the schools under the Holy Synod being paid by either the Exchequer or the *zemstvos* and the village communities.

The education in Caucasia appeared as follows, according to the official report for 1891, issued by the School Administration:—There were 19 lyceums, gymnasia, and Realschulen, 5 normal schools, 16 lyceums and gymnasia for girls, with a total of 11,134 pupils (6,605 boys, 4,529 girls); 35 town schools (6,700 pupils), 7 professional and 3 naval schools (696 pupils), 5 schools for Mountaneers (565 boys); 95 private schools, with 3,739 boys, and 1,139 girls; 905 (44,900 boys, 11,505 girls) primary schools; 147 Armenian schools; 434 various schools; 1,866 Mussulman and Jewish schools.

The statistics of primary education in Russia are as follows for 1887:—

—	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls
Ministry of Public Education—			
District schools	181	13,857	—
Town	442	52,217	—
Primary	24,329	1,219,663	339,514 ¹
Holy Synod—			
Boys' schools	181	31,593	—
Girls' „	53	—	9,474
Parish „	15,471	408,721	
Schools for indigenes	3,415	52,681	10,325
Various	35	1,526	793
Jewish schools—			
State	77	4,198	1,063
Private and communal	1,165	17,279	5,686
Primary schools under the military	22	993	43
Cossacks' schools—			
For boys	1,280	52,343	—
For girls	236	—	16,338
Total, primary education {	46,880	1,451,609	383,236
		408,721	

¹ Figures for the Dorpat educational district wanting.

The total number of pupils in the schools of the Empire, exclusive of Finland, was estimated in 1887-88 to be 2,472,627 (1,944,057 males, and 527,570 females); but these figures are incomplete. It thus appears that only

2 per cent. of the aggregate population are at school, and in 1888 only 20 per cent. of the recruits could read and write.

A certain extension has been given of late to schools conducted by the clergy, the masters of which receive the rights of teaching by *lettres d'obédience* of the bishops. They attained the number of 19,058 in 1890, and had about 600,000 pupils. The *zemstvos* maintained no less than 22,000 schools. In European Russia there is one primary school for each 2,500 inhabitants and one for each 3,345 inhabitants in Siberia (1,446 schools, 49,118 pupils).

A scheme of technical schools was elaborated in 1888, and a scheme of commercial and industrial schools has been introduced since 1889.

By a law, April 24, 1890, the middle schools of the Baltic provinces have been transformed entirely on the plan of Russian gymnasia.

The Press.—There were published in the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland) in 1892 9,588 books, with an aggregate of 30,639,530 copies. Of these there were in Russian 7,188 works, 24,819,933 copies, the remainder being in different languages, the relative proportions being as follows in 1889 :—in Polish 723 works, 1,836,088 copies ; Hebrew 474 works, 1,132,192 copies ; German 377 works, 744,380 copies ; Lettish 203 works, 767,570 copies ; Esthonian 115 works, 544,410 copies.

Periodicals numbered 743 in 1892 (exclusive of Finland), in the following languages : 589 in Russian, 69 in Polish, 44 in German, 11 in Esthonian, 7 in Lettish, 9 in French, 5 in Armenian, 2 in Jewish, 3 in Georgian, 1 in Finnish, 2 in Russian, German, and Polish, 1 in Russian, German, and Lettish, 1 in Tartar and Russian, 1 in Russian and Turkish, and 1 in Russian and French. In Tiflis, there were 12 periodicals : 4 Russian (7,600 copies), 3 Georgian (1,740 copies), and 5 Armenian (3,850 copies).

Justice and Crime.

The organisation of justice was totally reformed by the law of 1864 ; but the action of that law has not yet been extended to the governments of Olonets, Vologda, Astrakhan, Ufa, and Orenburg, and has been applied but in a modified form (in 1889) to the Baltic Provinces and the government of Arkhangelsk. In the above-named governments the Justice of Peace has been introduced, but the other tribunals remain in the old state. The report of the Ministry of Justice for the years 1886 and 1887, published in August 1889, thus embraces only 59 provinces of European Russia, Poland, and Caucasia (89,601,400 inhabitants), and 64 provinces for justices of the peace. No juries are allowed in Poland and the Caucasus ; the justices of peace are nominated by the Government in the provinces which have no *zemstvos*. In Poland there are judges of peace in the towns only, their functions in the villages being performed by Gmina courts, elected by the inhabitants of the Gmina. Siberia has maintained the tribunals of old ; in the Steppe Provinces there are district judges, while courts of higher instance are represented by the Justice Department of the provincial administration.

There were in 1891 2 appeal departments of the Senate, 10 high courts, 85 courts of first instance. There were besides—1,280 inquiry judges and 1,345 notaries ; 2,126 actual and 3,652 honorary justices of peace. In the unreformed tribunals there were 604 judges, 129 public prosecutors, and 156 inquiry judges.

The activity of the various tribunals in 1887, so far as criminal affairs are concerned, according to the official report, was as follows, the figures for pro-

A new law, dated June 21, 1889, limited to some extent the functions of the juries, especially as regards the crimes committed by the representatives of nobility in their elective functions.

According to the last report of the Chief Administration for Prisons the Russian Empire had, in 1891, 875 prisons (of which 126 were in Poland), and the prison population on January 1, 1891, appeared as follows :—

	Men	Women
Under judgment	22,149	1,607
Condemned to imprisonment	54,095	5,573
" " exile	14,315	1,003
Waiting transport to Siberia	5,764	529
Kept by order of Administration	740	23
Voluntarily following their parents or husbands	998	1,373
Total	98,061	10,108

Of these, nearly 1,200 were insane. In the course of 1891, 719,001 persons entered the prisons, and 713,441 left (each prisoner being counted several times as he is transferred from one prison to another), so that on January 1, 1892, the prison population numbered 113,729, distributed as follows:—lock-ups in Russia, 81,785; lock-ups in Poland, 9,476; hard labour prisons, 6,033; correction houses, 10,575; dépôts, 5,860. The highest figure attained on a given day in all prisons was 152,064 inmates, exclusive of the children. For exile to Siberia, 20,727 persons reached the prison of Tiumen (whence they are distributed over Siberia), and 9,649 were sent further east. Of the 16,077 prisoners brought to Tiumen in 1888, 2,000 were hard-labour convicts, the remainder being—runaways, 1,913; condemned to exile by courts, 3,119; exiled by order of Administration, 3,205 common law and 636 political exiles; women and children following exiles, 5,184. In 1890, 1,349 convicts and persons sent into exile by order of the Administration (89 women) were conveyed to the island of Sakhalin, on board steamers (out of them, 144 women). The average population of the hard-labour convict prisons was 17,363. Besides, 746 children were kept in 16 reformatories. In the convict island of Sakhalin at the end of 1889 there were 6,360 male and 712 female hard-labour convicts, and 2,830 male and 423 female released convicts; to these must be added more than 600 women who followed their husbands, with about 1,500 children. In 1891, the population in Sakhalin attained 5,865 convicts, 6,760 released convicts, and 6,167 free indigenes and settlers, who had nearly 5,000 acres under culture. The actual expenditure for prisons reached in 1890 the sum of 15,575,105 roubles, of which only 875,000 roubles were obtained through the work of prisoners and convicts.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The annual financial budget is usually published on January 13, and since 1866 accounts of the actual revenue and expenditure are published by the Control Administration, after a minute revision of each item. It consisted until 1892, both for revenue and expenditure, of three separate parts: the ordinary revenue and expenditure; the 'recettes d'ordre' and 'dépenses d'ordre,' being transferences of sums among different branches of Administration; and the extraordinary revenue (loans, war indemnity, &c.) and expenditure (railways, military, public works). The second heading has been abolished since 1892.

The following table gives the total actual *ordinary* revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1882-92, in paper roubles, according to a report published by the Control of the Empire in the *Official Messenger* in December, 1893. The average yearly gold value of the rouble, as also its official value, taken for budget estimates,¹ are given in the last two columns.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Real average Value of Paper Rouble	Official Value of Paper Rouble ¹
	Roubles	Roubles	d.	d.
1882	703,711,508	701,661,256	26·25	25·37
1883	698,980,983	723,673,258	23·52	25·37
1884	706,266,349	727,902,675	24·03	25·37
1885	764,477,515	806,614,346	24·13	25·37
1886	770,546,090	832,391,851	23·18	25·37
1887	829,661,423	838,849,860	21·30	22·78
1888	898,531,925	840,419,494	22·43	21·31
1889	927,035,439	857,881,126	24·74	22·48
1890	943,685,770	877,779,550	27·09	22·48
1891	894,263,392	875,348,831	—	23·43
1892	970,164,542	910,684,299	—	23·79

¹ Part of custom duties being paid in gold, the gold rouble is calculated at a certain ratio, determined by the Ministry of Finance. Until 1887 the ratio was 1 rouble 50 copecks paper for the rouble in gold. It was fixed at 1 rouble 67 copecks in 1887, 1 rouble 80 copecks in 1888, 1 rouble 70 copecks in 1889 and 1890, and 1 rouble 60 copecks in 1891 and 1892, and 1 rouble 12 copecks for the silver rouble.

The actual *ordinary* revenue and expenditure for the last five years, as revised by the State's Control, are given as follows in the Memoir presented by the Control to the Council of the State in December 1893, in thousands of roubles. Slight alterations have

been introduced in the disposition of the budget in 1892, and the 'recettes d'ordre' have been abolished in 1891 :—

ACTUAL ORDINARY REVENUE.

Sources of Revenue	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
1. <i>Taxes :—</i>					
A. Direct.					
Land and forests	40,478	42,810	42,958	41,962	43,561
Trade licences	31,783	32,856	34,339	34,430	35,402
5 per cent. on capital	11,608	12,012	11,916	12,151	12,381
B. Indirect.					
Spirits	265,125	274,920	268,381	247,522	269,046
Tobacco	28,127	28,178	27,768	28,572	29,480
Sugar	17,073	17,959	21,629	20,857	27,703
Other excise duties (naphtha, matches)	9,320	13,777	15,288	14,865	18,092
Custom duties	141,310	138,051	141,939	128,662	130,552
Stamp duties	20,118	20,613	21,231	25,201	26,665
Transfer duties	15,217	15,985	15,990	15,095	17,461
Passports, railway taxes, &c.	31,465	22,466	23,882	21,811	22,416
2. <i>State Monopolies :—</i>					
Mining	2,550	2,796	3,135	2,940	3,250
Mint	164	394	802	225	522
Posts	18,359	19,249	19,794	21,146	21,892
Telegraphs	10,507	10,296	10,497	11,311	11,875
3. <i>State Domains :—</i>					
Rent for domains	9,452	10,290	10,194	12,650	13,553
Sales of	691	880	910	905	1,109
Crown forests	15,402	17,130	16,734	16,921	18,769
Crown mines	7,267	7,200	8,198	9,258	9,660
State railways	22,330	33,425	49,318	60,693	74,408
Crown capitals and banking operations	—	—	—	11,286	22,232
Crown's part in private railways	—	—	—	4,636	4,505
4. <i>Redemption of Land :—</i>					
Liberated serfs	43,052	42,415	40,967	34,851	35,767
Crown peasants	49,218	49,332	47,265	35,930	41,325
5. <i>Miscellaneous :—</i>					
Railway debts	54,557	49,550	38,747	33,362	32,190
Banking operations	8,774	11,391	16,231	—	—
Crown debts	20,758	19,096	17,117	19,742	21,407
Aid from municipali- ties	11,510	14,046	16,051	16,933	17,156
Various	19,467	17,028	18,663	9,346	7,788
6. ' <i>Recettes d'ordre</i> '	2,170	2,921	3,741	—	—
Total ordinary revenue	898,532	927,035	943,686	894,263	970,164

ACTUAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
State debt	279,432	270,693	262,684	248,020	251,078
Higher institutions of the State	2,146	2,065	2,208	2,648	2,865
Holy Synod	11,017	11,186	12,098	11,340	11,466
<i>Ministries:—</i>					
Imperial House	10,560	10,560	10,560	10,560	10,525
Foreign Affairs	4,705	4,591	4,811	4,784	4,753
War	212,096	225,989	228,110	226,107	234,867
Navy	40,915	40,784	40,693	45,468	48,186
Finances	107,637	107,662	109,214	113,427	120,178
State's Domains	22,131	24,435	24,249	24,532	24,154
Interior	72,710	75,666	76,354	80,203	81,917
Public Instruction	21,478	21,954	22,639	22,769	21,745
Ways and Communica- tions	29,931	36,049	56,290	56,148	67,407
Justice	21,237	21,621	22,861	23,874	24,506
State's Comptrol	3,328	3,501	3,873	4,220	4,278
State's studs	1,096	1,123	1,136	1,248	1,266
Rise of prices in food	—	—	—	—	1,492
Total	840,420	857,881	877,780	875,349	910,684
Including redemption operations	41,161	40,234	40,243	40,410	39,133

The total ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure in 1892 were as follows:—

1892	Estimates	Actual Revenue and Expenditure
	Roubles	Roubles
Ordinary revenue and receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	886,544,325	970,164,542
Ordinary expenditure and expenditure <i>d'ordre</i>	911,668,066	895,027,420
Difference	– 25,123,741	+ 75,137,122
Extraordinary revenue	49,144,634	198,679,371
Extraordinary expenditure	53,635,000	210,335,113
Balance	– 4,490,366	– 11,655,742
Total balance	– 29,614,107	+ 63,481,380

The balance of the total revenue and expenditure for the last five years, in metallic and paper money, is given as follows in the above-mentioned Controller's Report. The sign (+) shows an excess of revenue over the expenditure; the sign (−) shows the reverse:—

COMPARISON OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Years	In Gold and Silver	In Paper Money
Balance of <i>Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure.</i>	Roubles	Roubles
1888	+ 6,859,668	+ 54,294,145
1889	+ 17,993,685	+ 65,310,461
1890	+ 29,738,337	+ 38,994,269
1891	+ 32,015,308	+ 2,463,103
1892	+ 37,450,343	+ 15,223,069
Balance for Five Years	+ 124,057,340	+ 176,285,047
Balance of <i>Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure.</i>		
1888	+ 310,971	− 33,555,469
1889	+ 26,711,755	− 85,189,130
1890	− 18,044,792	+ 4,732,949
1891	− 55,881,648	− 92,593,904
1892	+ 58,049,922	− 104,535,617
Balance for Five Years	+ 11,046,248	− 311,141,271
Total Balance	+ 135,103,588	− 134,856,224

The surplus in the ordinary revenue in comparison with the estimates is due in 1892 to the low estimates of the same. The surplus in the payments of the liberated serfs attained 4,201,106 roubles; in the excise duties on spirits 26,475,226, and on sugar 6,528,636 roubles. The famine of the preceding year involved the Government in an extraordinary expenditure of 162,000,000 roubles for relief only, and no less than 87,474,219 roubles were spent in 1892 for the same purpose, in addition to an outlay of 25,087,568 roubles spent in new railways and 8,300,000 roubles in public works, such as the deepening of the ports and the defences at Vheorrostok, Libau, Odessa, Batum, Riga, Theodosia, Taganrog, and Nikolaieff.

The detailed budget estimates for the years 1893 and 1894 appear as follows:—

REVENUE.

Sources of Revenue	1893	1894
	Roubles	Roubles
I. <i>Ordinary revenue:</i>		
Direct taxes—		
Land and personal	44,703,249	49,450,365
Trade licences	37,732,431	38,863,878
On capital	12,515,000	12,952,000
Total direct taxes	94,950,680	101,266,243

in 1893 ; (3) to an increase in the redemption payments of the peasants, due to a good crop ; and (4) to small foreseen increases in the taxes on trades, excise on tobacco and sugar, post and telegraphs, and from the Crown forests.

EXPENDITURE.

Branches of Expenditure	1893	1894
	Roubles	Roubles
I. Ordinary expenditure :		
1. Public debt—		
(a) Interest and capital, State debts	195,102,010	191,891,866
(b) „ „ railway obligations	69,223,637	65,985,218
2. Higher institutions of the State .	2,115,165	2,210,451
3. Holy Synod	11,887,004	12,606,924
4. Ministry of the Imperial Household	10,560,000	10,560,000
5. „ „ Foreign Affairs	5,289,909	5,013,198
6. „ „ War	232,937,030	240,336,411
7. „ „ Navy	49,892,803	51,231,393
8. „ „ Finances	122,572,579	130,383,267
9. „ „ State Domains	25,458,305	28,864,096
10. „ „ Interior	82,352,659	85,362,817
11. „ „ Public Instruction	22,411,434	22,217,935
12. „ „ Ways & Communications	70,800,814	90,597,046
13. „ „ Justice	25,310,830	26,071,909
14. State Control	4,466,043	4,854,548
15. Direction of studs	1,310,163	1,535,871
Unforeseen	16,000,000	11,500,000
Total ordinary expenditure .	947,690,385	981,222,950
II. Extraordinary expenditure :		
1. For railways and ports	62,161,000	66,678,576
2. Reform of armament	29,607,000	34,700,000
3. Special reserves of food supplies .	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total extraordinary expenditure	92,768,000	102,378,576
Total expenditure	1,040,458,385	1,083,601,526

As a whole, the aggregate ordinary expenditure, apart from outlay on public works, has increased between the years 1877 and 1893 from 587 million roubles to 1,105 million roubles, the burden of the public debt having meanwhile increased from 114 millions to 258 millions.

The Public Debt of Russia consists of loans contracted at various periods from 1798 to 1891 (many of which have been converted), the Polish obligations of 1844, and Liquidation Certificates of 1831–52, bonds of State railways, and the paper currency. A detailed statement of the condition of these debts on January 1, 1893, was given in the *Year Book* for 1892,

pp. 873-876. On January 1, 1893, they amounted to 2,489,700*l.* sterling, 541,502,000 francs, 1,275,399,075 roubles gold, and 3,079,800,785 roubles paper. The operations of the years 1889-92 are summed up as follows in Controller's report (*Official Messenger*, December, 1893, and January, 1894):—

—	Gold	Silver	Paper
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
<i>Loans converted :</i>			
5½ per cent. . .	—	—	65,174,900
5 per cent. . .	704,052,369	38,281,000	364,599,900
4½ per cent. . .	121,507,438	—	—
Treasury bonds .	—	—	24,000,000
Total . . .	825,559,807	38,281,000	453,774,800 (=1,817,545,211)
<i>New loans concluded for nominal sum of :</i>			
4 per cent. . .	865,939,000	—	454,000,000 (=1,839,502,400)
Sums realised, &c. .	769,171,098	—	—
Cost of conversion .	56,650,010	2,839,502	75,217,590 (=169,037,848)

Reckoning the pound sterling as equal to 6*r.* 40*c.* in gold, the rouble in gold as equal to 1*r.* 60*c.* in paper money, and the silver rouble as equal to 1*r.* 12*c.* in paper money, the Minister of Finances gives (in the *Off. Mess.*, Dec. 21, 1893) all liabilities of the Empire, inclusive of the debt for the redemption of land, as follows, in paper money, on January 1, 1892, and January 1, 1893 :—

—	Jan. 1, 1892	Paid in 1892	Jan. 1, 1893
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
State debt, inclusive of the paper currency . <i>gold</i>	651,783,502	4,258,496	722,482,756
Ditto . <i>paper</i>	2,545,954,456	16,611,481	2,536,487,787
Railway obligations . <i>gold</i>	845,958,734	2,015,984	843,942,750
Ditto . <i>paper</i>	74,900,000	100,000	149,800,000
Redemption of land . <i>paper</i>	492,611,340	9,177,224	491,625,716
Total . . . <i>paper</i>	5,477,199,973	35,927,872	5,684,194,313

The new debts contracted in the same year were :—

(1) *State debt*, one interior 3 p.c. loan for 75,057,750 roubles in gold, perpetual deposits to the Bank (2,590,112), and 4 p.c. loan for 4,554,700 roubles ; and (2) *Railways*, a 4½ p.c. consolidated interior loan for 75,000,000 roubles in gold, and 5 p.c. treasury bonds for 1,191,600 roubles.

The money in the Imperial Treasury was :—

	Jan. 1, 1892	Jan. 1, 1893
	Roubles	Roubles
Gold	114,663,260	126,267,968
Silver	5,813,047	8,188,600
Paper roubles	141,593,453	151,529,871

Deducting from this sum the outlays which had to be made according to previous estimates, the ready cash at the Treasury amounted to 92,378,558 paper roubles.

As to the liabilities to the State, they were as follows on January 1, 1893 :—

	Roubles
Military contributions from Khiva	1,255,760 paper.
„ „ „ Turkey	183,634,570 gold.
Railways	{ 392,534,994 gold.
	{ 1,026,047,379 paper.
Redemption of peasants' lands	1,668,891,616 paper.
Debts of local treasuries	107,651,293 paper.
Various	{ 7,211,346 gold.
	{ 266,006,136 paper.

Total 4,003,261,631 paper.

During the year 1893, a new debt of over 50,000,000 in gold has been contracted for the conversion of the 6 p.c. bonds of 1883 (loan of August 21, 1893).

The payments of interest and capital for the State and railway debts in the budget estimates for 1894 appear as follows :—

STATE DEBT.

	Roubles, gold.	Paper roubles.
A. Loans concluded in metallic value :—		
Exterior, interest and capital	20,878,103	—
Interior „ „	5,227,823	—
Obligations of State railways, interest and capital	3,703,129	—
Banking expenses	20,246	—
Loss on the depreciation of the paper rouble	—	17,897,581
Total A.	—	47,726,882
B. Loans concluded in paper roubles :—		
Exterior, interest and capital	—	3,037,773
Interior „ „	—	141,127,211
Total B.	—	144,164,984

RAILWAY DEBT (*to be repaid by the railways*).

Railway obligations, interest and capital	35,906,884	—
Banking expenses	29,884	—
Loss on the depreciation of the paper rouble	—	21,562,060
4½ per cent. consolidated loans	—	6,929,750
Total railway debt	—	64,428,578
Payments for old coupons and obligations not drawn by their owners in former years	—	1,556,640
Grand Total	—	257,877,084

On December 27, 1893, the Treasury had in cash :—

Gold and metallic obligations	233,413,503	roubles
Silver	8,942,201	„
Paper and obligations in paper roubles.	50,635,635	„

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The actual annual receipts of the provincial assemblies (the *zemstvos*), which were 32½ million roubles in 1881, reached 47,291,233 in 1887, of which 26,916,181 roubles were levied in land taxes (out of 43·8 millions foreseen in the estimates), 5,982,565 from various other taxes, and 5,760,580 only from taxation of trade. Of the 585,300,000 acres which pay the land tax, 235,000,000 acres belonging to peasants pay an average of 6·3 copecks per acre, while the 351,000,000 acres belonging to landlords pay an average of 3·3 copecks per acre. The aggregate expenses of the *zemstvos* reached the same year 44,131,775 roubles, that is, an average of 1·6 rouble per male of population. Of that, 11 per cent. was spent for the administration of the *zemstvos*, 23 per cent. for hygiene and medical help, 17 per cent. for education, and 37 per cent. for obligatory expenses.

The aggregate budgets of the towns of European Russia and Poland reached in 1887 48,570,494 roubles of income and 49,517,111 roubles of expenditure. Only 5 towns have each an income above one million roubles. The aggregate debt of all towns reached in 1882 26,842,177 roubles.

The expenses of the village communities have been tabulated for 46 provinces of Russia proper for 1881; they reached the sum of 32½ million roubles; that is an average of 1r. 16c. per male soul of population.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications of various classes. On the west, Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish Quadrilateral—Novogeorgievsk on the right bank of the Vistula; the fortifications of Warsaw; Ivangorod on both sides of the Vistula; Brest-Litovski on the Bug. As the Vistula line remained unprotected on the rear from a possible invasion through Eastern Prussia, new fortifications have been raised in the rear of these fortresses. Western Poland, to the west of the Vistula, remained also quite unprotected, but new fortifications are being raised now about Kielce, at the foot of

the Lysa-Gora Mountains in south-west Poland. There are numerous other fortified places, mostly neglected, on the Vistula and Bug.

Between Poland and the Duna is the citadel of Vilna, while other works are being carried out on the river Nieman. The river Duna is defended at its mouth, at Riga, Dunaburg, and Vitebsk. On the west frontier, south of Poland, are several old fortified places which are being restored. The lower course of the Dniester is defended at Bendery and Akkermann; behind this line are Bobruisk and Kieff; the entrance to the Dnieper and the Bug is defended by Kinburn and Ochakov. The Baltic coasts are defended at Riga, Dunamunde, Reval, Narva, Cronstadt, Viborg, Fredericksham, Rochtensalm Island, Sveaborg Islands, Hangøudd, Abo, and the Aland Islands. The Black Sea coast is defended by the batteries of Odessa and extensive strong works at Nikolaieff; in the Crimea Sebastopol has been refortified, and the Isthmus of Perekop has various lines of defence, while small fortifications are found at Kertch, Yenikalé, Kaffa, Azov, and Taganrog. There are numerous fortified posts on the Caucasian coast, the chief of which is Poti, at the mouth of the Rion. Batum has now a large arsenal and is fortified. The Caucasus itself has numerous fortifications of varying importance: Yekaterinodar on the Kuban; Adagan, Krymskaya, and Bakan on affluents of the left bank of that river; Vladikavkaz on the Terek, and Nalchik on one of its left affluents; Derbend on the Caspian; Gunib and Deshlagar in Daghestan; Tiflis; Akaltsik, Alexandropol, Erivan, and the recent annexations Kars, Ardahan, and Batum. In the Asiatic dominions are Krasnovodsk and Chikishlar on the Caspian; Chat, Kizil-Arvat, Askabad, and Sarakhs on the Persian frontier; Nukus and Petro-Alexandrovsk on the Khiva frontier; on that of Bokhara, Katykurghan and Samarkand, Ura-tube and Khojent; on that of Kashgar, Karakol and Naryn. In the interior of Russian Turkestan are several fortified places, as at Kazalinsk, Karamakchi, and Tashkent. All these latter are earthworks, of importance only against the Asiatic neighbours of Russia. On the Pacific coast there are fortifications at Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amour, and Vladivostok.

II. ARMY.

Since January 13, 1874, military service has been rendered obligatory for all men from their 21st year. With the modifications introduced in that law on October 30, 1876, and June 26, 1888, military service is organised as follows:—Out of about

870,000 young men reaching every year their 21st year, about 260,000 are taken into the active army, and the remainder are inscribed partly in the reserve and partly in the 2nd reserve, or 'Zapas.' The period of service is, in European Russia, five years in the active army (in reality reduced by furloughs to 4 years), 13 years in the reserve, and 5 years in the 'Zapas;' 7 years in active army and 6 years in the reserve in the Asiatic dominions; and 3 years in the active army and 15 years in the reserve in Caucasia. In case of need the Minister of War has the right of keeping the men for another six months under the colours.

Certain privileges are granted on account of education, and clergymen are exempt, as also doctors and teachers.

In 1892, of the 881,681 young men liable to military service (out of whom 50,224 Jews), 29,894 (8,385 Jews) did not appear; 167,653 were found too weak for military service; 187,250 inscribed in the 2nd reserve as being single workers in their families, and 260,307 (15,438 Jews) were taken into the army, besides 2,400 Caucasian natives, out of 18,279 liable to service. The contingent for 1893 was 264,300 men, besides 2,400 Caucasians. The men inscribed in the *reserve* troops are convoked for drill six weeks twice a year.

The 'Opoltchenie,' formerly a simple militia, was reorganised in 1888 and 1891 (April 27th), and the duration of the service prolonged to 43 years instead of 40, for the soldiers, and from 50 to 55 for the officers. It is divided into two parts. The first part (*pervyi razryad*) has the character of reserve troops, and includes all those who have passed through active service, as also those who have not been taken into the active army, though able-bodied. It is intended chiefly to complete the active troops in time of war, and enables Russia to call out, in case of need, 19 classes of drilled conscripts. 'Cadres' having been formed in the 'Opoltchenie,' the men called out in case of war will find ready battalions, squadrons, &c., wherein to enter, and these parts will be provided with artillery. Drilling of some parts of the militia has been introduced. The second part, or *vtoroi razryad* (including all able-bodied men who have served in the first division, as also those liberated from service as not fully able-bodied, or being single workers in their families), can be called out only by an Imperial manifesto, and only for organising corps of militia.

The Cossacks, who constitute 11 separate *voiskos* (Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg, Ural, Siberia, Semiryetchensk, Transbaikalia, Amur, and Usuri—the latter erected to a separate *voisko* in 1889), are divided into three classes: the first in active service; the second on furlough with their arms and horses; and the third with arms but without horses. Each *voisko* is bound to equip, clothe, and arm its soldiers. Part of the Cossack cavalry is incorporated in the field troops, together with regular cavalry. The obligations of each *voisko* are regulated by separate laws.

The indigenous troops, which number in time of peace 23 squadrons and 2 companies, are organised from Caucasians.

By the law of December 18, 1878, which came into force on January 1, 1881, personal military service is declared obligatory in Finland. The

Finnish troops form 9 battalions of riflemen, each with 18 officers and 505 men, and number in all 4,833 and 1 regiment of dragoons. In 1886 obligatory military service was extended to the natives of the Caucasus, but, according to the law of June 9, 1887, the Mussulman population of Caucasia has had a tax imposed of 528,000 roubles, to be paid from January 1, 1890, instead of military service.

The Russian army is divided into: (a) field troops; (b) fortress troops; (c) local troops; (d) reserve; (e) second reserve or Zapas; (f) auxiliary corps. Its numerical forces, both in time of peace and war, are as follows:—

Peace-footing.

The peace-footing in 1892 was as follows:—

I. EUROPEAN ARMY.

(A.) **FIELD TROOPS:** (a) *Infantry*.—193 regiments (12 of the guard), divided into 48 divisions; each regiment has 4 battalions (of 4 companies each) and 1 detachment of non-combatants. Total, 772 battalions, 351,074 combatants, 13,510 officers, and the musicians; 20 regiments of army riflemen of 2 battalions each = 40 battalions, 23,580 combatants, 660 officers; 8 battalions of riflemen (4 guard, and 4 Caucasian), 3,584 combatants, 152 officers; and 6 battalions of Cossacks = 4,410 combatants, being thus a total of 818 battalions of infantry, 382,648 combatants.

(b) *Cavalry*.—58 regiments (4 of cuirassiers [4 sq. each], 2 hussars, uhlans, and 50 dragoons), of 6 squadrons each—the 6th squadrons being ‘cadre’ troops = 340 squadrons, 69,740 combatants: 1 Finnish dragoon regiment, 870 men; and 37½ Cossack regiments (221 *sotnias* or squadrons), 34,790 combatants; being a total of 519 squadrons, 84,926 combatants of cavalry. 4 squadrons of Crimea Tartars and Ossetians, being a total of 1,424 combatants, must be added to the above. The cavalry is divided into 21 divisions (2 of the guard and 14 of the army, which includes 1 Cossack regiment each), 1 Caucasian (4 regiments of dragoons), and 4 Cossack divisions (16 Cossack regiments). All the cavalry is kept in time of peace on the war-footing of 144 armed men in the squadron, ready to be moved at once after the addition of a few harness-horses, while 56 squadrons (one in each regular regiment) remain for the formation of reserves. The 32 Cossack regiments have with them 14 mounted batteries incorporated into the cavalry divisions. Two new dragoon regiments have been formed in July 1891.

(c) *Artillery*.—51½ field artillery brigades, 96 heavy, 194 light, and 15 mountain batteries of 8 guns each. Of these 30 are kept on a war footing of 8 guns each, and 276 have horses for 4 guns each = 1,240 guns, 63,143 combatants; 43 mounted batteries, including the 14 above-mentioned mounted Cossack batteries = 258 guns, 6,794 men; 5 sortie batteries, 2 guns each, 560 men; and 12 field mortar batteries in 3 regiments, 8 guns each, both in time of peace and war = 96 mortars, 2,067 men; thus being a total of 355 field batteries, 1,408 guns, and 96 mortars, 72,664 men.

(d) The *Engineers’ Corps*, reorganised in 1888, comprises: 17 battalions of sappers, each of 5 companies (about 125 men each); 8 battalions of pontoneers, each of 2 companies, having each 102 carts and one bridge 700 feet long; 17 field telegraph companies (40 miles wire and 2 stations in each); 1 telegraph instruction company; 4 battalions of railway engineers; 8 torpedo companies; 1 aeronautic park; and 6 engineer trains (parks) divided into 60 sections, each of which has the tools, &c., necessary for an infantry division;

being a total of $34\frac{1}{2}$ battalions (5 brigades), with trains and 23 parks=19,325 men.

(e) The *Train* comprises: 5 train cadre battalions=20 companies=1,995 men; 48 flying artillery parks, of 4 divisions each; 15 mobile artillery parks for cadres, 4 divisions in each; 3 siege-parks, 2 in European Russia (12 8-inch guns, 60 heavy and 144 light 6-inch guns, 116 4-inch guns, and 130 mortars in each), and 1 Caucasian (320 guns and mortars); 2 siege engineer-parks, being, together with the hospital detachment, a total of 35,130 men.

The total of the Field Troops of the European Army is thus 619,173 combatants, and about 28,000 officers.

(B.) The COSSACKS, first calling under arms, comprise:—

Don Cossacks: 19 regiments, 110 squadrons of cavalry, 8 mounted batteries, 48 guns; and 1 reserve battery, 3 guns; total, 17,792 combatants.

Kuban: 11 regiments and 3 squadrons of cavalry=69 squadrons; 4 battalions, of 4 *sotnias* each, and 10 cadre detachments (220 men); and 5 mounted batteries, 20 guns; total, 13,575 combatants.

Terek: 4 regiments and 1 squadron=25 squadrons and 1 mounted battery, 8 guns; total, 3,759 combatants.

Astrakhan: 4 squadrons, 602 combatants.

Orenburg: 6 regiments and 3 squadrons=33 squadrons, and 3 horse batteries, 14 guns; total, 6,232 combatants.

Ural: 3 regiments and 2 squadrons=19 squadrons, 2,808 combatants.

Siberian: 3 regiments=18 squadrons, 2,697 combatants.

Semiretchensk: 1 regiment=4 squadrons, 650 combatants.

Transbaikalia: 1 regiment=6 squadrons and 2 horse batteries, 1,983 combatants.

Amur: 2 squadrons, 655 combatants.

Usuri (formed in 1889, formerly part of the Amur Voisko): 2 companies, about 240 combatants.

Total, 288 squadrons, 20 infantry companies, and 20 horse batteries=52,184 combatants; out of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ battalions, 185 squadrons, and 14 batteries (32,736 combatants) must be deducted. That is, 103 squadrons and 6 batteries, 19,448 combatants, after the deduction of the Cossack forces incorporated into the field troops.

(C.) The RESERVE TROOPS have been reorganised in 1889, so as to have 100 battalions ready to muster as many regiments in case of mobilisation; while those of Caucasus have so been reorganised (partly by re-forming the local militia) that the Caucasus military district, which formerly could muster but 10 regiments for the field, will have 16 regiments fit for action outside Caucasia.

They comprise now:—*Infantry*:—23 regiments=46 battalions (12 Caucasian and 2 fortress artillery) and 101 battalions (10 Caucasian and 24 fortress artillery), being a total of 147 battalions, 73,933 combatants and 754 horses. *Cavalry*:—65 cadre squadrons, 8,422 men. *Artillery*:—6 heavy and 31 light batteries, and 2 batteries of Zapas, 148 guns, 7,668 men; 56 fortress artillery battalions and 8 companies of the same (about 23,500 men.) *Engineers*:—9 companies and 4 half companies of fortress sappers; 6 fortress telegraph parks; 2 ballooning parks, and 10 torpedo companies, 4,113 men.

The three armies of the Asiatic dominions are seen in the following table, in which the total peace-footing of the army is recapitulated:—

Peace Footing, 1892. Total Troops and Reserve.

	Officers	Men Combatants and Non- Combatants	Horses
I. EUROPEAN ARMY :—			
General staff and chief command	1,920	—	—
831½ Infantry battalions (52 riflemen)	16,081	403,708	5,401
121 Reserve battalions	4,865	87,945	754
26 Fortress infantry battalions			
566 Cavalry squadrons (210 Cossack hundreds)	4,022	100,605	86,619
65 Squadrons of 2nd reserve 'cadres'	351	8,422	8,811
367 Field batteries	2,296	68,021	23,962
37 Reserve and 2 second reserve (<i>zapas</i>) batteries	429	7,668	2,013
200 Fortress artillery companies	650	23,500	—
122 Engineers' companies	705	16,197	395
11 Fortress sappers	115	2,823	33
10 Torpedo companies			
20 'Telegraph, 6 engineers', and 3 balloon-ing parks	107	1,290	40
20 Train 'cadre' companies	75	1,995	400
6 Gendarmes' squadrons	18	270	138
116 Detachments of frontier guards, &c.	860	28,500	11,400
Total European army	30,574	750,944	139,966
II. ARMY IN ASIATIC DOMINIONS.			
<i>Military districts, Amur and Irkutsk :—</i>			
20½ Infantry and riflemen battalions (8 line, 10 riflemen, 2½ Cossacks)	539	20,722	1,114
3 Reserve infantry battalions of local troops	117	1,556	15
12 Cossack squadrons, 6 Transbarkalia, 4 Amur, 2 Usuri	72	1,519	1,509
6 Artillery batteries (4 regular, 2 mounted Cossacks)	38	1,030	576
1 Sappers' company	7	166	4
Total East Siberia	773	24,993	3,218
<i>Military District, Omsk :—</i>			
8 Infantry battalions	184	3,832	72
3 Reserve infantry battalions	156	2,088	20
22 Cossack squadrons (18 Siberian, 4 Semi-retchensk)	172	3,653	3,721
6 Artillery batteries (3 light, 1 mountain, 2 mounted)	38	1,060	586
1 Sappers' company	7	166	4
Total West Siberia	557	10,799	4,403

	Officers	Men Combatants and Non- Combatants	Horses
<i>Military District, Turkestan :—</i>			
38 Infantry and riflemen battalions (12 riflemen)	950	30,926	1,510
24 Cossack squadrons (8 Transcaspian, 12 Orenburg, 4 Ural)	192	4,041	3,829
9 Artillery batteries (2 heavy, 4 light, 2 mountain, 1 mounted)	55	1,621	500
4 Sappers' and 10 railway companies	83	1,880	32
Total Turkestan	1,280	38,468	5,971
Total, Asiatic Dominions	2,610	74,260	13,592
III. ARMY OF FINLAND :			
8 Battalion of riflemen	222	6,082	57
2 Fortress infantry			
6 Squadrons dragoons			
4 Batteries	24	720	196
16 Companies of fortress artillery	52	2,224	—
1 Detachment of sappers	4	96	—
Total	345	9,939	920
Total peace-footing	33,529	835,143	155,478

(D.) The LOCAL AND AUXILIARY TROOPS comprise : 14,110 men of infantry ; 12,319 of cavalry (inclusive of 6 squadrons, 7,969 men of gendarmes) ; 25,310 men of fortress-troops ; 37,800 frontier-guards (reorganised in 1889) ; and numerous local detachments.

Total local and auxiliary troops in the Empire above 105,000 men and officers.

War-footing.

According to the new organisation, the war-footing of each unit is as follows :—

	Officers	Combatants	Non-combatants	Horses exclusive of train
The Infantry Regiment (4 batt.) . .	79	3,867	156	166
„ Riflemen Battalion	21	960	54	50
„ Dragoon Regiment (6 squad.) . .	36	920	70	1,025
„ Cossack Cavalry Regiment (6 <i>sovnias</i>)	28	889	82	1,103
„ Heavy Battery (8 guns)	6	237	23	44
„ Light Battery (8 guns)	6	205	23	44
„ Mounted Battery (6 guns)	5	180	28	131
„ Sapper Battalion (1 gun)	23	959	81	108

The estimated war-footing for 1892 appears as follows :—

—	Combatants (Officers, Sub- officers, Musicians included)	Horses	Guns
<i>Field troops :—</i>			
General staff and chief command	3,500	1,500	—
855 battalions of infantry and rifle- men	843,263	41,699	—
34 line battalions	33,388	1,972	—
360 squadrons of regular cavalry	57,467	64,244	—
353 field artillery batteries (exclusive of the 16 sally batteries and inclu- sive of 6 foot mountain batteries)	77,594	72,607	2,824
36½ engineer battalions, 8 torpedo companies, and 6 railway battalions	29,944	7,016	—
All trains and siege-parks	146,298	189,545	1,238
185 squadrons of Cossacks (28,192 men and 34,144 horses) with their 14 mounted batteries (2,570 men and 1,834 horses and 84 guns)	31,762	35,978	84
925½ battalions, 545 squadrons, 383 batteries	1,263,213	378,583	4,146
<i>Cossacks (all three divisions) :—</i>			
348 squadrons of Don	53,092	58,013	—
196 „ „ Kuban	29,129	33,835	—
48 companies of Kuban infantry, about	9,084	1,716	—
66 squadrons of Terek	9,864	11,734	—
12 „ „ Astrakan	1,794	2,115	—
49 „ „ Ural	7,545	8,463	—
104 „ „ Orenburg	15,595	17,999	—
93 „ „ of Siberian, Semi- ryetchensk, Transbaikalian, Amur, and Usuri Cossacks	14,185	16,182	—
38 horse batteries	7,030	9,538	246
30 Transbaikal and 6 Amur companies	6,696	240	—
	(154,014)	(159,835)	(246)
868 squadrons, 84 companies, and 38 horse batteries ; or, exclusive of the 185 squadrons and 14 horse batteries mentioned under the above heading	122,252	113,857	162
<i>First Reserve :—</i>			
105 regiments of infantry = 508 battalions	406,956	19,584	—
109 battalions of infantry	106,166	872	—
20 heavy and 172 light batteries	20,052	18,092	736
34 sapper companies	8,194	782	—
3 railway battalions = 12 companies	3,210	147	—

—	Combatants (Officers, Sub- officers, Musicians included)	Horses	Guns
527 battalions, 46 engineer companies, and 92 batteries of First Reserve, about	544,578	39,519	736
<i>Fortress Troops :—</i>			
135 infantry battalions	130,491	567	—
8 Finnish landwehr battalions	6,616	—	—
54 artillery battalions	71,766	—	—
16 sally battalions	2,048	1,168	128
143 battalions, 54 artillery battalions, and 16 batteries	210,921	1,735	128
<i>Second Reserve, or 'Zapas' :—</i>			
It consists of 'cadres' for instruction, organised in time of war. If mobilised, it must supply the sub-joined contingents :—			
201 infantry and riflemen battalions	227,733	1,005	—
112 squadrons	20,720	23,856	—
1 Finnish squadron	184	181	—
48 batteries	29,136	3,360	192
4 sapper battalions	5,160	32	—
56 cavalry detachments	7,560	7,560	—
Total about	290,493	28,602	192
<i>Local Troops :—</i>			
Peace-footing—the war-footing being dependent upon many causes not to be foreseen	101,039	15,500	—
Total war-footing	2,532,496	577,796	5,264

According to other estimates, the relative forces of the European and Asiatic armies are as follows :—

—	Officers.	Men, Combatants, and non- Combatants	Horses.
European Army	51,353	2,359,720	462,917
East Siberia	1,034	44,224	7,807
West Siberia	773	32,438	13,425
Turkestan	1,286	51,610	10,680
Finnish Army	511	24,151	2,586
Total war-footing	54,957	2,512,143	497,415

Altogether it is considered as probable that in case of war European Russia could have in the first line of battle 19 army corps reinforced each by one division, thus making an army 1,355,000 men strong. The reserve troops, together with about 400,000 men of the militia, might give a second army in the second battle-line, about 1,100,000 men strong.

A new law submitting the *employés* on railways to military authority in case of mobilisation was promulgated on March 12, 1890.

By a law, May 15, 1891, a new rank of subaltern officers, nominated in case of war out of sub-officers not entitled by education to the grade of officers (*zaurjad-praporshiki*), as well as of clerks of the same kind in the military administration (*zaurjad-tchinovniki*), has been introduced. They are intended to fill the several thousands of places of both officers and officials which would be vacant in case of mobilisation.

During the year 1892 new measures have been taken for the speedier formation of the militia in case of war; standing 'cadres' are to be formed, and a new (3rd) 'mortar regiment' has been formed on the western frontier.

During the year 1893, the staffs of 15 reserve brigades of infantry have been formed; the 51 reserve battalions of the army in Russia and 8 in Caucasus will enter into these brigades.

III. NAVY.

The Russian Navy is subject to special conditions such as do not affect the navies of other Powers. Owing to the geographical situation of the Empire, and the widely separated seas which wash its coasts, Russia is obliged to maintain four distinct fleets or flotillas, each with its own organization. Of these the most important in regard to Western relations is the Baltic Fleet, which comprises eight first-class battleships, including four new and powerful vessels, which are still in the hands of the constructors, and a considerable number of armoured coast-defence vessels, as well as a large torpedo flotilla. It also includes the *Rurik* (10,900 tons), which is the most powerful armoured cruiser yet afloat. The chief base of the Baltic Fleet is Cronstadt, which is heavily fortified, as are Dünamünde, Wiborg, Sweaborg, and other Baltic ports. The Gulf of Finland is usually blocked by ice from November to April, whereby the operations of the fleet are impeded, but an ice-free port at Libau, in Courland, has recently been inaugurated, and, when completed, is to form the principal station of the Baltic Fleet. It is further in contemplation to establish a naval port on the Arctic coast of Russian Lapland, which is free from ice throughout the year, and thus to give the fleet free access to the Atlantic Ocean. If this object be accomplished, a special Arctic Fleet must be constituted.

The Black Sea Fleet, which has no access to the Mediterranean except by the exercise of force, is also being largely augmented. To the first battleships of this fleet the powerful armour-clads *Georgi Pobiedonosetz*, *Dvenadzat Apostoloff*, and *Tri Sviatitelia* have been added, and the *Paris* and another large battleship are to be built. Here also are the two circular local defence ironclads, *Admiral Popoff* and *Novgorod*, with a considerable torpedo flotilla. In this sea, Sebastopol has been strongly fortified; Nicolaieff, Kinburn, and Ochakoff have received important defensive works; Kertch and Yenikale have been made very strong, and Azov, Poti, and Batoum are to be strengthened. Upon the Pacific coast Russia maintains the Siberian flotilla, consisting of small cruisers and sloops, with some torpedo craft, having its base at the strong naval port of Vladivostok; and there is a flotilla also in the Caspian Sea, which ensures the communications of the Trans-Caspian railway between Baku and Usun Ada, and would have its purpose in operations against Persia.

A notable event in the history of the Russian Navy in the year 1893 was the visit of a squadron, under the command of Admiral Avellan, to Toulon, consisting of the battleship *Nicolas I.* (flag), the cruisers *Pamiat Azova*,

Admiral Nachimoff, and *Rhynda*, and the gunboat *Teretz*. This visit marks the re-establishment of a Russian Squadron in the Mediterranean, and was assumed to imply a Franco-Russian Alliance. During the year the Russian Navy has lost the cruiser *Viliaz*, which foundered off Gensan, Corea, in May, and the monitor *Roosalka*, which went down with all hands between Helsingfors and Reval in September.

The Russian naval estimates show a continuous increase. The total expenditure upon the navy in 1893 was 49,892,893 roubles, being an increase of 2,010,660 roubles upon the outlay of 1892, which again showed a considerable advance upon that of 1891. A notable circumstance is the very high proportion which the ship-building votes bear to the total expenditure. The increase of 1893 was chiefly upon this head. Thus a sum of 19,145,509 roubles was devoted to ship-building in 1892, and of 20,673,917 roubles in 1893. Russia has now excellent ship-building yards, but her swiftest torpedo boats have been built at Elbing. The new Admiralty yard and the Baltic works are both State establishments, as are also a smaller yard at Abo, in Finland, and repairing basins at Cronstadt. There is also a large Imperial ship-building yard at Nicolaieff. Private establishments which build for the State are those of the Franco-Russian and Black Sea Companies, and the Neva, Putiloff, and Ijora yards.

The chief of the Russian Navy is the General Admiral, Commander-in-Chief. There are also 9 admirals, 18 vice-admirals, 25 rear-admirals, 77 captains, first-class, and 195 second-class, 603 lieutenants, and 317 midshipmen—in all, 1,245, being somewhat below the establishment. The engineering branch numbers 2 inspectors, 16 fleet engineers, 57 senior engineers, 150 assistant senior engineers, and 59 junior engineers; total, 284. Up to a recent period the men of the Russian Navy were divided into 12 'equipages,' but the progressive increase of the number to more than 30,000 rendered these units unwieldy, and there are now 18 'equipages' in the Baltic and 6 in the Black Sea, each including the complements of two battleships or large cruisers, and of a number of smaller vessels.

The following is a statement of the strength of the Russian Fleet, including ships building and projected, but excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels, in the Baltic, Black Sea, and Pacific, constructed upon the plan adopted in this book, and explained in the Introductory Table. The large proportion of modern battleships will be observed:—

	Baltic	Black Sea	Siberia	Totals
Battleships, 1st class . .	8 . .	8 . .	— . .	} . . 17
„ 2nd class . .	— . .	— . .	— . .	
„ 3rd class . .	1 . .	— . .	— . .	
Port defence vessels . .	23 . .	2 . .	— . .	25
Cruisers, 1st class (a) . .	6 . .	— . .	— . .	} . . 13
„ 1st class (b) . .	7 . .	— . .	— . .	
„ 2nd class . .	1 . .	1 . .	1 . .	3
„ 3rd class (a) . .	15 . .	10 . .	6 . .	} . . 43
„ 3rd class (b) . .	10 . .	— . .	2 . .	
Torpedo craft, 1st class . .	34 . .	15 . .	4 . .	} . . 59
„ „ 2nd class . .	2 . .	4 . .	— . .	
„ „ 3rd class . .	— . .	— . .	— . .	
Totals . .	107 . .	40 . .	13 . .	160

Russia also possesses more than 100 small vedette torpedo craft less than 80 feet in length in the Baltic and Black Sea.

The Caspian flotilla, which is not included in the above statement, consists of a few small gunboats and steamships, but on the part of Persia has practically nothing opposed to it.

The tables which follow of the Russian armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged in chronological order, like similar tables in this book. In the first table the coast-defence vessels (named in italics) follow the battle-ships. The numbers after the names of the last named indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing statement of strength. The ships marked by an asterisk (*) are in the Black Sea; all the others belong to the Baltic Fleet. Abbreviations: *b.*, broadside; *c.b.*, central battery; *t.*, turret; *bar.*, barbette; *cir.*, circular; *a.g.*, armoured gunboat; Q.F., quick-firing. In the column of armament machine guns are not given.

Description	Name.	Launched	Displacement, Tons.	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
<i>t.</i>	Peter Veliky (3).	1872	8,750	14	4 12in.; 13 Q.F.	1	8,260	14.5
<i>bar.</i>	Catherine II. * (1).	1886	10,150	18	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 8 Q.F.	7	11,500	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Tchesme * (1).	1886	10,150	18	Ditto	7	11,500	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Sinope * (1).	1887	10,150	18	Ditto	7	11,500	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Alexander II. (1).	1887	8,440	14	2 12in.; 4 9in.; 8 6in.; 8 Q.F.	5	8,000	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Nicolas I. (1).	1889	8,440	14	2 12in.; 4 9in.; 8 6in.; 10 Q.F.	6	8,000	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Gangut (1).	1890	6,600	16	1 12in.; 4 9in.; 16 Q.F.	5	8,300	16.5
<i>bar.</i>	Dvenadzat Apostoloff * (1).	1890	8,100	14	4 12in.; 4 6in.; 8 Q.F.	6	11,500	16.6
<i>bar.</i>	Georgi Pobiedonosetz * (1).	1891	10,280	16	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 8 Q.F.	7	15,000	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Navarin (1).	1891	10,000	16	4 12in.; 8 6in.; 14 Q.F.	6	9,000	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Tri Sviatitelia * (1).	1893	12,000	16	4 12in.; 8 6in.; 20 Q.F.	7	10,600	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Petropavlovsk (1).	...	12,000	16	4 12in.; 8 7.8in.; 24 Q.F.	6	10,600	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Poltava (1).	...	12,000	16	Ditto	6	10,600	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Sevastopol (1).	...	12,000	16	Ditto	6	10,600	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Sissoi Veliky (1).	...	12,000	16	4 12in.; 6 6in.; 16 Q.F.	6	10,600	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Paris * (1).	...	12,000	...	Heaviest guns, 12in.	6	...	17.5
<i>bar.</i>	"X" * (1).	...	12,000	...	Ditto	6	...	17.5
<i>b.</i>	Pervenetz .	1863	3,280	4½	6 8in.; 9 6in.; 7 Q.F.	...	1,070	9.0
<i>b.</i>	Kreml .	1864	3,660	4½	8 8in.; 13 6in.; 5 Q.F.	...	1,120	8.5
<i>b.</i>	Netron-Menya .	1864	3,500	4½	14 8in.; 4 Q.F.	...	1,630	8.0
<i>t.</i>	Bronenosetz .	1864	1,480	11	2 9in.; 4 Q.F.	...	480	6.0
<i>t.</i>	Perun .	1864	1,550	11	Ditto	...	340	6.0
<i>t.</i>	Latnik .	1864	1,510	11	Ditto	...	490	6.0
<i>t.</i>	Semertch .	1864	1,520	6	Ditto	...	700	8.0
<i>t.</i>	Vieschun .	1864	1,450	11	Ditto	...	530	6.0
<i>t.</i>	Koldun .	1864	1,670	11	Ditto	...	480	6.0
<i>t.</i>	Streletz .	1864	1,430	11	Ditto	...	445	6.0
<i>t.</i>	Lava .	1864	1,590	11	2 9in.; 2 Q.F.	...	335	7.2
<i>t.</i>	Uragan .	1864	1,430	11	Ditto	...	430	6.0
<i>t.</i>	Edinorog .	1864	1,410	11	Ditto	...	460	6.0
<i>b.</i>	Tifun .	1864	1,590	11	2 9in.	...	450	6.0
<i>t.</i>	Tcharodeyka .	1867	2,030	6	2 9in.; 4 Q.F.	...	700	8.7
<i>c. b.</i>	Knyas Pojarsky .	1867	5,000	4½	4 8in.; 2 6in.; 10 Q.F.	...	2,840	12.5
<i>t.</i>	Admiral Lazareff .	1867	3,560	6	3 11in.; 6 Q.F.	...	2,000	10.1
<i>t.</i>	Admiral Greig .	1868	3,590	6	Ditto	...	2,030	10.3
<i>t.</i>	Admiral Spiridoff .	1868	3,740	6	2 11in.; 6 Q.F.	...	2,010	10.8
<i>t.</i>	Admiral Tchitchagoff .	1868	3,510	6	Ditto	...	2,060	10.8
<i>cir.</i>	Novgorod * .	1873	2,700	11	2 11in.; 8 Q.F.	...	2,000	6.5
<i>cir.</i>	Admiral Popoff * .	1875	3,590	18	2 12 in.; 2 Q.F.	...	3,070	8.2
<i>a. g.</i>	Groisastchey .	1890	1,490	5	1 9in.; 1 6in.; 8 Q.F.	2	2,000	14.0
<i>a. g.</i>	Gremiastchey .	1892	1,490	5	Ditto	2	2,000	14.0
<i>a. g.</i>	Otrajny .	1892	1,490	5	1 9in.; 1 6 in.; 10 Q.F.	2	2,000	14.0

The first-class cruisers *a* in the following list are all of 5,000 tons or more, with a sea speed of at least 15 knots. The vessels named in italics are armoured. Certain of these last are inferior in speed, and also in displacement, to the others, but are admitted as first-class cruisers *b* mainly for conveying purposes, in the foregoing statement of strength. The letters *a* and *b* in the first column have reference to these categories. All those named belong to the Baltic fleet.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
<i>b.</i>	<i>General Admiral</i>	1873	4,600	6 Sin.; 2 6in.; 10 Q.F.	2	4,470	12.0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Gerzog Edinburgski.</i>	1875	4,600	4 Sin.; 5 6in.; 18 Q.F.	2	5,220	12.5
<i>b.</i>	<i>Minin</i>	(1869) 1878	6,170	4 Sin.; 12 6in.; 16 Q.F.	...	5,290	12.0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Vladimir Monomach</i>	1881	5,750	4 Sin.; 12 6in.; 18 Q.F.	2	7,000	15.0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Dmitri Donskoi</i>	1883	5,800	2 Sin.; 12 6in.; 16 Q.F.	4	7,000	15.5
<i>a.</i>	<i>Admiral Nachimoff.</i>	1885	7,780	8 Sin.; 10 6in.; 16 Q.F.	4	9,000	17.5
<i>a.</i>	<i>Admiral Korniloff.</i>	1887	5,030	2 Sin.; 14 6in.; 6 Q.F.	6	8,260	18.5
<i>a.</i>	<i>Paniat Azova.</i>	1888	6,000	2 Sin.; 13 6in.; 14 Q.F.	7	11,000	18.0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Rurik</i>	1892	10,900	4 Sin.; 16 6in.; 4 4.7in.; 16 Q.F.	5	13,200	18.5
<i>b.</i>	<i>Admiral Oushakoff*</i>	1893	4,020	2 9in.; 4 6 in.; 6 Q.F.	4	5,000	16.0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Admiral Seniavin*.</i>	...	4,020	Ditto	4	5,000	16.0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Rurik No. 2.</i>	...	12,130	4 Sin.; 16 6in.; 4 4.7in.; 16 Q.F.	5	15,000	19.0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Rurik No. 3.</i>	...	12,095	Ditto	5	15,000	19.0

* Nominally coast-defence armour-clads.

The energies of Russia were for many years devoted to the construction of coast-defence monitors in the Baltic. The old *Knyas Pojarsky*, a central-battery vessel, was joined in 1872 by the mastless turret-ship *Peter the Great*. Fifteen years later the powerful sister ships *Alexander II.* and *Nicolas I.* were added. These bear some resemblance to our own *Hero*. They displace 8,440 tons, are 326 feet long and 67 feet in beam, and have end-to-end compound belts 9 feet high, with an extreme thickness of 14 inches, upon a 12-inch oak backing. The *Alexander II.* carries her two 50-ton guns *en barbette* near the bows, while the same guns in the sister ship are coupled in a closed turret in the same position. The four 19-ton guns are placed at the corners of the battery with 14-inch protection, but the other guns are unprotected. The *Gangut* is a smaller barbette ship (6,600 tons), partially belted, carrying a single 12-inch gun, but with a powerful quick-firing armament. The turret battleship *Navarin* displaces 10,000 tons, and is armed with four heavy guns coupled fore and aft. The extreme thickness of side armouring is 16 inches, and there is 12-inch plating in the barbettes. The sister battleships, *Petropavlovsk*, *Poltava*, and *Sevastopol*, of 12,000 tons, heavily armoured, and carrying four 12-inch guns as well as a powerful secondary and quick-firing armament, which are still in the hands of the constructors, will, with the *Sissoi Veliky*, be the most powerful vessels in the Baltic Fleet.

The great want of a suitable fleet in the Black Sea led the Russians, in disregard of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, to lay down the three powerful battleships, *Catherine II.*, *Tchesme*, and *Sinope*, which were launched in 1886-87. The following are the dimensions of these remarkable vessels: displacement, 10,150 tons; length between the perpendiculars, 320 feet; beam, 69 feet; draught, 25 feet. The compound armour belt has

a maximum thickness of 16 inches, and the triangular redoubt is plated with 10 inches. This redoubt or citadel is a special feature. It presents its base to the bows, and, inasmuch as two 12-inch 56 ton guns are coupled *en barbette* at each of the angles, the bow fire is exceedingly powerful. Of the seven 6-inch guns, four are also disposed for bow fire, and three directed astern. The later battleship, *Dvenadzat Apostoloff* (Twelve Apostles), which is smaller (8,100 tons), but carries four of the heavy guns coupled in turrets, steamed 16·6 knots at her trials without pressure and without reaching the estimated horse power. The *Georgi Pobiedonosetz* (George the Victorious), launched in 1891 (10,280 tons), is armed with six 56-ton guns, and is of a modified *Sinope* type. The *Tri Sviatitelia* (Three Saints) is of a still more powerful type (357 feet 6 inches long and 72 feet beam, with a 16-inch belt), and the Black Sea Fleet is to be strengthened by two other new ships.

Next to these ships come the armoured cruisers, but it should be noted that in the Russian system of classification many battleships are so described. The *Duke of Edinburgh* and the *General-Admiral* are each 285 feet long and 49 feet broad, built of iron and sheathed with wood. Each has a complete 6-inch belt, and has amidships a protected overhanging barbette battery, mounting the heaviest guns at its corners and the lighter ones between them.

The belted cruiser *Paniat Azova* or *Remembrance of Azoff*, is 377 feet long. She is an improved *Dmitri Donskoi*, and carries her two 8-inch guns in sponsoned barbettes on either broadside. The *Rurik*, launched 1892, is the largest and most powerful cruiser yet afloat. She is 435 feet long, 67 feet beam, and has 25 feet 9 inches draught. The armour at the water-line is 10 inches thick for 80 per cent. of the ship's length. Her armament is very strong, and she will carry 2,000 tons of coal, being enough for 20,000 miles steaming at 10 knots. But the Russians, not satisfied with this monster cruiser, are proceeding with two still larger *Kuriks*. The ramships *Admiral Oushakoff* and *Admiral Seniavin*, built as coast-defence vessels, are, in fact, armoured cruisers having a powerful armament and respectable speed.

The so-called Russian "Volunteer Fleet" constitutes a factor that must not be underrated in Russia's next war with any other Power. The ships of the Volunteer Fleet, about twelve in number, are, in peace-time, merchantmen, which can, in time of war, be easily armed and used for doing the work of cruisers. They provide for the regular traffic between Odessa and Vladivostok, and run, in addition, the tea trade and passenger traffic between China and the Black Sea, besides being employed in peace as transports for troops, particularly for carrying recruits and Reserve men between Odessa and Batoum. The connection of this fleet with the State was formerly much too loose, in consequence of which a new organisation of it took place in 1886, whereby the Volunteer Fleet is under the Admiralty, but has its own management and capital.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURAL.

According to official data of 1892, the whole territory of the 50 Governments of European Russia proper, exclusive of the islands of Arkhangelsk, and the pasture grounds of the Kalmucks and Kirghizes (40,925,060 acres), was distributed among different owners, as follows:—

Owners.	Area	Unfit for Culture, Roads, &c.
	Acres	Acres
The State	410,801,867	139,397,498
The Imperial Family	19,890,835	...
The Peasants	373,310,496	35,545,735
Private Owners	294,504,582	35,115,557
Total	1,098,507,780	210,058,770

In Poland 55 per cent. of the area is arable land. One-half of the total area is private property, two-fifths belong to peasants, and one-tenth to the State and various institutions.

The state of the redemption operation among the village communities of liberated serfs is seen from the following accounts up till October 1, 1893. The accounts are shown separately for Russia and the Western provinces, where the conditions of redemption were more liberal for the peasants, according to the laws of 1863.

—	Russia	Western Provs.
Number of male peasants who redeemed the land with State help	6,637,973	2,526,514
Number of acres redeemed	61,544,610	27,505,195
Value of the land, in roubles	703,645,091	185,572,593
Average price of the allotment	106r. 0c.	64r. 56c.
Average size of allotment, in acres	9·4	10·0
Average price of the acre	11r. 40c.	6r. 50c.
Average former debt of the landowner to the State mortgage bank, per allotment	37r. 33c.	26r. 99c.
Average sum paid to the landlord, per allotment	68r. 67c.	37r. 57c.

Moreover, 102,396 leaseholders redeemed their allotments (1,882,574 acres), for the sum of 21,243,401 roubles, in South Russia and the Western Provinces, according to the laws of 1868–88, which recognise private ownership of land.

In 1892, the total land and that held in private ownership was as follows :—

Nature of Land	Total		In private ownership	
	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Per cent.
Arable	287,969,552	26·2	80,063,271	27·3
Orchards, meadow, grazing, &c.	174,958,734	15·9	68,628,269	23·2
Forests, &c.	425,520,714	38·8	110,697,486	37·6
Unfit for culture, roads, &c.	210,058,770	19·1	35,115,566	11·9
Total	1,098,507,780	100·0	294,504,582	100·0

In Central Russia 66 per cent. of the arable land is under crops ; in South Russia 78 per cent. ; in North and in South-east Russia 10 per cent. ; and in Astrakhan only 8 per cent.

Crops.—The cereal crops of Russia in Europe (exclusive of Finland) for the last three years are seen from the following, in thousands of quarters :—

—	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Various	Total	Potatoes
European Russia, 1888 .	30,859	88,000	17,036	66,411	24,816	227,123	38,006
„ „ 1889 .	21,647	66,846	14,016	59,305	16,343	178,157	36,722
„ „ 1890 .	25,813	81,617	19,776	65,555	19,603	212,354	40,105
„ „ 1891 .	20,496	60,474	17,012	51,971	15,252	165,205	34,973
„ „ 1892 .	28,557	71,031	20,427	52,845	19,110	191,970	55,789
„ „ 1890 ¹ .	20,400	93,895	28,978	84,590	20,792	248,655	—
Poland, 1888 .	1,722	5,804	1,405	4,212	1,001	14,146	20,011
„ 1889 .	1,618	4,545	943	2,628	429	10,163	19,515
„ 1890 .	1,532	5,509	1,487	4,361	1,143	14,033	21,282
„ 1891 .	1,537	4,991	1,347	3,939	588	12,412	14,799
„ 1892 .	2,962	7,569	2,303	5,242	1,182	19,258	27,418

¹ Preliminary estimates.

According to the data published on last New Year's Day by the Statistical Committee, the crop of 1893 for the autumn sowings exceeded by 20 per cent. the average crops for 1888–92.

North Caucasus becomes more and more a granary for Russia, and the crops of 1892 in the three provinces of Kuban, Stavropol, and Terek were :—Wheat, 7,654,800, rye, 1,185,200, barley, 2,333,000, oats, 2,054,300, various, 1,069,300 ; total, 15,296,600 quarters, potatoes, 714,600 quarters.

The amount of hay gathered in 1892 attained 30,000,000 tons in European Russia, and 335,000 tons in Poland.

In 1891 124,121 acres were under tobacco in Russia, Siberia, and Caucasia, yielding only 1,061,300 cwt., as against 1,287,500 cwt. (120,025 acres) in 1890, 1,624,000 in 1887, and 1,298,240 in 1886. There were in 1890 no less than 340 tobacco factories, which worked 1,307,200 cwt. of tobacco, and manufactured no less than 1,133,200 cwt. of tobacco, cigars, &c. (2,377,955,000 cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco.) 3,436 cwt. of Russian tobacco was exported, so also 32,219,700 cigarettes and 221,500 cigars. Under vineyards there were about 16,000,000 acres, but only 361,000 acres were under proper culture. The yield was 4,550,000 gallons, of which 150,000 were produced in Crimea.

The cotton crops in Turkestan covered, in 1888, 214,115 acres, and yielded 325,148 cwt. of raw cotton, one half of which is the American, and the other half the local cotton tree. They increased in 1889, attaining 136,840 acres in Ferganah alone, the crop being 567,000 cwt. of new cotton (nearly 330,000 cwt. American), and have increased since—the crops of new cotton in the Marghelan district above (Ferganah) attaining in 1891, 397,200 cwt. (205,060 cwt. American). Ten establishments for purifying cotton yielded same year 150,000 cwt. of pure and pressed cotton. In 1892 there were over 270,000 acres under cotton tree plantation, and the crop attained nearly 650,000 cwt. Attempts at raising cotton have also been made in Transcaucasia, the crop of 1891 attaining 2,900 cwt. in Elizabetopol, and 200,000 cwt. in Erivan.

In 1888 Russia in Europe (without Poland) had 19,633,340 horses, 24,609,260 horned cattle, 44,465,450 sheep (about 9·5 millions of fine breeds), and 9,243,000 swine, showing thus a notable diminution against 1882. Poland had, same year, 1,204,340 horses, 3,013,400 horned cattle, 3,754,665 sheep, and 1,499,100 swine.

II. FORESTS.

Of the total area of European Russia, nearly one-third is under forest. It appears from recent investigation that the following areas are under forest in European Russia, Poland, Finland, and Caucasia (the two latter incomplete):—European Russia, 422,307,000 acres; Poland, 6,706,000; Finland, 50,498,000; Caucasia, 18,666,000; total, 498,177,000 acres. On Jan. 1, 1893, the area of forests under Crown management in Russia attained 612,091,400 acres, out of which 42,289,200 acres were under regular treatment.

The decrease of the area under forest since the beginning of the century is reckoned at about 23 per cent.

An important measure was taken in 1888 for the protection of forests, most of which have been placed under a special committee appointed in each province of European Russia. Some forest lands have been recognised as 'protective' for rivers, &c., and they can in no case be destroyed, felling of timber in these tracts being submitted to severe regulations.

III. MINING AND METALS.

The soil of Russia is rich in ores of all kinds, and mining industry is steadily increasing. The statistics during the years 1880 and 1886–90 are given in the following table:—

Year	Gold	Platinum	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Pig Iron	Iron	Steel	Coal	Naphtha	Salt
	Kilogrammes			Tons			Thousands of tons					
1880	43,276	2,947	10,107	1,146	4,256	3,203	448	292	307	3,289	352	779
1886	33,448	4,817	13,336	777	4,195	4,571	532	363	242	4,567	1,972	1,197
1887	34,856	4,242	15,380	974	3,567	4,911	602	354	213	4,462	2,690	1,185
1888	35,151	2,687	15,135	787	6,284	5,957	656	359	201	3,496	3,132	1,096
1889	38,003	2,622	13,857	569	6,343	5,978	734	423	258	4,496	3,209	1,370
1890	39,394	—	13,776	825	—	5,318	876	421	365	5,933	3,857	1,361
1891	39,016	4,183	—	—	3,697	4,681	871	319	259	6,126	4,301	—
1892	42,996	4,357	—	—	5,059	4,199	995	—	—	6,800	4,490	1,405

Gold is obtained chiefly in Siberia (60,557 E. lbs. in 1891, and 63,432 lbs. in 1890) and the Ural Mountains (25,414 lbs. in 1891, and 23,212 in 1890), where one-fifth of the whole is obtained from pulverized rocks; silver from the following districts, with the amount obtained 1890: Altai and Nertchinsk, 26,570 lbs.; Semipalatinsk, 2,635 lbs.; Caucasia, 1,116 lbs.; total, 30,321 lbs. Copper was obtained chiefly in the Urals (2,602 tons in 1892) and the Caucasia (1,670 tons). Cobalt is found in the Elisabethpol government of Caucasia (3,609 lbs. in 1889); also manganese ore (76,790 tons of ore). Mercury was extracted in S. Russia to the amount of 692,280 lbs. in 1891, and 733,824 lbs. in 1892; tin, 12 tons in Finland. Zinc comes entirely from Poland. Of the salt extracted in 1892, 735,000 tons were from South Russia; 257,400 from Astrakhan; 298,500 from Perm; 34,700 from Caucasia; 27,000 from Orenburg; the remainder being from Turkestan, the Transcaspian region, Siberia, North Russia, and Poland. In 1892 17,000 workmen were employed in the salt works.

The province of Ekaterinoslav grows to be an important centre of iron mining. In 1890 it yielded 204,250 tons of pig iron, 26,070 of iron, and 70,380 tons of steel. The manufacture of agricultural machinery, which was valued

at 2½ million roubles in 1867, rose to nearly 10 million roubles in 1885, and has much increased since.

The coal mines on the Don are yearly extending; in 1884 they occupied 13,950 men and 135 engines, the produce reaching 1,624,720 tons, but it rose to 3,507,000 tons in 1892. The total extraction of coal in 1892 was:—Coal, 6,093,900 tons; anthracite, 622,400 tons; brown coal, &c., 87,300 tons: total, 6,803,600 tons, distributed as follows:—Don, 3,507,000; Poland, 2,837,300; Ural, 230,000; Moscow, 176,800; Altai, 19,200; Caucasus, 16,700; Sakhalin, 12,500; Kieff, Kirghiz Steppe and Olonets, 13,700 tons. Strong measures have been taken to increase the local consumption of Russian coal and coke by imposing a duty of 98·5*d.* per ton of coal imported through the Black Sea, 47*d.* through the Western frontier, and 23·5*d.* through the Baltic Sea, and by reducing the tariffs of railway shipping of Russian coal from the Don mines. The import of foreign coal and coke has thus been reduced as follows:—

Imports of	Coal Tons	Coke Tons
1888	1,550,000	158,000
1889	1,848,000	194,000
1890	1,515,000	199,000
1891	1,502,800	199,900
1892	1,410,900	226,500

During the last three years the annual consumption of fuel in the Moscow manufacturing region was about 1,000,000 tons of wood, 80,000 tons of English coal, 80,000 tons of Russian coal, and about 80,000 tons of naphtha refuse. The Caspian naphtha industry is also extending very rapidly, and new naphtha wells are now worked in Northern Caucasus (26,700 tons in 1890); its various products are also better utilised, as seen from the following figures:—

Year	Raw Naphtha Tons	Kerosine Oil Tons
1887	2,676,000	714,000
1888	3,128,000	822,000
1889	3,405,000	986,000
(Baku alone) 1890	3,890,000	1,076,200
1891	4,301,000	—
1892	4,490,000	—

The number of persons engaged in the mining and working of minerals was 420,000 in 1888, and the number of water and steam engines in the Empire respectively was 1,099 and 1,855, showing an aggregate of more than 100,000 horse-power.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The number of all kinds of manufactories, mines, and industrial establishments in European Russia (without Poland and Finland) was 62,801 in 1885, employing 994,787 workpeople, and producing a value of 1,121,040,270 roubles. The 20,381 manufactories of Poland employed 139,650 workmen, and produced a value of 185,822,200 roubles. Transcaucasia had in 1891 9,333 manufactories, mostly small, with 40,284 workmen, producing a value

of 40,003,900 roubles, chiefly in silk ; while the 6,496 manufactories of Finland yielded in 1890, 6,681,700*z*.

According to another estimate, which takes no account of the mining industries, nor of those which pay excise duties (spirits, beer, sugar, and tobacco), the manufactories of the Empire having a yearly productivity of more than 1,000 roubles each appeared as follows :—

Year	Numbers	People employed	Yearly Production	Average Production per Workman
			Roubles	Roubles
1887	21,247	789,322	1,119,952,000	1,419
1890	22,510	852,726	1,263,964,000	1,408

The various branches of the above were as follows in the year 1890 (same figures for 1887, in STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1893) :—

1890	Numbers	People employed	Production
			Roubles
Articles of food . . .	9,478	86,011	363,925,000
Animal produce . . .	3,806	39,684	74,292,000
Textiles . . .	3,234	459,250	541,996,000
Stones, glass, &c. . .	2,380	72,361	32,543,000
Metals . . .	1,424	117,537	148,822,000
Wood . . .	1,121	36,101	33,377,000
Chemicals . . .	689	26,291	29,822,000
Various . . .	378	15,431	39,187,000
Total, 1890 . . .	22,510	852,726	1,263,961,000
„ 1887 . . .	21,247	789,313	1,119,952,000

The growth of the cotton industry is best seen from the following :—

Years	Spinning	Weaving	Printing and Dyeing	Finishing	Total
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1880	74,100,000	99,700,000	61,100,000	5,500,000	240,400,000
1885	97,400,000	98,000,000	59,500,000	3,300,000	258,200,000
1889	187,600,000	222,300,000	72,800,000	4,400,000	487,100,000

Of the people employed in 1890 there were 18,676 boys, 8,702 girls, 213,462 women, and 611,886 men. The small manufactories having a yearly production of less than 1,000 roubles numbered in 1890 64,000, with 106,619 people employed.

In 1889 the textile industries of Russia and Poland had 3,799,416 spindles and 191,290 looms. All textile industries were represented by 2,979 factories, the yearly production of which attained 522,007,000 roubles (52,200,700*z*). They were concentrated chiefly in the two governments of Moscow and Vladimir (yearly production 131,150,000 roubles, and more than one-half of the total cotton industry of Russia), Piotrkov in Poland (38,818,000 roubles), St. Petersburg (23,610,000 roubles), Kostroma and Esthonia (about 14,000,000 roubles each). The cotton industry proper is valued at 260,000,000 roubles per year.

Poland had in 1892 3,197 manufactories, which employed 120,670 workers.

The manufacture of machinery and metallic goods is steadily developing, and the working of metals altogether appeared as follows in 1888 :—

	No. of Factories	Yearly Produce
Foundries	175	4,319,000 roubles.
Machinery	372	54,220,000 „
Wire and nails	81	10,720,000 „
Copper ware	193	9,404,000 „
Bells	38	943,000 „
Various metals	385	12,181,000 „
Jewellery	58	2,965,000 „
Total	1,294	94,772,000 „

For the same year the ironworks yielded in addition to the above: cast-iron goods, 1,236,100 cwt.; iron and steel goods, 3,100,600 cwt.; wire, 304,120 cwt.; glazed goods, 66,130 cwt. The small workshops are not taken into account in the above.

The production of spirit in 1892-3 was in decrease of the preceding years, 29,450,000 gallons of pure alcohol being obtained in 1,894 distilleries. In there were 1,233 beer breweries, and 528 meathe breweries. The former produced 87,282,100 gallons, while the production of the latter is quite insignificant.

There were 224 sugar works in Russia and Poland. Their operation in 1892-93, is seen from the following :—Acres under beetroot, about 800,000; sugar obtained, 6,911,540 cwts., (as against 10,685,780 cwts. in 1891-92), out of which 904,400 cwts. in Poland; refined sugar, 921,600 cwts., as against 5,725,200 cwts. in 1889.

The sugar works employed altogether 70,805 men, 9,516 women, and 2,160 children in 1889.

Only $\frac{1}{100}$ part of all corn exported from Russia during the last 4 years was exported in the shape of flour. There were in Russia and Poland in 1889 5,000 flour mills, each yielding more than 670 cwt. of flour per year. Out of them, 979 steam mills, producing 1,076,000 tons of flour, and 4,020 water mills, 1,209,000 tons. Most of the latter have steam motors in reserve. Out of the above, 497 mills (1,000,000 tons) used rollers for grinding.

Commerce.

The following table gives the average yearly imports and exports of Russia for 1872-81, and for each of the years 1888 to 1892, in her trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included, nor the external trade of Finland) :—

Years	Exports	Imports
	Paper roubles	Paper roubles
1872-76	381,198,800	471,643,000
1876-81	555,793,000	528,971,400
1888	793,900,000	390,700,000
1889	766,300,000	436,987,000
1890	703,968,000	416,084,000
1891	720,937,000	378,549,000
1892	489,409,718	403,879,940

The chief trade of the Empire is carried on through its European frontier, as seen from the following table in thousands of roubles. But the European frontier does not include the Caucasus, so that the rapidly increasing exports of grain, and especially of naphtha, from the ports of the Caucasus appear in the exports from the Asiatic frontier, although both are exported to Europe. On the other side, the arrivals of tea from China to Odessa or St. Petersburg appear in the imports to the European frontier.

Exports	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Through European frontier	728,000	687,085	610,450	627,300	399,639
„ Asiatic „	46,500	61,303	77,872	77,241	68,672
Trade with Finland .	19,300	17,614	16,715	16,396	21,099
Total . . .	793,800	766,002	705,037	720,937	489,410
Imports					
From European frontier .	332,300	373,674	361,402	326,297	346,475
„ Asiatic „	47,000	50,086	41,281	39,456	45,456
Trade with Finland .	11,400	13,256	13,386	12,793	11,949
Total . . .	390,700	437,016	416,069	378,546	403,880

The following tables, giving the value of exports and imports, in thousands of paper roubles, to and from Europe (European frontier, exclusive of Caucasus) for the last eleven years, will better show the character of the foreign trade of Russia :—

EXPORTS.

—	1882-86	1887-89	1890	1891	1892
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food . . .	323,623	400,493	351,047	381,101	168,530
Raw and half-manufactured articles . . .	190,254	222,274	232,541	209,784	195,738
Animals . . .	14,787	12,597	10,832	15,805	15,177
Manufactured goods . . .	8,031	17,843	16,033	20,610	20,194
Total . . .	536,695	661,206	610,453	627,300	399,639

IMPORTS.

—	1882-86	1887-89	1890	1891	1892
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food . . .	108,711	52,952	59,496	54,363	53,347
Raw and half-manufactured articles . . .	254,646	230,246	232,532	203,187	223,040
Animals . . .	435	535	431	336	259
Manufactured goods . .	92,564	64,007	68,943	68,411	69,829
Total . . .	456,356	347,740	361,402	326,297	346,475

To render these figures comparable with one another, the value of the same exports and imports for the same years, but *in gold*, is given in the subjoined table:—

EXPORTS, VALUED IN GOLD.

—	1882-86	1887-89	1890	1891	1892
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food . . .	202,320	245,030	253,700	275,300	110,878
Raw and half-manufactured articles . . .	118,887	134,300	168,000	151,600	128,776
Animals . . .	9,247	7,600	7,800	11,400	9,985
Manufactured goods . .	5,002	10,830	11,600	14,900	13,286
Total . . .	335,456	397,760	441,100	453,200	262,925

IMPORTS, VALUED IN GOLD.

—	1882-86	1887-89	1890	1891	1892
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food . . .	67,885	31,800	40,700	39,280	35,097
Raw and half-manufactured articles . . .	159,085	138,400	167,500	146,800	146,796
Animals . . .	272	330	300	240	170
Manufactured goods . .	56,940	38,670	49,400	49,440	45,940
Total . . .	284,182	209,200	257,900	235,760	228,003

The exports during the first nine months of 1893 attained 395,910,000 roubles, as against 316,836,000 in 1892, and 538,901,000 in 1891. The imports during the same months were 314,391,000 roubles, as against 272,864,000 in 1892, and 268,811,000 in 1892.

For the last six years grain has formed, on the average, 55 per cent. in value of the aggregate exports to Europe. 58·7 per cent. in 1888, and 51 in 1889.

The official figures of grain exports being now given in units of weight, the exports from European Russia, Caucasus, and to Finland in 1892, as well as during the two preceding years are given in the subjoined table:—

	1890	1891	1892.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	58,653,100	56,780,700	26,297,180
Rye	24,797,500	21,927,500	3,890,600
Barley	19,561,500	14,823,900	14,176,000
Oats	16,696,200	14,819,900	6,619,500
Maize	6,644,600	9,096,000	6,958,380
Peas	1,219,800	2,149,200	808,420
Various groats	543,600	373,100	113,040
Flour	1,808,500	1,725,300	2,168,400
Other grain products	4,448,700	3,904,800	2,302,780
Total	134,373,600	125,600,400	63,334,300

The export of naphtha for the last five years (from Russia and Caucasus as well) will be seen from the following table :—

Year	Raw Naphtha	Oils for Lighting	Oils for Greasing	Waste	Total
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1888	23,860	8,593,670	871,580	1,423,200	10,912,300
1889	none	11,161,600	1,111,500	1,933,000	14,206,100
1890	134,000	12,713,000	1,472,000	929,000	15,248,000
1891	166,000	14,414,700	1,631,500	986,600	17,198,300
1892	5,480	15,190,000	1,982,400	795,000	17,972,880

The export of eggs (chiefly to Germany, France, and Austria) is acquiring every year a greater importance, as seen from the following figures of exports for the last seven years :—

Year	No. of Eggs	Value	Preserved Eggs in Tins	
		Roubles	Cwt.	Roubles
1888	678,217,000	11,589,000	24,280	409,000
1889	609,000,000	9,975,000	28,370	387,000
1890	755,000,000	12,358,000	27,800	361,000
1891	833,100,000	12,662,000	20,640	255,000
1892	739,229,560	12,217,614	12,556	164,770

The export of horses attained 56,400 horses and ponies in 1892.

The following table shows the relative importance of the chief exports from European Russia during the last three years :—

EXPORTS FROM EUROPEAN RUSSIA AND NORTHERN CAUCASIA.

	1890 ¹	1891 ¹	1892 ¹
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
Corn, flour, sarrazin, &c.	338,506,000	352,583,000	164,158,508
Fish and caviare	4,791,000	3,168,000	4,021,373
Butter and eggs	16,632,000	17,526,000	15,571,737
Alcohol and gin	5,744,000	5,629,000	1,653,900
Various articles of food	19,377,000	34,633,000 ²	13,842,841
Articles of food	384,060,000	413,539,000	199,248,359

¹ Including exports to Finland. ² Sugar, 23,456,000 roubles (5,772,019 in 1892).

	1890 ¹	1891 ¹	1892 ¹
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
Timber and wooden goods	53,707,000	43,658,000	49,018,000
Raw metals (platinum mercy.)	2,288,000	2,034,000	2,464,000
Oleaginous grains, chiefly linseed and grass seeds	44,310,000	33,689,000	23,071,000
Flax	60,998,000	52,573,000	56,114,000
Hemp	17,754,000	18,012,000	15,203,000
Tallow	1,069,000	914,000	717,000
Bristle, hair, and feather	12,336,000	11,526,000	10,365,000
Wool	15,755,000	15,612,000	11,830,000
Furs	4,911,000	5,921,000	4,431,000
Naphtha and naphtha oils, &c.	27,301,000	30,165,000	26,812,000
Various	29,482,000	77,397,000	33,566,000
Raw and half-manufactured goods	269,911,000	245,901,000	232,599,000

¹ Including exports to Finland.

The principal imports into European Russia and the Black Sea frontier of Caucasia are shown in the following table:—

IMPORTS TO EUROPEAN RUSSIA AND NORTHERN CAUCASIA.

	1890 ¹	1891 ¹	1892 ¹
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
Rice	392,000	457,000 ³	763,000 ³
Other grain and flour	1,007,000	1,166,000	947,000
Fruits and vegetables	6,041,000	5,234,000	5,589,000
Fish	9,559,000	9,220,000	11,648,000
Tea	18,809,000	17,889,000 ²	14,031,000 ²
Coffee	5,607,000	5,435,000	6,209,000
Tobacco	3,701,000	2,115,000	2,558,000
Wine and spirits	9,095,000	9,258,000	8,410,000
Raw cotton	79,868,000	70,727,000	84,600,000
Cotton yarn and wadding	9,019,000	5,261,000	3,954,000
Wool, raw and yarn	22,071,000	18,361,000	8,669,000
Silk, raw and yarn	8,671,000	8,238,000	11,571,000
Raw jute	1,247,000	1,773,000	1,131,000
Leather	7,586,000	5,855,000	5,668,000
Oil, cocoa, palm, and glycerine	1,768,000	1,469,000	842,000
Colours	14,659,000	12,971,000	12,964,000
Chemicals	12,496,000	11,699,000	13,295,000
Oil, olive and others	4,551,000	5,748,000	5,179,000
Coal and coke	12,512,000	12,069,000	12,054,000
Raw metals	33,637,000	28,116,000	33,817,000
Sheet iron	4,396,000	2,907,000	3,205,000
Manufactured goods:—			
Cotton Goods	3,043,000	2,634,000	2,307,000
Other textile goods	6,814,000	6,797,000	5,280,000
Iron and steel goods	11,556,000	13,435,000 ⁴	11,563,000
Machinery	21,378,000	21,586,000	24,752,000

¹ Including imports from Finland.

² Moreover, 15,723,000 roubles' worth through Siberia (11,788,000 in 1891).

³ Moreover, 2,308,000 roubles' worth from Persia in 1891, and 2,575,000 in 1892.

⁴ All metal goods (14,446,000 in 1890).

The imports and exports by the frontier of Asia were as follows in 1891 and 1892 in thousands of roubles :—

—	1891		1892	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Tea	14,379	10	18,783	22
Tissues	2,860	5,678	2,897	7,183
Textiles	2,054	2,475	2,841	2,059
Skins and furs	1,514	1,107	1,512	1,107
Fruits, &c.	2,944	164	1,066	113
Cereals, &c.	2,688	24,424	3,018	17,019
Various	13,017	43,383	15,339	41,169
Precious metals	5,377	5,774	3,015	4,316
Total	44,833	83,015	48,471	72,988

The total exports and imports of gold, silver, and bullion, not included in the above, imported and exported to and from European Russia and the Black Sea frontier of the Caucasus, are as follows, in gold roubles :—

—	Exports	Imports
1888	34,452,000	29,500,000
1889	17,400,000	9,300,000
1890	20,928,000	23,127,000
1891	194,000	77,463,000
1892	177,000	110,531,000

The amount of customs duties levied in the Empire, chiefly in gold and partly in paper roubles, appears as follows :—

—	Roubles		—	Roubles	
	Gold	Paper		Gold	Paper
1887	64,170,467	2,285,155	1890	82,690,494	1,373,089
1888	77,565,803	1,691,919	1891	79,265,268	1,619,156
1889	80,239,219	1,644,009	1892	82,420,750	697,023

The following table shows the value of the imports from, and exports to, the countries named, through the European and Asiatic frontier, including the trade with Finland, in 1891 and 1892, in thousands of roubles :—

—	1891		1892	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Germany	103,269	192,932	101,653	138,239
United Kingdom	83,060	179,905	101,178	118,524
France	16,691	48,906	18,491	35,110
Austria-Hungary	15,903	34,001	15,200	24,073
Belgium	6,678	23,069	5,199	14,940
Netherlands	3,099	44,064	3,790	19,450
Turkey	6,306	20,616	9,675	15,910
Italy	10,596	32,398	9,226	19,635
Sweden and Norway	4,903	10,312	7,016	6,551
Denmark	1,291	10,111	1,614	4,841
Greece	1,084	10,251	1,030	6,812
Roumania	1,544	8,899	1,458	4,943
United States	39,731	2,019	35,780	2,535
China	28,967	4,220	27,886	4,782
Persia	10,854	9,957	12,359	9,340
Other countries	44,570	89,277	52,325	63,625
Total	378,546	720,937	403,613	489,410
(Finland)	(12,793)	(16,396)	(11,948)	(21,098)
Transit Trade	21,306,000		18,454,000	

The steady increase of customs duties from 1884 to 1891 is seen from the following table, which gives the proportions between the customs duties levied and the values of the imports, and thus illustrates the steady increase of the tariffs :—

Years	Percentage of Custom Duties levied to the Declared Values of Imports			
	Articles of Food	Goods used for Industry	Manufactured Goods	Total Average
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1884	36	12	20	20
1887	75	17	34	29
1888	81	19	31	31
1889	71	19	28	28
1890	86	23	34	35
1891	82	25	35	35

The imports from Russia into the United Kingdom, and the exports of British home produce to Russia, according to the Board of Trade Returns, are shown in the subjoined table :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Russia into U. K.	26,315,213	27,154,490	23,750,868	24,110,251	15,122,677
Exports to Russia from U. K.	4,810,075	5,332,251	5,751,601	5,407,402	5,357,018

The chief article of import from Russia into the United Kingdom is grain, mainly wheat, oats, and barley, as follows :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat .	8,128,448	8,000,394	7,481,537	6,433,804	1,470,425
Oats .	3,655,311	3,865,488	2,660,499	3,367,344	1,601,346
Barley .	2,663,731	1,799,389	2,154,380	2,029,399	1,167,314

Other articles of import into Great Britain from Russia in the year 1892 were flax, to the value of 1,440,476*l.*; wood and timber, 3,262,777*l.*; flax seed, rape and linseed, 581,409*l.*; wool, 724,910*l.*; petroleum, 539,605*l.*; sugar, 280,787*l.* Minor articles of import into Great Britain are tallow and stearine, bristles, cordage and twine, oil-seed cake, and tar. The principal British exports to Russia in the year 1892 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 522,948*l.*; lead, 134,431*l.*; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 350,321*l.*; woollens, with worsteds and yarn, of the value of 157,003*l.*; coal, 799,640*l.*; machinery, 1,227,782*l.*; alkali, 123,084*l.*; fish, 164,971*l.*

The quantities of grain and flour imported from Russia into the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1888 to 1892, from both the northern and southern ports of the Empire, were as follows :—54,632,590 cwts. in 1888; 47,171,452 cwts. in 1889; 39,420,085 cwts. in 1890; 37,567,234 cwts. in 1891; 18,456,411 cwts. in 1892.

The chief Russian fair is that of Nijni Novgorod. In 1891 the goods shipped to the fair were valued at 168,211,000 roubles, as against 181,256,830 roubles in 1890. Of that there remained unsold goods to the value of 11,262,000 roubles (7,039,840 roubles in 1890). The chief items in Russian goods were: Russian cottons, 21,634,000 roubles; woollen goods, 14,814,000 roubles; linen and hemp goods, 4,301,000 roubles; silk and silk goods, 5,471,000 roubles; furs, 3,423,000 roubles; leather and leather ware, 7,419,000 roubles. Metals: 21,563,000 roubles; glass and earthenware, 6,290,000 roubles. Of articles of foreign production, those of Europe were valued at 6,928,000 roubles; those of Asia (mostly tea from China), at 24,181,000 roubles. In 1892 the total business done at the fair amounted to 177,000,000 roubles. The quantity of goods sent was, however, 14 per cent. less than in 1891.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1893 the registered mercantile marine of Russia consisted of 242 steamers, of 211,664 tons gross, and 948 sailing vessels, of 280,538 tons net; total, 1,190 vessels, of 492,202 tons. About one-fourth of the vessels were engaged in trading to foreign countries, and the remainder coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag.

In 1892 the navigation in the ports of Russia and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus appeared as follows for vessels above 20 tons.

—	Numbers	Tons	Of these under Russian Flag	
			Numbers	Tons
<i>Vessels entered :—</i>				
White Sea	594	105,800	231	18,030
Baltic Sea	4,566	2,406,000	720	223,000
Black and Azov Seas .	3,357	2,781,000	354	308,100
Total	8,517	5,292,800	1,305	549,130
<i>Vessels cleared :—</i>				
White Sea	578	200,200	213	17,100
Baltic Sea	4,538	2,412,000	692	223,000
Black and Azov Seas .	3,283	2,818,000	318	320,100
Total	8,399	5,430,200	1,223	560,200

The Caspian ports were entered in 1892 by 7,705 steamers and 5,024 sailing vessels; total, 4,826,000 tons. The ports of the Pacific (Vladivostok and Nikolalvsk) were visited by 149 steamers and 17 sailing vessels; total, 121,030 tons. In the coasting trade the ports of the White, the Baltic, and the Black Sea were entered by 37,414 vessels (14,292,900 tons) in 1892.

The yearly returns (imports and exports) of the five chief ports of Russia for the last six years (in millions of roubles) is seen from the following:—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1892
St. Petersburg	131	139	144	153	108
Odessa	—	—	—	176	116
Libau	42	76	76	57	45
Riga	73	75	72	75	59
Reval	89	61	63	74	37
Batum	—	—	—	37	34

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In 1891, 81,733 smaller vessels, and 138,688 rafts were unloaded at the river ports, the value of merchandise thus transported exceeding 199,600,000 roubles, and its total weight, 161,815,000 tons. The steam navigation on Russian rivers has rapidly developed of late. While there were in 1874 only 691 steamers (50,900 horse-power) plying on Russian rivers, their number reached in 1886 1,507 steamers (1,824 steamers in 1891), 86,400 nominal horse-power, capable of receiving a load of 115,000 tons, and valued at 50,427,500 roubles. Of these 979 have been built in Russia, and 340 are heated with naphtha, 432 with coal, and 692 with wood.

In 1891 Russia had 33,463 English miles of navigable rivers, and 453 miles of canals. The traffic on the rivers of European Russia proper (exclusive of Poland, Finland, and Caucasus) was in tons:—

—	Total	Corn	Fuel Wood	Timber	Naphtha
1885	8,381,500	2,558,500	1,918,500	898,000	722,500
1886	8,610,500	2,664,500	2,220,000	711,000	543,500
1888	8,995,200	2,670,000	2,075,000	953,000	730,000
1889	9,908,000	2,570,000	2,230,000	1,090,000	984,000
1890	9,719,000	2,227,000	3,510,000	876,000	714,000

To this must be added the timber transported on rafts: 8,550,000 tons in 1889, 6,940,000 tons in 1890, and 7,004,000 tons in 1891.

Of the whole river traffic (including rafts) of European Russia, 67 per cent. falls upon the system of the Volga and the Neva—the remainder being: 28 per cent. on the Dnieper-Nyemen and Dvina system, 3 per cent. only on the Don, 1.4 per cent. on the Dniester, and 1.1 on the Narova.

In 1889 the sum of 13,000,000 roubles was assigned for the reconstruction of the Mariinsk system of canals (connecting the Volga with St. Petersburg), so as to permit the passage of vessels 220 feet long and with 6 feet draught of water.

The river fleet of European Russia and Poland consists of 1,943 steamers, thus distributed in the different basins: Volga, 1,096; Neva and lakes, 225; Dnieper, 236; Don, 146; Northern Dvina, 82; Western Dvina, 62; Vistula, 28; Dniester, 16; Lakes Pskov and Chudskoye, 13; Nyemen, 13; Narova, 5; Urals, Eastern Slope, 3.

In 1893 102 steamers navigated on the rivers of West Siberia, the traffic attaining an aggregate of 322,000 tons, and 66 steamers plied on the rivers of East Siberia.

The naphtha flotilla of the Caspian Sea numbers 57 steamers and 263 sailing vessels, which have transported above 30,000,000 cwt. of naphtha.

II. RAILWAYS.

The activity of the Russian railways, exclusive of the Transcaspian railway and those of Finland, is seen from the following table, which shows the length, gross receipts, working expenses, and net receipts, as also the number of passengers and amounts of goods carried for the last six years, according to the last figures published by the Ministry of Ways and Communications.

Years	E. miles	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts	Passengers	Goods carried
		Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Persons	Tons
1886	16,249	224,551,356	142,185,127	82,366,229	36,841,375	41,239,200
1887	16,818	252,986,669	144,264,141	108,722,558	37,184,773	48,632,000
1888	17,333	283,382,754	160,057,685	123,325,068	42,966,255	64,160,000
1889	17,594	282,690,784	168,832,542	113,858,242	45,005,162	67,473,000
1890	18,059	284,530,638	171,774,282	112,756,356	46,505,000	67,381,000
1891	18,441	296,087,000	177,651,000	118,436,000	47,942,765	69,848,000

In 1880–88 a railway for military purposes was constructed from Uzun-ada on the S.E. shore of the Caspian, by Kizil Arvat, Merv, and Charjui, on the Amu-daria, to Samarcand, *viâ* Bokhara, the whole distance of desert crossed by the line being 890 miles. The cost of the railway was 46,120,000 roubles, and its rolling stock is represented by 110 locomotives and 1,080 carriages.

The latest official returns show that at the beginning of 1892 Russia had the following length of railways, in English miles:—Opened in Russia, Poland, and Caucasias, 18,441 (of which private, 11,617, and State railways, 6,824);

in Finland, 1,210 ; in Transcaspian region, 890 ; total, 20,741. The following railways were building : private, various on the Dniester, 245 miles ; Ryazan-Kazan, 552 miles ; Kursk-Voronej, 153 miles ; branches of Kurvk-Kiev trunk, 219 miles ; Petrovsk-Vladikavkaz, 166 miles ; mineral waters branch of Vladikavkaz, 40 miles ; Tamhoff-Kamyshin and Saratoff-Uralse, 650 miles ; various, 13 miles ; and second metals on a length of 744 miles ; State : Tchelyabinsk-Omsk, 492 miles ; Poland, 87 miles ; Siberian, from Vladivostok up the Usuri, 258 miles (63 miles opened in 1893) ; various, 56 miles ; total, 2,932 miles ; Finland, 252 miles.

In 1891 the Kursk-Kharkov-Azov line (506 miles), and the Libau-Romny line (800 miles), were bought by the State ; so also the lines Warsaw-Tizaspol, and Orel-Gryazi, in 1892.

The rolling stock on January 1, 1892, was : 6,996 steam engines, 7,788 passengers' carriages, 147,124 goods carriages.

The capital spent for the construction of all the Russian railways (exclusive of Finland and Transcaspian) reached on January 1, 1893, 1,622,039,000 metallic roubles and 588,585,000 paper roubles, or about 2,024,000,000 metallic roubles (316,887,500*l.*). On January 1, 1893, the share of the State in the private railways, constructed with the aid of the State (11,280 miles), was as follows :—

	Metallic roubles	Paper roubles
Shares guaranteed by the State	215,817,000	91,812,000
Obligations	291,200,000	42,387,000
Consolidated obligations taken by the State	982,084,000	71,481,000
Loans to railway companies	50,418,000	268,304,000
Total	1,539,519,000	473,984,000
	= 1,856,000,000 metallic roubles.	

which sum represents 92 per cent. of the total cost of these railways. It appears considerably lower than in previous years, on account of several lines of railways having been bought by the State. The yearly guarantee upon this capital was 87,154,480 paper roubles.

The debts of the railways to the State (for guarantee, obligations, and loans) attained on January 1, 1893, 944,028,461 paper roubles.

In 1891 the State's guarantee to the railways was 62,095,000 metallic and 16,729,000 paper roubles ; but owing to the recent purchases of railways the sum paid was only 7,655,361 roubles in 1892.

The charters granted to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between 75 and 85 years ; but some small companies have charters only for 37 years.

The chief line which was begun in 1892 was the Siberian railway, which is now in construction from Vladivostok up the Usuri river, and in its western part, between Omsk and Tchelyabinsk—this last place being already connected by rail with Samara, *via* the iron works of Zlatoust and Mias and Ufa. The new trunk will have a length of 4,950 miles, and cost 22,335,000 roubles. The termination of the whole line across Siberia to the Pacific is expected by the year 1905, the total cost being estimated at 150,000,000 roubles, of which 30,000,000 roubles are inserted in the estimates for 1893.

In order to avoid ruinous tariff wars between various railway companies, a law was promulgated on August 17, 1889, giving to the Administration the right to interfere when necessary.

The number of accidents was, in 1891, 658 killed and 1,533 wounded. The railways employ an aggregate of 259,719 employees and servants.

The State railways in 1890 and 1891 gave the following results, in roubles :

	1890	1891
Revenue . . .	72,508,516	78,130,258
Expenditure . . .	45,406,209	46,023,232
Net income . . .	27,102,307	32,107,026

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The following are the postal statistics for 1891 :—Number of offices, 6,557.

Sent out.	Interior.	International.
Letters and Postcards .	217,980,000	29,949
Letters with Money .	13,462,000	616,000
Value, Roubles . . .	4,162,245,000	199,047,740
Periodicals & Book Post	152,690,000	17,143,000

The length of State telegraph lines in Russia on January 1, 1891, was 88,280 English miles, and the length of wire 172,360 English miles. Of the total system, about nineteen-twentieths were the property of the State. There were at the same date 3,796 telegraph offices. The total number of telegrams carried in 1890 was 10,103,810. The length of the telephone lines attained 1,376 miles, and the number of telephone messages was 109,950. The actual receipts and expenditure of the posts and telegraphs combined have been as follows for years :—

Years	Income	Expenditure
	Roubles	Roubles
1885	25,255,423	24,768,100
1886	25,587,711	24,779,303
1887	26,935,729	24,615,911
1888	28,866,884	24,412,649
1889	29,554,650	24,328,493
1890	30,925,903	25,219,619

Money and Credit.

The amount of money coined at the mint in 1891 was 6,446,668 roubles, as against 30,371,856 roubles in 1890. It included gold, 2,735,140 roubles ; silver, 3,486,508 roubles ; copper, 225,000 roubles. The amount of metallic money in circulation is not known. As to paper money, it amounted, on January 1, 1892, to 1,121,295,384, roubles, covered by 286,505,032 roubles in gold and silver, leaving thus uncovered 568,527,206 paper roubles.

1. *The Bank of Russia* acts in a double capacity—of State Bank and of a commercial bank. Its accounts, inclusive of those of its 95 branches, on December 28, 1893, were :—

A. *Emission of paper currency:—*

Liabilities—		Roubles
Paper, roubles in circulation	.	780,018,488
Do., temporary emissions	.	150,000,000
Assets—		
Metallic fund	.	211,505,032
Do., for temporary emissions	.	150,000,000
Debt of the Treasury for paper money.	.	568,513,456

B. *Commercial operations:—*

Total 930,018,488

Liabilities—		Roubles
Foundation capital	.	25,000,000
Reserve	.	3,000,000
Paper money, temporary emission	.	266,263,146
Capital for building new house	.	1,072,352
Current accounts, private and State's	.	286,289,910
Unredeemable deposits	.	99,452,781
Interest bearing deposits	.	38,009,150
Interest due and various transferable sums	.	18,246,831
Transfers	.	66,680,693
Sums of the Polish Bank	.	2,515,000
Interest for the current year's operations	.	14,888,985
Profits of 1892	.	5,584,775
Miscellaneous	.	731,760

Assets—		Total
Cash : paper money	.	117,037,347
„ gold and silver	.	31,315,187
Difference on gold for guarantee of paper money	.	58,704,817
Sums at Bankers' abroad	.	14,920,278
Discounted bills	.	151,625,724
Paid on current accounts guaranteed by securities.	.	43,349,240
Loans under securities	.	73,298,323
Bonds, &c., belonging to the Bank	.	228,360,555
Accounts of the Branches of the Bank	.	64,503,144
Miscellaneous	.	44,120,768

Total 827,235,383

Deposited in trust 1,486,195,457

2. *The Savings Banks* in towns (682) all under the Ministry of Finance, had 256,712,274 (174,053 deposits) roubles of deposits on April 1, 1893.

On Jan. 1, 1892, the postal savings banks had 107,818 deposits for 10,625,656 roubles, as against 2,356,789 in 1891.

3. *State Banks for mortgage loans to the nobility*, on July 1, 1892, showed accounts balancing at 211,036,430 roubles, the loans granted amounting to 196,398,300 roubles (177,717,428 roubles in 1892).

4. *Land Bank for the purchase of land by the peasants*.—Up to January 1, 1893, the bank had made 9,896 loans to village communities, associations, and separate individuals, representing an aggregate of 268,499 householders. They bought 4,704,107 acres, valued at 82,729,146 roubles, of which 65,171,629 roubles were lent by the bank, and 17,557,517 roubles paid by the buyers.

No full accounts of the operations of the private banks are available. The accounts published by the 29 chief banking companies show an aggregate return of 25,811,100,000 roubles, with an aggregate foundation capital of 94,200,000 roubles. Their dividends vary from 6 to 15 per cent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The legal unit of money is the silver *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*. It is of the value of 3s. 2·054*d.*, but in official calculations 6·40 roubles are taken as equal to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are the *imperial* and half *imperial* of 10 and 5 roubles. The half-imperial weighs 6·544041 grammes ·916 fine, and contains, therefore, 5·998704 grammes of fine gold. The new imperial weighs 12·902 grammes ·900 fine, and consequently contains 11·6118 grammes of fine gold.

The silver rouble weighs 20·7315 grammes ·86806 fine, or (in the new coinage) 19·9957 grammes ·900 fine, and consequently contains 17·994 grammes of fine silver. Besides the silver rouble, inconvertible credit notes are legal tender. In circulation there is little else than paper money (100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rouble notes), the average value being about 10 roubles to the pound sterling. In 1890 the value of a paper rouble was 27·09*d.* For budget purposes the official value in 1891 was 1·60 paper to 1 silver rouble, or 22·43*d.*

WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajènes</i>)	. . .	= 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0·6629).
1 <i>Sajène</i> (3 <i>arshins</i>)	. . .	= 7 feet English.
1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershok</i>)	. . .	= 28 inches.
1 <i>Square verst</i>	. . .	= 0·43941 square mile.
1 <i>Dessiatine</i>	. . .	= 2·69972 English acres.
1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zlotniks</i> = 32 <i>lot</i>)	. . .	= $\frac{9}{16}$ of a pound English (0·90283 lb.).
1 <i>Pood</i> (40 <i>pounds</i>)	. . .	{ = 36 lbs. English. = 0·32244 cwt.
63 <i>Poods</i>	. . .	
1 <i>Ship Last</i>	. . .	= 1 ton.
1 <i>Ship Last</i>	. . .	= about 2 tons (1·8900).
1 <i>Vedro</i> (8 <i>shtoffs</i>)	. . .	= 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons (2·707).
1 <i>Tchetvert</i> (8 <i>tchetveriks</i>)	. . .	= 5·77 imperial bushels, or $\frac{1}{16}$ imperial quarter (0·72186).

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—His Excellency Privy Councillor Georges de Staal, accredited July 1, 1884.

Councillor of Embassy.—M. Bouteneff. *First Secretary*.—M. Kroupensky.

Military Attaché.—Lieut-Colonel Yermoloff.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Rojestvensky.

Consul-General.—A. de Volborth.

Russia has also consular representatives at :—

Aberdeen, V.C.	Glasgow, V.C.	Cape Town, C.
Belfast, V.C.	Hull, V.C.	Gibraltar, C.
Bristol, V.C.	Leith, V.C.	Hong Kong, C.
Cardiff, V.C.	Liverpool, C.	Malta, C.
Cork, V.C.	Newcastle, V.C.	Melbourne, C.
Dublin, V.C.	Plymouth, V.C.	Singapore, V.C.
Dundee, V.C.	Southampton, V.C.	Sydney, C.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Ambassador.—

Secretary of Embassy.—Henry Howard, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Major W. H. Waters, R.A.

Commercial Attaché.—Edward FitzGerald Law.

Consul and Translator.—J. Michell.

There are also British Consular representatives at :—

Abo, V.C.	Moscow, V.C.	Poti, V.C.
Archangel, V.C.	Revel, V.C.	Sebastopol, V.C.
Björneborg, V.C.	Odessa, C.G.	Riga, C.
Cronstadt, V.C.	Batûm, C.	Taganrog, C.
Helsingfors, V.C.	Kertch, V.C.	Warsaw, C. G.

FINLAND.

The Government of Finland and her relations to the Empire have been referred to on page 857 ; its area and population given on page 860 ; and its army on page 879. Of the total area 11·15 per cent. is under lakes. According to a law of August 14, 1890, the circulation of Russian paper roubles and silver money has been rendered obligatory. The penal code, elaborated by the Senate, which had to be promulgated on January 1, 1891, has been stopped by the Russian Government till further notice. In 1891 the postal administration of Finland was subjected to the Russian Ministry of Interior.

Population.

The gradual increase of the population is seen from the following :—

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total
1830	76,489	1,295,588	1,372,077
1870	131,603	1,637,166	1,768,769
1880	173,401	1,887,381	2,060,782
1887	211,589	2,059,323	2,270,912
1888	218,280	2,087,636	2,305,916
1889	226,689	2,111,715	2,338,404
1890 ¹	235,227	2,144,913	2,380,140

¹ December 31, 1890.

Of the total population there were at end of 1890 :—Lutherans, 2,334,547 ; Greek Orthodox and raskolniks, 45,132 ; Roman Catholics, 461.

The chief towns, with population, of Finland are :—Helsingfors (with Sveaborg), 61,583 ; Åbo, 28,946 ; Tammerfors, 19,041 ; Wiborg, 17,984 ; Uleaborg, 12,483 ; Björneborg, 10,458 ; Nikolaistad (Wasa), 9,409 ; Kuopio, 9,050.

The movement of the population in 1886-90 was as follows :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1886	16,248	80,776	51,714	29,062
1887	17,179	84,102	45,253	38,849
1888	16,748	80,172	47,417	32,755
1889	16,099	77,881	45,679	32,102
1890	16,885	77,860	46,479	31,405

Immigration in 1890, 52,272. Emigration, 52,248.

In 1888 there were about 1,966,000 Finns, 332,000 Swedes, 4,650 Russians, 1,800 Germans, 1,000 Laps.

Instruction.

In 1892 Finland had 1 university, with 1,757 students ; 1 polytechnic, 130 students ; 21 lyceums (16 State), 3,950 pupils ; 9 progymnasiums, 1,050 pupils ; 23 real schools, 775 pupils ; 60 girls' schools, 4,463 pupils ; 825 higher primary schools, with 51,689 pupils ; 4 normal schools, with 459 pupils. There are besides 7 navigation schools, with 152 pupils ; 6 commercial schools, with 247 male and 217 female pupils ; 39 evening and Sunday professional schools, with 1,287 pupils ; 2 agricultural institutes, 12 agricultural and 17 dairy schools, with 375 male and 175 female pupils ; 5 trade schools, with 292 pupils. Out of 470,382 children of school age (from 7 to 16 years old), only 21,523 received no education.

There were, in 1892, 61 Swedish and 84 Finnish newspapers and reviews published.

Pauperism and Crime.

The number of paupers in 1890 supported by the village communities was 79,557 (3·3 per cent. of the population) ; and the total cost was 2,586,896 marks.

The prison population, at the end of 1890, was 1,471 men and 569 women, while the number of sentences pronounced for crimes in 1890 was 1,755, and for minor offences 19,690.

Finance.

The estimated revenue for 1892 was 59,908,875 marks (15,394,786 marks being left from previous budgets), and expenditure the same (20,377,477 marks being left for the next year). Of the revenue, 5,496,100 marks came from direct taxes ; 21,568,000 marks indirect taxes. The chief items of expenditure

are military affairs, 7,192,126 marks; civil administration, 8,034,817 marks; worship and education, 6,234,756; public debt, 4,093,507.

The public debt on January 1, 1892, amounted to 77,736,801 marks, as against 85,130,944 marks on January 1, 1890; of which 4,150,200 marks internal.

Industry.

The land was divided in 1890 among 114,582 owners (345 nobles, 2,218 Burger, 111,557 peasants, and 297 foreigners in 1888), and the landed property was distributed as follows:—Less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 34,032 persons (as against 42,592 in 1885); from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $62\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 55,055 persons, from $62\frac{1}{2}$ to 250 acres, 21,468 persons; more than 250 acres, 4,027 persons. Small farmers, 69,936.

The crop of 1890 was in hectolitres:—Wheat, 51,162; rye, 4,518,220; barley, 2,311,684; oats, 5,518,477; sarrazin, 16,053; peas, 143,739; potatoes, 6,068,241; flax, 1,890 tons; hemp, 1,000 tons.

Of domestic animals Finland had:—Horses, 262,559; horned cattle, 928,276; sheep, 1,054,027; swine, 194,192; reindeer, 85,859; goats, 15,266; poultry, 299,970.

The crown forests cover 14,187,864 hectares. Their maintenance cost 578,763 francs, and the income derived from them was 2,170,089 francs. In 1890 there were 222 saw mills with water motors, and 189 steam mills, as against 117 in 1888. They give occupation to 9,704 workers, and their aggregate production was 1,226,065 cubic metres of timber, as against 3,003,354 cubic metres in 1889.

The annual produce of pig-iron and iron, in metric tons, for seven years, was:—

Years	Ore	Pig-iron	Iron
1884	46,632	22,706	24,470
1885	29,536	24,379	26,329
1886	27,716	18,052	17,056
1887	30,531	20,711	15,436
1888	34,859	19,685	11,707
1889	48,693	15,060	12,227
1890	59,435	23,749	16,948

Finland had in 1890, 6,496 large and small manufactures, employing an aggregate of 59,176 workers, and yielding an aggregate product of 167,042,524 marks (6,681,701*l.*). The chief were:—

—	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Production Marks
Iron and mechanical works	945	10,039	25,294,234
Textiles	48	6,445	21,269,333
Wood and bone industries .	662	12,762	37,857,557
Distilleries and breweries .	134	2,015	9,916,413
Paper	118	3,764	13,826,493
Leather	678	2,596	11,082,228

The total amount of steam engines attained 698; horse-power, 12,018.

Commerce.

The exterior trade of Finland appears as follows, in thousands of marks (francs) :—

	1889		1890		1891	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Russia	53,699	36,566	47,256	36,363	52,461	36,143
Sweden and Norway	9,470	8,859	12,319	7,346	10,603	6,162
Denmark	2,398	7,493	3,384	10,959	3,668	15,031
Germany	38,122	8,071	44,782	5,987	46,836	7,313
Great Britain	18,788	23,104	23,007	17,650	21,514	19,019
Spain	1,773	5,907	1,860	4,670	1,577	4,723
France	810	7,721	1,494	4,710	1,426	11,272
Various	8,420	5,016	6,499	4,736	8,432	4,535
Total	133,480	102,737	140,602	92,421	146,527	104,198

The chief items of export are : timber (44,784,500 marks in 1891, as against 28,699,000 in 1887), butter and meat (16,267,300), paper, paper mass, and cardboard (8,625,900), iron and iron goods (4,212,100), corn and flour (7,076,600), cottons (4,209,900), leather, hides, tar, and pitch.

The chief imports were :—Corn and flour (27,807,400 marks) coffee, colonial goods, and grocery (26,840,000), metals, chiefly iron, and hardware (13,006,400), cotton and other tissues (17,669,000), raw cotton (8,325,500), machinery (6,125,600), chemicals, leather ware, tobacco, colours, and oils.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of Finland in 1891 was as follows :—

	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Finnish	8,451	1,181,758	8,974	1,228,540
Russian	1,148	40,505	995	39,385
Foreign	2,034	769,276		775,540
Total	11,633	1,991 539	12,010	2,043,465

The Finnish commercial navy numbered on January 1, 1892, 1,711 sailing vessels of 225,639 tons, and 386 steamers, 9,291 horse-power, 25,743 tons ; total, 2,097 vessels of 251,382 tons.

Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The number of vessels passing through the canals of Finland every year is from 15,000 to 19,000 (17,845 in 1891), and the net revenue from the canals varies from 230,000 to 600,000 marks every year (236,502 in 1891).

At the end of 1891 there were 1,930 kilometres of railways, all but 33 kilometres belonging to the State. The traffic in 1891 was 2,600,311 passengers and 1,033,620 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1891 was 145,210,115 marks. The total revenue of the same in 1891 was 12,732,490 marks, and the total expenditure 8,204,907 marks.

Finland had 421 post-offices in 1890, and revenue and expenses were respectively 1,547,529 and 1,096,436 marks; united letters, post-cards, and under-wrappers, 9,379,745; registered letters and parcels, 619,954; journals, 7,576,148.

The 136 savings-banks had on December 31, 1890, 77,031 depositors, with aggregate deposits of 41,348,856 marks.

Money, Weights, &c.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is of the value of a franc, 9½d. The standard is gold, and the *markka*, though not coined in gold, is the unit.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-*markka* pieces. They contain 2903225 grammes of fine gold to the *markka*.

Silver coins are 2, 1, ½, and ¼-*markka* pieces.

Copper coins are 10, 5, and 1-*penni* pieces.

The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold or silver.

The unit of linear measure is the foot, which is = 0.2969 metre, or very nearly equal to the English foot. 1 *verst* (3,600 Finn. feet) = nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of a statute mile; 1 *tunnland* (56,000 square Finn. feet) = nearly 1½ acre (0.49364 hectare); 1 *tunna* (63 *kannor*) = nearly 4½ bushels (1.6488 hectolitre); 1 *skålpund* = $\frac{9.4}{100}$ of Eng. lb. (425.01 grammes); 1 *centner* (100 *skålpund* = 5 *lispund*) = $\frac{4.2}{100}$ of Eng. ton (45.501 kilogrammes). Metric measures are now in general use.

RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

The following two States in Central Asia are under the suzerainty of Russia:—

BOKHARA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 41° and 37°, and between E. longitude 62° and 72°, bounded on the north by the Russian province of Turkestan, on the east by the Pamir, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the west by the Kara Kum desert.

The reigning sovereign is the Ameer Sayid Abdul Ahad, fourth son of the late Ameer, by a slave girl; born about 1860, educated in Russia, succeeded his father in 1885.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbeks in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Horde had been crushed by Tamurlane. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the last century. Mir Muzaffar-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr Daria, to consent to the demand for a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency.

Ameers of Bokhara.—Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799–1826; Mir Hussein, 1826; Mir Omir, 1826–27; Mir Nasrulla, 1827–60; Muzaffar-ed-din, 1860–85.

Area about 92,000 square miles, population about 2,500,000. Chief towns—Bokhara, 100,000; Karshi, 25,000; Khuzar, Shahr-i-Sabz, Hissar, 10,000; Charjui, Karakul, Kermine.

The religion is Mahomedan.

The Ameer has 20,000 troops, of which 4,000 are quartered in the city. A proportion of the troops are armed with Russian rifles and have been taught the Russian drill.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, and hemp; and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels. The yearly produce of cotton is said to be about 32,000 tons, of silk 967 tons. Gold, salt, alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country.

The following figures show the trade of Bokhara in 1887:—

Imports.—From Russia, 10,600,000 roubles; from Persia, 5,475,000 roubles; from Afghanistan and India, 600,000 roubles; total imports, 16,675,000 roubles.

Exports.—To Russia, 12,500,000 roubles; to Persia 2,120,000; to Afghanistan and India, 420,000 roubles; total exports, 15,040,000 roubles.

In 1890 the exports, Russian and native, from Bokhara to Afghanistan, are said to have been 3,944,568 roubles; the imports (largely Anglo-Indian) from Bokhara to Afghanistan 4,884,270 roubles.

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons. The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincobs. Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons. The exports of cotton in 1888 were 122,000 bales. By the treaty of 1873 all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. No other tax or import duty can be levied on Russian goods, which are also exempt from all transit duty. The Ameer has forbidden the import of spirituous liquors except for the use of the Russian Embassy.

The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway now runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Samarkand; the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katti Kurghan being about 186 miles.

There is a telegraph line from Samarkand to Bokhara, the capital.

Russian paper roubles are current everywhere. The Bokhara silver tenga is valued at 5*d*.

Russian Political Resident, M. Lessar.

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KHIVA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude $43^{\circ} 40'$ and 41° , and E. longitude 58° and $61^{\circ} 50'$. Extreme length 200 miles; extreme breadth 140 miles; bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, on the south and west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province.

Syed Mahomed Rahim Khan succeeded his father in 1865 as reigning sovereign; born about 1845.

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbeg State, founded, like that of Bokhara, on the ruins of Tamurlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Czar's supremacy. In 1872, on the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced to the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the Khan to sign a treaty which puts the Khanate under Russian control. A war indemnity of about 274,000*l.* was also exacted. This heavy obligation, still being liquidated by yearly instalments, has frequently involved the Khan in disputes with his subjects, and Russian troops have more than once crossed the frontier to afford him aid and support.

The Khans of Khiva have been Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1806–25; Alla Kuli Khan, 1825–42; Rahim Kuli Khan, 1842–45; Mohamed Arnin Khan, 1845–55; Abdulla Khan, 1855–56; Kutlugh Murad Khan, 1856; Seyid Mohamed Khan, 1856–65; Seyid Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1865.

Area, 22,320 square miles; population estimated at 700,000, including 400,000 nomad Turcomans. Chief towns—Khiva, 4,000–5,000; New Urgenj, 3,000; Hazar Asp, and Kungrad.

The religion is Mahomedan.

The annual production of silk is said to be about 48 tons; of cotton, about 8,064 tons.

The exports of cotton in 1888 were 57,000 bales.

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SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1853 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic. The Constitution, proclaimed in 1864, and modified in 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 70 Deputies, 42 of whom are proprietors. The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—General Carlos *Ezeta*, elected for the period from March 1, 1891, to March 1, 1895.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of:—The Exterior, Justice, and Worship; War and Finance; Interior and Fomento; Instruction and Beneficence.

The army numbers 4,000 men, and the militia 15,000. There is one custom-house cruiser.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. The population, according to a census of January 1, 1886, was 651,130 (318,329 males and 332,801 females), giving an average of 89 inhabitants to the square mile, being twenty times that of the average of the other States of Central America. The census returns for 1892 are still incomplete. An official estimate makes the population 780,426. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 20,000 whites or descendants of Europeans. The capital is San Salvador, founded in 1528, with 20,000 inhabitants (1892). The city in 1854 was overwhelmed by volcanic disturbances, and most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital suffered similarly in 1873, and again in 1879.

Instruction and Justice.

Education is free and obligatory. In 1893 there were in Salvador 585 primary schools, with 29,427 pupils; 18 higher schools (including 2 normal and 3 technical schools) with 1,200 pupils; and a national university with faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, natural sciences, and engineering, attended by 180 students.

In the capital is a national library and museum, and in the Republic 13 newspapers are published.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, by several subordinate courts, and by local justices.

Finance.

The following are the official figures of the revenue and expenditure for five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	3,794,710	4,070,342	4,151,457	7,454,418	6,895,703
Expenditure . . .	2,889,092	4,033,157	5,442,315	7,447,823	6,784,529

The revenue is derived mostly from customs duties. The expenditure for 1892 was for :—Administration, 4,052,073 dollars ; public credit, 2,732,456 dollars.

At the beginning of 1891 the internal debt amounted to about 7,500,000 dollars. In that year a Committee of Bondholders was authorised to issue, in exchange for bonds of the public debt, bonds of Salvador to the amount of 8,000,000 dollars. Of this amount only 3,779,500 dollars were issued, and, on January 1, 1893, the amount in circulation was 3,614,000 dollars. The external debt is about £300,000, and the interest is paid with regularity.

In July, 1893, the Government published a project for an internal loan of 1,000,000 dollars, offering a premium of 10 per cent., and interest 12 per cent. per annum, with the issue of guarantee bonds, redeemable one-half with a new tax on spirits, the other half with 10 per cent. of the import duties. The tobacco and other taxes are already farmed out.

Production and Commerce.

The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief produce exported in 1892 was :—Coffee, 180,458 packages ; indigo, 9,587 packages ; sugar, 12,279 packages ; tobacco, manufactured, 1,170 packages ; unmanufactured, 2,491 packages. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. The mines and quarries in operation number 180.

The imports and exports have been as follows for five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	6,081,547	2,886,050	2,405,202	3,200,094	2,320,941
Exports . .	6,707,024	5,673,786	7,578,734	7,072,578	6,838,259

To the imports in 1892 Great Britain contributed 758,230 dollars ; the United States, 878,770 dollars ; France, 426,438 dollars ; Germany, 268,380 dollars. Of the exports, 2,878,648 dollars went to the United States ; 797,810 dollars to Great Britain ; 953,998 dollars to France ; 787,480 dollars to Germany. The principal imports in 1892 were cotton goods, 877,470 dollars. The principal exports in 1892 were ;—Coffee, 4,526,760 dollars ; indigo, 1,150,170 dollars.

The imports into the United Kingdom from Salvador (according to the Board of Trade Returns) amounted in 1892 to 186,454*l.*, of which 104,252*l.* was for dye stuffs, and 80,901*l.* for coffee. The domestic exports from the the United Kingdom to Salvador amounted to 270,207*l.* ; the chief articles exported being cottons, 176,234*l.* ; iron, 17,706*l.* ; woollens, 19,675*l.* ; machinery, 9,907*l.* (For earlier years see Guatemala.)

Shipping and Communications.

In 1892, 618 vessels entered the ports of the Republic, and as many cleared.

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with the inland towns of Santa Anna and Ateos 53 miles, and is nearly completed to San Tecla. Receipts in 1892, 191,558 dollars ; expenses, 131,876 dollars. There are over 2,000 miles of good road in the Republic. Salvador joined the postal union in

1879. In 1892 there were 54 principal receiving offices, and 759,289 letters, and 922,608 packets were transmitted. In 1892 there were in Salvador 131 telegraph stations and a network of 2,421 miles of wire. There were 602,947 messages transmitted. There are 897 miles of telephone wire.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *centavos*, approximate value 4s., real value 6½ dollars=1l.

The gold coins of England, Germany, the Latin Union, Spain, several South American Republics, and Mexico, by decree, are received at par; those of the United States generally at 5 per cent. premium. The Central American Mint (Limited), established August, 1892, had issued up to March, 1893, 10,000 dollars in gold coinage, and 70,585 dollars in silver. In July, 1893, the company contracted to coin in silver 1,000,000 dollars a year for 5 years in "colones" and half "colones" 900 fine, and smaller pieces 835 fine. A law passed September 30, 1892, adopting the gold standard, and requiring taxes to be paid in gold or its equivalent, is still in abeyance.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

<i>Libra</i> . . .	= 1·014 lb. av.	|	<i>Arroba</i> . . .	= 25·35 lb. av.
<i>Quintal</i> . . .	= 101·40 lbs. av.	|	<i>Fanega</i> . . .	= 1½ bushel.

In 1885 the metrical system of weights and measures was introduced.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General and Agent.—L. Alexander Campbell.

There are consular agents at London, Falmouth, Southampton, Manchester, Nottingham, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Glasgow.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling.

Consul.—Charles S. H. Campbell (San Salvador).

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SAMOA.

Reigning King.—Malietoa Laupepa, restored November 9, 1889.

Group of 14 volcanic islands in the South Pacific, the chief of which are Upolu, Savaii, and Tutuila. At a Samoan conference at Berlin in 1889, at which Great Britain, Germany, and the United States were represented, an Act was signed (June 14), guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands, in which the citizens of the three signatory Powers have equal rights of residence, trade, and personal protection. The three Powers recognise the independence of the Samoan Government, and the free rights of the natives to elect their chief or king, and choose the form of government according to their own laws and customs. A supreme court is established, consisting of one judge, who is styled Chief Justice of Samoa. To this Court are referred (1) all civil suits concerning real property situated in Samoa; (2) all civil suits of any kind between natives and foreigners, or between foreigners of different nationalities; (3) all crimes and offences committed by natives against foreigners, or committed by such foreigners as are not subject to any consular jurisdiction. All future alienation of lands is prohibited, with certain specified exceptions. A local administration is provided for the municipal district of Apia.

Apia in the island of Upolu is the capital and centre of government.

Area, 1,701 square miles; population, about 36,000, of which 16,600 in Upolu, 12,500 in Savaii, 3,750 in Tutuila. The natives are Polynesians. There were in 1891, 235 British-born subjects (163 males and 72 females), about 90 Germans, and a few of other nationalities. The natives are all Christians (Protestant and Roman Catholic), and schools are attached to the churches. Revenue from taxes and customs duties on the foreign population in 1891 5,670*l*. The trade is in the hands of German and British firms, and British trade is increasing. Imports, 1891, 70,712*l*.; exports, 34,647*l*. Imports, 1892, 67,318*l*. (39,259*l*. from Great Britain and Colonies); exports, 36,356*l*. Of the imports only 46*l*. came from the United Kingdom; 20,528*l*. came from Australia, and 18,684*l*. from New Zealand. Chief imports, haberdashery, trinkets, lumber, galvanised roofing, and tinned provisions; chief exports, copra, cotton, and coffee. During 1892 many acres were planted with cacao, with a view to export. In 1892 104 vessels of 85,565 tons (30 of 28,936 tons British) excluding men-of-war and coasting vessels entered the port of Apia; in 1891, 93 vessels (41 British) entered. During 1892 the whole of the improved steam communication with New Zealand, Australia, and California continued in operation. New Zealand is reached in five days, Australia in eight.

British Consul.—T. B. Cusack-Smith, Deputy Commissioner for Samoa and Union Group.

The Berlin Treaty made the American coinage the standard of exchange in Samoa. English silver and United States, English, and German gold are exclusively in circulation. The Chilian coinage has been exported from the country.

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SANTO DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865 (after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years), and again in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1887. By the terms of the Constitution the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress of 22 deputies. The members are chosen by direct popular vote, with restricted suffrage, in the ratio of two for each province and two for each district, for the term of two years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a President chosen by universal suffrage for the term of four years. During the past few years, according to the British Consular Reports, the country has been going on prosperously, and become comparatively quiet.

President of the Republic.—General Ulisses Heureaux, elected 1886.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President. The Ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Public Works and Foreign Affairs.

Each province and district is administered by a governor appointed by the President. The various communes, cantons, and sections are presided over by prefects or magistrates appointed by the governors. The communes have municipal corporations elected by the inhabitants.

Area and Population.

The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Haiti—the western division forming the Republic of *Haiti*—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population in 1888 officially estimated at 610,000 inhabitants, or about 34 to the square mile.

The Republic is divided into six provinces and five maritime districts. The population, unlike that of the neighbouring Haiti, is mainly composed of a mixed race of the original Spanish inhabitants and the aborigines, of mulattoes and of negroes, the latter being less in number; the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language prevails, though in the towns both French and English are spoken. The capital of the Republic is the city of Santo Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, with 25,000 inhabitants according to official statement; Puerto Plata, the chief port, has 15,000 inhabitants.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion being permitted under certain restrictions. There are 54 parishes.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. The public or state schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools, and a professional school with the character of a university. On December 31, 1884, when the last school census was taken, there were 201 municipal schools for primary instruction, with 7,708 pupils. It is estimated that there are now 300 schools with about 10,000 pupils.

There are several literary societies in the capital and other towns; and in the Republic there are published about 40 newspapers.

Justice.

The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and 4 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (ministro fiscal) appointed by the executive—all these appointments being only for the presidential period. The territory of the Republic is divided into 11 judicial districts, each having its own tribunal or court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into communes, each with a local justice (alcalde), a secretary and bailiff (alguacil).

Finance.

The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties. The revenue for 1890 was 3,828,329 dollars, and expenditure 3,837,300 dollars. In January, 1889, the internal debt was returned at 1,282,952 dollars, and the 'public debt' (also internal) at 1,648,423 dollars. The international debt on January 1, 1891, was 213,295 dollars. The foreign debt at the end of 1890 amounted, according to the official statement of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, to 714,300%, with unpaid interest amounting to 680,000%. Under decree of September, 1890, a new 6 per cent. loan was contracted, for 900,000%, of which 540,000% was to meet the cost of construction of a railway from Puerto Plata to Santiago, 108,000% to provide for the amortisation of the internal debt, and the remainder for other treasury purposes, including the service of the loans of 1888 and 1890. In March, 1893, the Dominican Government failed to pay the coupons due on these two loans from January, 1892.

Defence.

There is a small army of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, a regiment being stationed in the capital of each province. There are also reserve corps, and universal liability to serve in case of foreign war.

Production and Industry.

The total area, including adjacent islands, being estimated at about 60,000 square kilometres, the cultivable area is about 50,000 square kilometres. Tobacco culture is declining, while the production of coffee and cocoa as well as of cane-sugar is on the increase; some attention has recently been given to cattle-raising and dairy produce; the principal industries are connected with agriculture and forestry. Large sugar plantations and factories are in full work in the south and west of the Republic.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. The principal articles of export are lignum vitæ, logwood, mahogany, coffee, fustic, sugar, tobacco, and cocoa.

In 1892 the total imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo were valued at 402,347*l.*, and the exports at 607,132*l.*

The exports from the city of Santo Domingo in 1892 amounted to 153,773*l.*, and from Macoris, to 240,000*l.* The chief articles of export and the quantities in 1892 were :—Coffee, 406,367 lbs. ; cocoa, 136,547 lbs. ; sugar, 28,250 tons from Macoris, and 11,115 tons from Santo Domingo ; honey, 57,400 gallons ; mahogany, 223,209 feet ; lancewood spars, 312,000 tons ; hides, 8,124 ; tobacco, 6,750 lbs. The imports into Santo Domingo in 1892 amounted to 295,000*l.* according to the Custom-house statistics, but probably 30 per cent. should be added to this amount. They consisted of cotton and linen goods, hardware, earthenware, breadstuffs, &c.

From Puerto Plata in 1892 the chief exports were :—Tobacco, 5,837,089 lbs. ; coffee (to Europe and New York), 377,353 lbs. ; mahogany, 733,817 feet ; cocoa, 221,100 lbs. ; hides, 11,230 ; sugar, 768,790 lbs. The total value of exports was 104,777*l.* ; and of imports, hardware, provisions, &c., 80,465*l.*

In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade,' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1892 227 vessels, of 127,470 tons (24, of 6,496 tons, British), entered, and 224 of 128,693 tons cleared, the port of Santo Domingo. In 1892 129 vessels, of 147,347 tons, entered and cleared at the port of Puerto Plata.

The interior is officially stated to be well supplied with roads. A railway is completed between Samaná and La Vega (72 miles), and is being carried on to Santiago, and another line is contemplated between Barahona and the salt mountain of 'Cerro de Sal.'

The Republic entered the Postal Union in 1880. In 1889 there were in the Republic, besides the General Post Office, 12 central and 46 subordinate post offices. In 1889 the inland letters, printed packets, &c., numbered 204,546 ; and the international 182,015. The total number transmitted in 1888 was 275,312 ; in 1887, 186,824.

The telegraph, in the hands of the Antilles Telegraphic Company, is in operation between Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata, with intermediate stations, the total length being 229 miles. Several other inland lines are in project. The foreign telegraphic system in operation is that of the French Submarine Telegraphic Company.

Telephonic communication is carried on at Puerto Plata, Santiago, and Santo Domingo.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank, in return for cash advances made to the government has the privilege of selling government stamped paper and postage stamps, and of collecting 5 per cent. tax on import duties. Its notes circulate freely.

The money in use is mainly that of Spain, the United States, Mexico, and France.

Quintal = 4 arrobes = 100 lbs. (of 16 oz.) = 46 kilograms.

For liquids the arrobe = 32 cuartillos = 25·498 litres = 4·110 gallons.

The metrical system is coming into use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SANTO DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Miguel Ventura ; appointed July 20, 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Consul.—David Coen ; appointed 1874.

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SERVIA.

(KRALJÉVSTVO SRBIYA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Alexander I., King of Servia, born August 14 (new style), 1876; son of Milan I., King of Servia, born August 22, 1854, the son of Milos Obrenovič, grandson of Jefrem, half-brother of Prince Milos. King Milan succeeded to the throne as Prince Milan Obrenovič IV., confirmed by the election of the Servian National Assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michail Obrenovič III., June 20, 1868; was proclaimed King March 6, 1882; married October 17, 1875, to Natalie, born 1859, daughter of Colonel Keschko, of the Russian Imperial Guard; divorced October 24, 1888. King Milan abdicated March 6, 1889, and proclaimed his son Alexander King of Servia, under a regency until he should attain his majority (18 years). King Alexander, on April 13, 1893, being then in his seventeenth year, took the royal authority into his own hands.

The present ruler of Servia is the fifth of his dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorovič Obrenovič, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey, which had lasted since 1459. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Milos T. Obrenovič was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family.

The independence of Servia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878. The King's civil list amounts to 1,200,000 dinars.

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution voted by the Great National Assembly January 2, 1889 (December 22, 1888, old style), and signed by the King on the 3rd, the executive power is vested in the King, assisted by a council of eight Ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by the King, in conjunction with the National Assembly, or 'Narodna-Skupshtina.' The State Council, or Senate, consists of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King, and 8 chosen by the Assembly; it examines and elaborates the projects of laws, and authorises extraordinary loans for the municipalities. This body is always sitting. The ordinary National Assembly is composed of deputies elected by the people, indirectly and by ballot. Each county can elect one deputy to every 4,500 tax-paying males, but should the surplus be over 3,000, this number is also entitled to a deputy. The voting is by *scrutin de liste*. Each county must be represented by at least two deputies holding University degrees, and are called the qualified deputies. Every male Servian 21 years of age, paying 15 dinars in direct taxes, is entitled to vote; and every Servian of 30 years, paying 30 dinars in

direct taxes, is eligible to the ordinary National Assembly. The ordinary Assembly meets each year on November 1, and elections take place every third year on September 14. There is also a Great National Assembly, which meets when it is necessary. The number of its representatives is double the number fixed for the ordinary Skupstina, and the restriction as to University degrees does not apply. The deputies receive travelling expenses and a salary of 10 dinars a day. Personal liberty, liberty of the press and conscience are guaranteed.

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, War and Marine.—M. Simitch. The other ministries are for Finance, Public Works, Commerce, Instruction.

Counties, districts, and municipalities have their own administrative assemblies. For administrative purposes, according to the new Constitution, Serbia is divided into 15 provinces or counties, 1,290 communes, which include 4,029 villages and 74 towns or cities.

Area and Population.

The area of the Kingdom of Serbia amounts to 19,050 square miles. From the administrative point of view Serbia is divided into 15 provinces, the capital, Belgrade, and Nisch city, which have their own administration.

The following table shows the area and population of the provinces according to the census taken on the 1st January, 1893 :—

Okrug (Province)	Area in sq. m.	Population		Total	Pop. per sq. m.
		Male	Female		
Belgrade City	4	31,545	24,770	56,375	14,093·7
Valjevo	1,121	59,990	56,795	116,785	104·2
Vranja	1,620	77,514	74,628	154,142	95·3
Kragouyévatz	927	74,146	70,466	144,612	156·0
Kraina	1,257	47,309	45,203	92,512	73·6
Krouchévatz	1,256	79,705	75,713	155,418	123·8
Pirot	1,214	62,865	60,044	122,909	101·2
Podrinje	1,300	91,772	88,812	180,584	138·8
Pozarévatz	1,404	107,645	102,900	210,345	150·0
Roudnik	2,056	80,293	76,823	157,116	76·4
Toplitza	1,400	65,327	61,380	126,707	90·5
Ushitzé	1,676	71,917	71,154	143,071	85·4
Tzrnareka	555	36,195	34,644	70,839	127·6
Morava	1,200	85,257	81,270	166,527	138·8
Podunavlje (Danube)	1,246	109,405	104,760	214,165	171·8
Timok	810	48,614	46,377	94,991	117·3
Nisch City	4	11,622	9,774	21,396	5,349·0
Total	19,050	1,143,661	1,083,080	2,226,741	116·9

Of the total population 13·52 inhabited towns and 86·48 lived in the country. In 1890, 57·29 per cent. of the males and 53·16 per cent. of the females were unmarried; 38·27 per cent. males and 40·02 per cent. females married; 3·44 per cent. males and 6·82 per cent. females widowed and divorced. As to occupation, 26·30 per cent. of the town population and 97·20 per cent. of the country population are dependent on agriculture. Of the total population 16·81 per cent. is engaged in trade; 10·32 per cent. in occupations connected with food; 16·22 per cent. connected with clothing;

14·20 per cent. connected with moulding of iron and metal work ; 4·31 per cent. teachers and clergy ; 8·16 per cent. officials. As to race, in 1891 there were 1,955,944 Servians (who, according to language, are Slavonic by race), 143,684 Roumanians, 37,581 Gipsies, 6,878 Germans, 2,929 Albanians and Turks, 4,510 Jews, 1,359 Bulgarians, 9,676 other foreigners.

The principal towns (1891) are the capital, Belgrade, 54,249 inhabitants ; Nisch, 19,877 ; Kragujevatz, 12,669 ; Leskovatz, 12,132 ; Pozarévatz, 11,134 ; Pirot, 9,930 ; Shabatz, 9,669 ; Vranja, 9,500 ; Smederevo, 6,726 ; Ushitzé, 6,627 ; Valjevo, 6,006 ; Kroushévatz, 5,998 ; Zaïchar, 5,858 ; Alexinat, 5,762.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Year	Total living Births	Illegitimate living	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus
1887	93,911	900	1,360	22,555	50,481	43,430
1888	94,865	933	1,447	22,727	50,700	45,165
1889	93,724	988	1,315	21,753	54,093	39,631
1890	87,018	916	1,312	21,555	57,723	32,295
1891	98,538	1,123	589	23,196	58,149	40,389
1892	93,833	973	1,033	20,934	74,128	19,705

There are no trustworthy statistics of emigration and immigration. For 1892 the number of emigrants is given as 3,982.

Religion.

The State religion of Servia is Greek-orthodox. According to the census of 1891 there were of the total population :—Greek-orthodox, 2,127,744 ; Catholics, 11,596 ; Protestants, 1,149 ; Jews, 4,652 ; Mohammedans, 16,764. To the last belong, besides the Arnauts and Turks, almost all the gipsies.

The Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops, all the ecclesiastical officials being under the control of the Minister of Education and Public Worship. There is unrestricted liberty of conscience.

Instruction.

Elementary education in Servia is compulsory, and, in all the schools under the Ministry of Education, including the University, education is free. In the year 1891–92 the numbers of these schools, and of their teaching staff and pupils, were as follows :—

	No.	Teachers			Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary Schools	803	909	569	1,478	64,214	11,064	75,278
Middle Schools :							
Lower Gymnasiums	14	106	10	116	2,014	358	2,372
Higher	10	28	42	324	3,512	538	4,050
Technical Schools	2						
High School for Girls	2						
Normal Schools	2						
Theological Seminary	1				487	—	487
Total of Middle Sch.	31	388	52	440	6,083	896	6,979
University :							
Philosophical Faculty							166
Jurisprudence				37			360
Technical							31
Total of University				37			557

The school attendance was, however, considerably less than that indicated in the table, over 16 per cent. of the children at the elementary schools, and about 12 per cent. of the pupils at the middle schools having discontinued attendance before the end of the year. Of the elementary schools only 63 were girls' schools, but in the villages the girls are taught with the boys. Of the female teachers, 362 were engaged in boys' schools. On the average there is in Servia one elementary school for every 2,827 inhabitants, and in 1890-91 there was one enrolled pupil for every 31 inhabitants, there being one boy enrolled for every 19 of the male population, and one girl for every 100 of the female population.

Other Government schools are: the Military Academy, the Commercial School, the School of Wine Culture, the Agricultural School, and the Cadastral School. There are also several private schools, elementary and other, and an orphanage supported by voluntary contributions.

The cost of the elementary schools is defrayed partly by the State and partly by the municipalities, the State paying the teachers' salaries and the municipalities providing for all other expenditure. The cost of the other public schools is borne entirely by the State. For the year 1891-92 the expenditure was as follows:—

Elementary schools, expenditure by the State	Dinars.
1,642,556	
" " " from Communal Rates	890,282
Total	2,532,838
Middle Schools, Expenditure by the State	1,103,112
University	287,740
Total	3,923,696

In 1874 only 4 per cent. of the population could read and write; in 1884 it was found that 10 per cent. of the population could read and write.

There is in Belgrade a national library and museum. There were 40 newspapers (political and otherwise) in 1888. About 258 books were published in 1888.

Justice and Crime.

The judges are appointed by the king, but according to the Constitution cannot be removed against their will. There are 22 courts of first instance in Servia, a court of appeal, a court of cassation, and a tribunal of commerce. In all the courts of first instance there were in 1891 12,909 civil cases; there were in the same year 7,068 criminal cases with 12,675 criminals. Of these 3,448 were condemned.

Pauperism.

There is no pauperism in Servia in the sense in which it is understood in the West; the poorest have some sort of freehold property. There are a few poor people in Belgrade, but neither their property nor their number has necessitated an institution like a workhouse. There is a free town hospital.

Finance.

For five years the State revenue and expenditure were estimated as follows:—

Year	Dinars	
	Revenue	Expenditure
1888	38,512,855	38,561,407
1889	46,196,864	46,196,864
1890	46,196,864	46,196,864
1891	57,527,084	57,527,084
1892	60,135,840	60,107,472

The State derives the largest revenue from direct taxation which is imposed on land and income.

The following is the budget estimate for 1893 :—

Revenue	Dinars	Expenditure	Dinars
Direct imposts . . .	22,186,470	Civil list . . .	1,200,000
Customs . . .	3,700,000	Interest and annuities on public debt . . .	} 20,466,180
Octroi . . .	3,166,000	Dotations . . .	1,200,000
Law courts . . .	2,400,000	National Assembly, &c. . .	337,910
Tobacco monopoly . .	9,100,000	General Credits . . .	280,782
Salt monopoly . . .	3,000,000	Pensions, &c. . .	1,930,600
Printing house and manufactory of gunpowder . . .	} 160,000	Ministries : . . .	
Railway . . .	6,000,000	Justice . . .	2,023,000
Mines . . .	1,165,000	Foreign Affairs . . .	1,192,000
Posts and telegraphs .	950,000	Finance . . .	5,568,000
State property . . .	595,000	War . . .	11,327,000
State produce . . .	513,000	Instruction and Public worship . . .	} 3,819,000
State mortgage trust .	620,000	Interior . . .	2,683,000
Arrears, State pro- perty . . .	} 5,200,000	Public Works . . .	4,828,000
Unforeseen revenue . .	1,380,370	Commerce and Agri- culture . . .	} 3,252,000
			60,107,472
		Supplementary credit.	2,609,251
Total . . .	60,135,840	Total . . .	62,716,723

The revenue for 1894 is estimated at 63,755,600 dinars, and expenditure at 63,736,339 dinars.

According to an official report the consolidated debt of Servia amounted (January 1893) to 324,956,542 dinars. Of this amount 155,310,000 dinars are railways loans.

Defence.

There are fortresses at Belgrade, Semendria, Nisch, Schabatz, Kladovo, Bela Palanka, and Pirot.

The King is Commander-in-Chief of the army, which in time of peace is under the entire control of the Minister of War. The whole army is divided into three classes. The first, the standing army and its reserves, according to the reorganisation of 1886, consisting of men from 20 to 28 years of age; the second class is composed of those who have served in the active army, from 28 to 37 years of age; the third class, from 37 to 50 years of age, only called on under extraordinary necessity. The first class has 5 divisions, 1 active; the second, 5 divisions; the third, 60 battalions; and each of these has its assigned district. Each division (called Moravska, Drinska, Dounavska, Shumadiska, and Timochka) of the first and second class has 3 regiments of infantry, and each regiment consists of 4 battalions; consequently each division consists of 3 regiments of infantry = 12 battalions; 1 regiment of cavalry = 12 squadrons; 1 field artillery regiment = 8 batteries; 1 company of pioneers and pontooneers; 1 field ambulance company; 1 transport squadron; 1 regiment of fortress artillery; besides various special companies. All males of 20 years, with few exceptions, are obliged to serve in these

classes. After two years' service in the active army they pass into the reserve of the first class. Reserves of the first class have 30 days' service annually, and the second class is called up for 8 days annually. The standing cadre of the army consists of 15 battalions of infantry, 6 squadrons of cavalry, 30 field batteries, 3 mountain batteries, 1 fortress half-battalion, 1 pioneers battalion, 1 pontooneers half-battalion, 5 sanitary companies, 5 transport squadrons, and 1 pyrotechnic company. The battalions are in 5 regiments, and every territorial division has thus 1 regiment. Every division has also 1 regiment of 4 field batteries. All the batteries have 6 guns each. The strength of the standing cadre is about 18,000 men. On active footing the cadre is augmented by its first-class reserve, and thus raised to a strength of 100,000 men. The strength of the second class is 55,000 men. The third class has 12 battalions in each division, and has also a strength of about 55,000 men. This whole army of three classes, numbering together 210,000 men, is always in whole or in part on either a peace, an extraordinary, or a war footing, and either class is available for active service as required for the defence of the country when called on by the royal ukase in conformity with the law. Officers 900. A gendarme force of about 800 strong has been distributed throughout the country since 1883. There are 110 batteries of 6 guns each—52 batteries (45 field and 7 mountain) being of the 'De Bange' pattern. These guns were made in France at the Caille factory. The infantry are armed with the Koka-Mausser rifles, and the cavalry with carbines of the same pattern. The Government possesses 130,000 of these rifles.

Production and Industry.

Servia is an agricultural country, and has almost no manufacturing industry. There are no large estates in Servia; every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The holdings vary in size from 10 to 30 acres mostly.

According to a return of 1887, of the total area (over 12,000,000 acres) 6,125,931 acres were cornland and vineyards; 1,456,132 woods and forests; 902,627 fallow land; 741,086 lands reserved for public roads and State forests, the total occupied area being 10,566,488 acres. For the different cereals the area (in hectares) and the produce (in thousands of kilogrammes) in 1889 were: maize, area 298,496, produce 477,593; wheat, area 186,860, produce 249,310; rye, area 25,769, produce 27,500; barley and oats, area 99,157, produce 118,093.

Vine-culture is important, but the wines are not well treated. The annual produce is about 6,000,000 gallons, about one-third of which is exported.

About 185,000 acres are under orchard. In 1888 25,000 tons of plums were produced and 16,942 tons exported.

Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared and exported. On January 1st, 1891, there were in Servia 163,391 horses; 1,588 asses and mules; 819,251 head of cattle, 8,494 buffaloes; 2,963,904 sheep; 908,603 pigs; and 509,738 goats. Establishments for breeding and feeding pigs have been erected at various places in connection with the line of railway.

The forests of Servia are undergoing rapid destruction. The national and communal forests are supervised by the administrative authorities. Cask staves are exported to Austria in great quantities.

Servia has considerable mineral resources, including various kinds of coal, but almost entirely undeveloped; besides coal there are iron, lead, quicksilver, antimony, gold, asbestos, copper, and oil shales. Various concessions have been made to private companies for working mines.

Manufacturing industry is in its infancy. There were 12 breweries at the end of 1888.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of Servia for five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Dinars	Dinars
1888	33,183,879	38,909,100
1889	34,843,436	39,065,883
1890	38,044,748	45,840,550
1891	42,806,000	52,480,000
1892	37,069,634	46,451,656

In 1892 the transit trade amounted to 17,635,000 dinars.

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1892 :—

	Imports	Exports
	Dinars	Dinars
Agricultural produce and fruits	1,280,182	20,279,640
Animals and animal produce	337,368	19,033,288
Colonial produce	4,022,995	—
Hides, skins, leather, &c	2,978,092	2,744,780
Cotton goods	6,502,476	941,413
Wool and woollen goods	2,869,108	51,809
Foods and drinks	661,582	1,531,882
Metals	4,152,504	417,521
Apparel	2,035,735	28,556
Pottery, glass, &c.	2,270,716	501,085
Wood and wood-work	2,099,585	834,405

The following table shows the value of the trade with different countries in thousands of dinars for three years :—

Countries	Imports from			Exports to		
	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892
Austria	22,820	28,903	21,955	39,398	45,154	40,749
America	1,622	1,447	1,612	80	325	—
Belgium	211	261	517	—	—	19
Bosnia	70	60	103	454	294	174
Bulgaria	1,192	154	92	807	887	487
Greece	50	64	94	—	—	—
Great Britain	4,888	4,323	3,759	210	110	29
Italy	367	548	701	20	31	21
Germany	2,868	1,798	3,846	811	1,538	1,184
Roumania	977	1,190	892	277	210	545
Russia	1,057	1,314	719	—	—	—
Turkey	1,057	2,055	1,775	3,338	1,800	2,962
France	257	175	478	353	2,073	282
Switzerland	609	514	518	92	58	—
Total	38,045	42,806	37,062	45,840	52,480	46,452

Communications.

Servia has at present (1892) one principal railway line, Belgrade-Nisch-Vranja, 230 miles in length, and several secondary branches; Nisch-Pirot, 59 miles; Smederevo-Velika Plana, 28 miles; Lapovo-Kragonjevat, 19 miles: total 336 miles. Cost of construction up to 1892, 90,810,708 dinars.

Of highways there are 3,495 miles. Of rivers only those bordering on Servia are navigable, viz. Danube, 198 miles; Save, 90 miles; and Drina, 106 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is in the hands of several foreign steam companies. The State possesses only one steamer, which is used exclusively for military purposes.

There were 3,127·2 kilometres of telegraph line and 5,984·6 kilometres of wire, with 143 stations, at the end of 1892. In 1892, 653,449 messages were transmitted.

There were 107 post-offices in 1892. In 1892 there were 16,933,528 transmissions by letter and book post; the value sent by parcel post was 205,340,277 dinars. The post and telegraph receipts for 1892 amounted to 1,035,913 dinars, and expenditure to 1,375,457 dinars.

Money and Credit.

Servia has a coinage of its own, minted according to the International Coinage Convention of December 11 and 23, 1865. In circulation are gold coins (milan d'or) of 10 and 20 dinars apiece; silver coins of 5, 2, 1, and 0·5 dinar; copper of 10, 5, and 1 para; and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras. A sum of 22,734,737 dinars has been minted up to the present (1889) and put into circulation.

Public credit is assisted by various monetary establishments, of which, in 1890, there were 43. The principal place is occupied by the first privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Servia in Belgrade, with a paid-up capital of 20,000,000 dinars. It is entitled to issue bank notes, of which there are (1889) 28,597,840 dinars in circulation, with a metallic reserve of 4,596,000 dinars. Besides the National Bank there were in 1889 4 bank establishments, 10 bank associations, and 22 savings-banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Servia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc; the gold milan to French gold pieces of 20 francs; there are also silver coins of 5, 2, and 1 dinar, and 50 centimes (para), and copper and nickel coins of 20, 10, and 5 centimes.

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c.) have been in practical use only since the commencement of 1883.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—

Chargé d'Affaires in London.—M. Alex. Z. Yovitchich.

Attaché.—M. D. M. Yankovich.

Consul-General for Great Britain and Ireland.—M. Nicholas S. Iovanovitch.

Consul-General for London, 42a, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.—H. W. Christmas.

There are Consular representatives of Servia in Manchester, and Melbourne, Australia.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Edmund D. V. Fane, appointed January 1, 1893.

Second Secretary.—A. F. G. Leveson-Gower.

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

Reigning King.

Chulalongkorn I. (Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha), born September 21, 1853; the eldest son of the late King, Maha Mongkut, and of Queen Ramphii (Krom Somdetch Pratape Surin); succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Children of the King.

Children of H.M. the Queen.

I. Prince Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajirunhis, born June 27, 1878, designated as Crown Prince in January 1887.

II. Prince Chowfa Samodh-Diwongse Warotai, born June 9, 1881.

III. Princess Walai-ulongkorn, born April 1883.

IV. Princess Siraponsophon, born July 9, 1887.

Children of the Second Queen.

I. Prince Chowfa Maha Chirarwoot, January 1, 1880.

II. Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanar, March 3, 1881.

III. Prince Chowfa Aradang Dacharwoot, May 1889; and others.

Brothers of the King.

I. Somdetch Chowfa Chaturant Rasmi, born January 14, 1857.

Title: Krom Pra Chakrayadipongse.

II. Somdetch Chowfa Bhanurangse Swangwongse, born January 13, 1860. *Title:* Krom Pra Bhanupandhwongse Varadej.

There are also twenty half-brothers of the king.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor. The reigning king has reintroduced the practice of nominating the Crown Prince, early in his reign, the child chosen for this dignity being the eldest son of the Queen. This step, taken in 1887, will have the effect of increasing the stability and order of things, and of establishing the reigning dynasty.

Government.

According to the law of May 8, 1874, the legislative power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers (Senabodi), who have charge of the departments of War and Marine, Foreign Affairs, Home Government, Justice, Agriculture, the Royal House, and Finance. The Council of State consists of the ministers, 10 to 20 members appointed by the King, and 6 princes of the royal house. The formation of a Cabinet has been inaugurated, including: Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Public Instruction, Finance, Public Works, War, Home Affairs, and Police and Gaol Commissioner; each portfolio being held by one of the King's half-brothers. The advantage lies in the tendency towards clearer demarcation of responsibility and of departmental control.

Kedah, Patani, Kelantan, and Tringganu, in the Malay Peninsula, acknowledge the sovereignty of Siam, and send revenues to Bangkok. The Laos (Shan) States of Luang Prabang, Chiengmai, Lakon, Lampoonchai, Narn, Preë, and others stand in a similar position towards the Government in Bangkok.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces or districts, each having a Governor, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his district. Of these provinces or districts the authority is divided thus:—*Under the Minister of the North.*—(a) Thirty-seven first-class districts, with Siamese Governors, having numerous sub-districts. (b) Thirty-seven first-class districts, with Laotian Governors, having numerous sub-districts. *Under the Minister of the South.*—(c) Nineteen first-class districts, with Siamese Governors, having numerous sub-districts. (d) Twelve first-class districts, with Malay Governors or rajahs, as the case may be.—*Under the Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—(e) Twelve other districts with Siamese Governors. These three ministers usually remain in Bangkok, and make occasional tours. Several of the tributary districts are administered by their own princes; but of late years centralisation has greatly increased. Commissioners, chosen by the King, are now frequently sent from Bangkok to these tributary provinces, both to those in the north, as Chiengmai, and those in the south, as Singora, and others, with very full powers.

Area and Population

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N.W. Siam was delimited in 1891 by a Commission, and, by the treaty of September, 1893, the River Mekong was constituted the boundary between Siam and the French possessions. The total area, including the country between the Mekong and the Annam hills, now acknowledged to belong to France, is estimated at about 300,000 square miles, about 60,000 square miles being in the Malay Peninsula. Negotiations are now (December, 1893) in progress for the delimitation of a neutral state between the British and French territories north of Siam. The territory appropriated by France in 1893 covers about 100,000 square miles, leaving 200,000 square miles as the area which remains to Siam. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The latest foreign estimates give the population of the Kingdom, before the French annexation, as follows, in round numbers:—2,500,000 Siamese; 1,000,000 Chinese; 2,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; immigrant Burmese, Indians, and Cambodians bringing the total up to about 8,000,000. The total population of Siam as it now stands may be estimated at 5,000,000. The most populous region is the Menam valley. Bangkok, the capital, has about 200,000 inhabitants. Siam is called by its inhabitants *Thaï*, or *Muang-Thaï*, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to some extent been introduced. Some few young Siamese have been sent to schools, and also to study at arts and technical trades, and the leading professions in England, Germany, and France.

Education has been making considerable advance of late years. The capital possesses three large Government schools, where English is taught. Siamese education has been systematised and reduced to a code. Throughout the country it is still chiefly in the hands of the priests. The Siamese language is now firmly established as the official language over the whole country. The Minister of Public Instruction has also under his charge several large Government hospitals, which have been lately established by the King.

Finance.

The King's revenue may be estimated at about 2,000,000*l.* a year, of which sum the land tax produces 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, 65,000*l.*; spirits, 100,000*l.*; opium, 120,000*l.*; gambling, 100,000*l.*; customs, 143,000*l.*; tin-mines, 90,000*l.*; edible birds'-nests, 27,000*l.*; fisheries, 27,000*l.* All the taxes, with the exception of the customs duties, are farmed. There is no public debt, and power has only lately been granted to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank's local branch to issue a limited amount of paper money. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

Defence.

There is a standing army of about 12,000 men, and the people generally are liable to be called out as required, but there is no armed militia. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for three months a year. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon. The army is to some extent officered by Europeans, and has very largely increased of late years in efficiency and in numbers, and in the character of its equipments.

Siam possesses 2 screw corvettes, of 1,000 tons and 8 guns each, several gunboats (mostly in bad condition), officered chiefly by Europeans, and some sea-going steam yachts. To these she has recently added (1892) the cruiser-yacht *Maha Chakreri*, a ram-ship, of 2,400 tons, 298 feet long, and 40 feet beam, having a speed of 15 knots, and armed with 4 4·7 inch Armstrongs and 8 6 pdr. quick-firers. She has two fighting masts. The small cruiser *Makut Rajakamar* was bought in 1891. At the mouth of the Menam river are the Paknam forts. The river has a bar which prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok.

Production and Industry.

There is comparatively little industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the local governors. Throughout the whole of Siam the natives are liable to forced labour for a certain period of the year, varying from one to three months, in consequence of which the land, rich in many parts, is badly cultivated. This state of things will no doubt be greatly ameliorated as soon as means of transit to the port and the capital are improved. Domestic slavery is in gradual process of abolition, such slavery as exists being entirely debt slavery. By an edict of the present King no person born on or after his Majesty's accession can be legally held in slavery beyond the age of 21. But free labour is still very hard to obtain in any quantities. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining; while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Burmese,

Karens, and Khamus. Probably not more than one-twentieth of the land in the delta of the Mënam has hitherto been under cultivation ; but at the head of the delta many canals for irrigation have recently been dug, and the region has thus been rendered fit for rice-growing. The chief product of the country is rice (estimated at 500,000 to 700,000 tons in 1893), which forms the national food and the staple article of export. Other produce is pepper (1,175 tons exported in 1892), salt, dried fish, cattle, and sesame ; while, for local consumption only, hemp, tobacco, cotton, and coffee are grown. Fruits are abundant, including the durian, mangosteen, and mango. Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry. Gold exists in some of the rivers, for the working of which concessions have been granted to British and French companies. Gem-mining is carried on in various districts in Eastern Siam. Tin and coal are known to exist in the Malay Peninsula.

Commerce.

Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese, not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital.

In 1891 the imports amounted to 1,440,763*l.*, and in 1892 to 1,295,964*l.* In 1891 the exports amounted to 1,696,827*l.*, and in 1892 to 1,386,560*l.* The chief imports and exports in these two years were as follows :—

Imports.	1891	1892	Exports.	1891	1892
	£	£		£	£
Cottons . . .	319,581	292,601	Rice . . .	1,083,373	956,075
Hardware . . .	33,752	83,748	Teak . . .	75,207	62,793
Kerosene . . .	61,239	50,001	Pepper . . .	79,594	53,482
Silks . . .	51,859	48,977	Salt-fish . . .	51,924	37,494
Sugar . . .	36,327	48,686	Woods . . .	32,720	31,825
Jewellery . . .	45,230	47,057	Bullocks . . .	26,231	27,990
Cotton yarn . . .	57,154	41,978	Teel seed . . .	5,499	23,108
Opium . . .	88,000	35,406	Mussels . . .	9,409	22,407
Crockery . . .	45,243	35,197	Hides . . .	26,939	20,005
Gunny bags . . .	26,426	29,318	Dried fish . . .	14,299	11,054

In 1892 of the imports the value of 872,062*l.* was from Singapore, and and 300,440*l.* from Hong Kong ; of the exports 746,642*l.* was to Singapore, and 495,571*l.* to Hong Kong. There is, in addition to the Bangkok trade, a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan states and Yunnan.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Siam, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows during the last five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. K.	294,112	290,566	193,146	100,695	52,205
Exports of British produce to Siam . . .	52,763	70,299	75,802	98,759	110,120

Almost the only article of direct import from Siam into Great Britain in the year 1892 was hewn teak-wood, valued at 47,280*l*. Among the direct exports of British produce to Siam the chief articles in 1892 were machinery and mill-work, of the value of 12,355*l*. ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 65,810*l*. ; cottons, 3,839*l*. ; hardware, 1,412*l*. There is a large importation of British piece-goods, transhipped at Singapore.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1892, 292 vessels of 209,745 tons (248 of 182,354 tons British) entered, and 288 of 201,145 tons (242 of 174,555 tons British) cleared at the port of Bangkok.

The railway from Bangkok to Paknam (14 miles) was opened in April, 1893. In 1888 a survey for a railway from Bangkok to Chiangmai and other northern and eastern provinces of Siam was commenced ; a line from Bangkok to Ban Mai on the Patiew river has been sanctioned ; a railway is being constructed from Bangkok to Korat (165 miles), a very rich undeveloped rice-growing plateau, the line passing through excellent timber country. A concession has also been given, and the survey executed, for a railway across the Malay Peninsula from Singora to Kota Star, and thence to Kulim, a distance of 136 miles. There is an electric tramway in Bangkok, worked successfully.

Telegraph lines have been completed to the total length of 1,780 miles, and Bangkok is now in communication with Chiangmai, Nakhon-Lampang, Korat, Nong-Khai, Sesopone, Chantabun, and Bangtaphan ; with Moulmein, and Tavoy in Lower Burma ; and with Saigon in Anam ; though the working of the lines is subject to interruption. Lines are being laid from Nakhonsawan to Paklai and Luang-Prabang on the Mekong, and in the Malay Peninsula from Bangtaphan to Singora, in all 710 miles.

There is a postal service in Bangkok, and in 1885 Siam joined the International Postal Union. The mail service down the Malay Peninsula, and also towards the north of Siam, has been largely developed. Post offices, 1890, 98 ; letters &c. transmitted, internal 189,993, external 219,170. In 1890 a parcel post service was established having connection with Singapore and the international system.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* . = 64 *Atts*, or 60 cents of a Mexican dollar ; average rate of exchange, 1*s*. 8*d*.

4 *Ticals* . . = 1 *Tamlung*.

80 *Ticals* . . = 1 *Catty* : these two last are moneys of account.

The legal money of Siam is the tical, a silver coin, weighing 236 grains troy, .910 fine. Other silver coins from the Siamese mint now current are the salung and the fuang, the former one-fourth, the latter one-eighth of a tical. Dollars are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 ticals. In 1891 bronze coinage to the value of 400,000 ticals was executed at Birmingham. The Siamese mint is about to be extended for the coinage of gold, silver, and bronze pieces. Paper money is current, the notes being of the value of 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, 400, and 800 ticals.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 *Chang* = $2\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois; 50 *Chang* = 1 hap. or $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.; 1 *Niu* = 1.66 English inch; 1 *Keup* = 12 *Niu*; 1 *Sok* = 2 *Keup*; 1 *Wah* = 2 *Sok*; 1 *Sen* = 20 *Wa*; 1 *Wah* = 80 English inches; 1 *Yot* = 400 *Sen*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—The Marquis de Mahayotha, May 14, 1892.

Secretary of Legation.—Count Vichit.

English Secretary.—Frederick W. Verney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Minister Resident and Consul-General.—Captain H. M. Jones, V.C.; appointed December, 1888.

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, J. G. Scott, C.I.E.

Consul.—E. H. French.

Vice-Consul at Chiengmai.—W. J. Archer.

Consul for Kedah, &c.—Allan M. Skinner, C.M.G.

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SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Constitution and Government.

THE South African Republic, also known as the Transvaal, was originally formed by part of the Boers, who left the Cape Colony in 1835 for Natal, but quitted that colony on its annexation to the British Crown. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal was recognised by the British Government, and the constitution of the State is based on the 'Thirty-Three Articles,' passed May 23, 1849, and the 'Grondwet,' or Fundamental law of February 13, 1858. The Constitution has since been frequently amended down to August 1891. The legislative power of the State is now vested in two Volksraden of 24 members each. The five largest districts of the country elect two members, and the 12 smaller districts one member for each Volksraad, while the Barberton and Witwatersrand goldfields are represented by one member in each Raad. They are elected for a term of four years, one half retiring every two years. The franchise qualification for aliens for the Volksraad is: age 30 years, member of a Protestant Church, four years' residence in the Republic, the oath of allegiance, naturalisation on payment of 5*l.*, and possession of landed property in the State. The qualifications for a member of the first Volksraad are the same, except that a member must be born in the Republic or a burgher of the State since May, 1876. The members of the Second Chamber are elected by burghers who for two years have been entitled to vote, who have reached the age of 16 years. The members of the first Volksraad can only be elected by burghers entitled to vote, who have obtained their burgher-right by birth before or after the promulgation of the law, and who have attained the age of sixteen. The Executive is vested in a President, elected for five years by all enfranchised burghers, eligible for the *first* Volksraad, assisted by a council consisting of three official members (the State Secretary, the Commandant-General, and the Minute-keeper), and two non-official members elected by the first Volksraad.

On April 12, 1877, the Transvaal was annexed by the British Government, against which in December 1880 the Boers took up arms, and a treaty of peace was signed March 21, 1881. According to the convention ratified by the Volksraad, October 26, 1881, self-government was restored to the Transvaal so far as regards internal affairs, the control and management of external affairs being reserved to Her Majesty as suzerain. A British resident was appointed, with functions analogous to those of a Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires. Another convention with the Government of Great Britain was signed in London February 27, 1884, ratified by the Volksraad, August 8, by which the State is to be known as the South African Republic, and the British suzerainty considerably restricted. Instead of a Resident the British Government is represented by a Diplomatic Agent.

State President.—S. J. Paul Krüger, elected for the third time May 12, 1893.

Executive Council.—Official members: P. J. Joubert, Com.-Gen.; Dr. W. J. Leyds, State Sec.; F. H. M. Kock, Minute Keeper. Unofficial: N. J. Smit, M. A. Wolmaras.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is, according to planimetrical computation of Jeppe's map, 113,642 square miles, divided into 18 districts, and its white population, according to the rather incomplete census of 1 April, 1890, 119,128, of whom 66,498 are men and 52,630 women; the native population in April,

1893, was estimated at 368,329. These figures, however, can be regarded as only approximate until a better census is taken. The boundaries of the State are defined in the convention of February 27, 1884—since altered by a supplementary convention, by which the former New Republic (Zululand) was annexed to the South African Republic as a new district, named Vrijheid, and by the terms of the Convention regarding Swaziland, ratified by the Volksraad, August 20, 1890, by which a small portion of Swaziland and Amatonga Land becomes part of the Transvaal, including an area of 10 miles in radius at Kosi Bay. The seat of government is Pretoria, with a white population of 5,000. The largest town is Johannesburg, the mining centre of Witwatersrand goldfields, with a population of 40,215 and a floating population of 30,000 in the goldfields along the Rand. The bulk of the population of the Republic are engaged in agriculture.

Religion.

The United Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religious body, claiming 50,000 (1891) of the population; other Dutch Churches, 18,100; English Church, 6,581; Wesleyans, 3,866; Catholic, 3,000; other Christian Churches, 1,500; Jews, 2,000.

Instruction.

There are 12 English schools in Pretoria, and one or more in each of the other towns. According to the report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1892, the sum of 34,962*l.* was spent for the education of 7,932 pupils. In 1892 there were 62 village schools and 422 ward schools, besides a gymnasium with 29 pupils at Pretoria. The establishment of a university is contemplated, and 20,000*l.* were voted for the purpose by the Volksraad.

Finance.

The following table shows the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the last $5\frac{1}{2}$ years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	(6 months) 1893
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	884,440	1,577,445	1,229,060	967,191	1,255,829	812,699
Expenditure	770,492	1,226,135	1,531,461	1,350,073	1,188,765	505,408

The credit balance being on June 30, 1893, 538,762*l.* The revenue is derived from land sales, quit-rents, customs, hut-tax, stamps, transport dues, and principally from licences on the goldfields. The revenue derived from goldfields for the year 1889 amounted to 727,132*l.*; for 1890, 492,830*l.*; for 1891, 405,397*l.*; for 1892, 636,313*l.*, for the first six months 1893, 290,875*l.* The estimates for the complete year 1893 are set down as revenue 1,350,449*l.*, and expenditure 1,221,193*l.*

The public debt in June 1893 was 7,098,800*l.*, including the 5 per cent. loan of 2,500,000*l.* effected by Rothschild in 1893, and the State guarantee for the interest on the different railway lines. The State lands were valued in 1884 at 400,000*l.*, but may now be valued at some millions, as the principal goldfields at Barberton are on Government lands. The debt due to Great Britain bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and is to be extinguished by a sinking fund of 3*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* per cent. in twenty-five years. The balance still owing August 8, 1893, was 187,186*l.*

Defence.

The Republic has no standing army, with the exception of a small force of horse artillery, all able-bodied citizens being called out in case of war. Ac-

According to the census of 1892, the number of able-bodied men between 16 and 60 years amounts to 23,923.

Production and Industry.

The South African Republic is specially favourable for agriculture as well as stock-rearing, though its capacities in this respect are not yet developed. It is estimated that 50,000 acres are under cultivation. The agricultural produce, however, is not sufficient for the wants of the population. There are about 30,000 farms, 16,000 of which belong to private individuals, and the rest to the State.

Gold-digging is carried on to a great extent in the various goldfields, principally Barberton and Witwatersrand. The export of gold through Natal and the Cape Colony amounted in 1890 to 1,851,905*l.*, in 1891 to 2,901,470*l.*, in 1892 to 4,479,309*l.*, and for the first eight months of the year 1893, to 3,418,101*l.* The output of W. W. Rand alone amounted to 230,640 oz. (value 807,240*l.*) in 1888, to 382,364 oz. (value 1,338,274*l.*) in 1889, to 494,392 oz. (value 1,730,372*l.*) in 1890, in 1891 to 729,238 oz. (value 2,552,333*l.*); in 1892, 1,210,869 oz. (value 4,297,610*l.*), and for the first eight months of 1893, 927,209 oz. value 3,425,231*l.* The total output of the Republic in 1891 was 833,632 oz. (value 2,917,702*l.*); in 1892, 1,325,394 oz. (value 4,638,879*l.*). Excellent coal is found in the east of the country; iron is also known to abound, while lead and silver are worked in various mines close to Pretoria.

Commerce.

The principal exports are wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, gold, and other minerals. The imports on which dues were charged in 1887, amounted to 2,204,327*l.*; in 1888 to 3,748,830*l.*; in 1889 to 3,000,000*l.*; in 1890 to about 3,500,000*l.*; in 1892 to 3,498,801*l.* The import duties in 1890 amounted to 398,190*l.*, in 1891 to 316,610*l.*, in 1892 to 441,436*l.*, and for the first seven months of 1893 to 392,222*l.*

Communications.

The southern boundary of the South African Republic is about 220 miles from Durban, 536 from Port Elizabeth, and 698 from Cape Town; while its eastern boundary is not 40 miles from Delagoa Bay. A railway of 334 miles, through the Orange Free State, from Norvalspont, Orange River, *viâ* Bloemfontein, to Vaal River, constructed by the Cape Colony Government, has by agreement with the South African Republic been continued to Pretoria, *viâ* Germiston, (78 miles and 1040 miles from Capetown). The Natal line terminates at Charlestown, about 120 miles from the Springs, the eastern terminus of the steam tram-line from Boksburg, *viâ* Germiston and Johannesburg, to Krügersdorp. Of the line from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria, 80 miles from the Portuguese boundary are open for traffic, 213 miles being still under construction.

In August 1893 there were about 200 miles of railways open for traffic.

The Republic is in telegraphic communication with the surrounding States and Colonies as far north as Fort Salisbury, 150 miles south of the Zambesi. The lines within the State extend 1,681 miles. On December 31, 1892, there were 41 offices and 174 officials. The Republic joined the Postal Union in 1892.

Weights and measures are the same as in Cape Colony, the currency is English money, and Government gold, silver, and bronze coin issued from a mint established in Pretoria.

British Agent at Pretoria.—Sir Jacobus A. de Wet, K.C.M.G.

Consul-General in London.—Montagu White.

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SWAZILAND.

By the Convention of 1884, between the British Government and the Government of the South African Republic, the independence of the Swazis in Swaziland was recognised; by that of 1890, the government of the white population was vested in a mixed Commission; and by that of September, 1893, the government of the South African Republic may obtain, by negotiation with the Swazi Queen Regent and Council, without incorporation, rights, and powers of jurisdiction, protection and administration over Swaziland, the rights of the natives being respected, and the political privileges of burghers of the South African Republic being conferred on British settlers in Swazi-

land. The Convention of 1890 continues in force until June 30, 1894, unless sooner terminated by Organic Proclamation of the Swazi Queen and Council.

The administration of the affairs of the Swazis is regulated according to native laws and customs. The King, Ungwam, at the age of about fifteen years, succeeded in August, 1890. He is assisted by a council of over forty chiefs, including his mother and the Queen-Regent.

The area of Swaziland is estimated at 6,150 square miles, and the population at 60,000 natives, with 600 (in winter 1,500) whites. The army contains about 12,000 men. In the year 1891-2 the revenue amounted to 17,370*l.* including 14,000*l.* from the protecting governments; expenditure, 17,080*l.*

SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Alfonso XIII., son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria; born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister.

Queen Regent.

Maria Christina, mother of the King. Took oath as Queen Regent during the minority of her son.

Sisters of the King.

I. *Maria-de-las-Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880.

II. *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882.

Aunts of the King.

I. Infanta *Isabel*, born December 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871.

II. Infanta *Maria-de-la-Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 3, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria.

III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864; married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1886. (All sisters of the late King.)

Parents of the late King.

Queen *Isabel*, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, September 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age, November 8, 1843; exiled September 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, October 10, 1846, to her cousin Infante *Francisco*, born May 13, 1822.

Aunt of the late King.

Infanta *Luisa*, born January 30, 1832, the second daughter of King Fernando VII.; married, October 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of the French; widow.

February 4, 1890. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Isabelle, born September 21, 1848; married, May 30, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, born August 24, 1838, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, Duc d'Orléans. 2. Prince Antoine, born February 23, 1866.

Cousin of the late King.

Infante Don *Carlos* Maria-de-los-Dolores, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos, nephew of King Fernando VII. Married, February 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. Offspring of the union are four daughters and a son, Prince Jaime, born June 27, 1870.

The King, Alfonso XIII., has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family; the Queen Regent having the administration and usufruct of the said sum until the King becomes of age. The annual grant to the Queen, as mother to the King, was fixed by the Cortes, in 1886, at 250,000 pesetas. The immediate successor was assigned 500,000 pesetas, and 250,000 to the second sister, they having been Princesses of Asturias. The parents of the late King, ex-Queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*; and the four Infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the late King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or 400,000*l.*; now it is 9,500,000 pesetas, or 380,000*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

House of Aragon.

Fernando V., 'The Catholic' . . . 1512

House of Habsburg.

Carlos I. 1516

Felipe II. 1556

Felipe III. 1598

Felipe IV. 1621

Carlos II. 1665

House of Bourbon.

Felipe V. 1700

Fernando VI. 1746

Carlos III. 1759

Carlos IV. 1788

Fernando VII. 1808

House of Bonaparte.

Joseph Bonaparte 1808

House of Bourbon.

Fernando VII., restored . . . 1814

Isabel II. 1833

Provisional Government . . . 1868

Marshal Serrano, Regent . . . 1869

House of Savoy.

Amadeo 1870

Republic.

Executive of the Cortes . . . 1873

Estanislao Figueras 1873

Pi y Margall, June 8 1873

Nicolas Salmeron, July 18 . . . 1873

Emilio Castelar, September 9 . . 1873

Marshal Serrano, January 4. . . 1874

House of Bourbon.

Alfonso XII. 1875

Maria (*pro tem.*) 1886

Alfonso XIII. 1886

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It

consists of 89 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180; and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy, after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to the law of June 26, 1890, the electoral qualification is held by all male Spaniards, 25 years of age, who enjoy full civil rights, and have been citizens of a municipality for at least two years. By a royal decree issued August 8, 1878, the island of Cuba received the privilege of sending deputies to the Cortes, in the proportion of one to every 40,000 *free* inhabitants paying 125 pesetas annually in taxes. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for 5 years. Deputies, to the number of 10, are admitted who, although not elected for any one district, have obtained a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. Deputies to the number of 88 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 26 large districts, in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 431 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elects its own Officials.

The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., ‘unless they have been excluded.’ If all the lines become extinct, ‘the nation will elect its Monarch.’

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers of nine members, appointed December 1892, as follows :—

President of the Council.—Señor Sagasta.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—S. Moret.

Minister of Justice.—R. Capdepon.

Minister of Finance.—Señor Gamazo.

Minister of the Interior.—Señor Lopez Puigecerver.

Minister of War.—General Lopez Dominguez.

Minister of Public Works.—Señor Moret.

Minister of the Colonies.—Señor Maura.

Minister of Marine.—Admiral Pasquin.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Every commune has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from five to thirty-nine Regidores, or Concejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Tenientes Alcaldes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the Ayuntamientos. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the Alcalde, the executive functionary, from their own body. In the larger towns he may be appointed by the King. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Parliament, the Diputacion Provincial, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The Diputaciones Provinciales meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Comission Provincial, a committee elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones Provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones Provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the forty-nine provinces into which the Kingdom is divided, according to the census of 1887:—

Province	Area in square miles	Total Population, 1887	Pop. per sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Total Population, 1887	Pop. per sq. mile
Alava . .	1,205	92,915	78	Logroño . .	1,945	181,465	93
Albacete . .	5,972	229,102	39	Lugo . .	3,787	492,165	113
Alicante . .	2,098	433,050	206	Madrid . .	2,997	682,644	228
Almería . .	3,302	339,452	102	Málaga . .	2,824	519,977	183
Avila . .	2,981	198,093	64	Múrcia . .	4,478	491,436	109
Badajoz . .	8,687	481,508	55	Navarra . .	6,046	304,122	50
Baleares . .	1,860	312,593	168	Orense . .	2,739	405,127	147
Barcelona . .	2,985	902,970	301	Oviedo . .	4,091	595,420	145
Burgos . .	5,650	338,551	59	Palencia . .	3,126	188,845	60
Cáceres . .	8,013	339,793	42	Pontevedra . .	1,739	443,385	254
Cádiz . .	2,809	429,872	152	Salamanca . .	4,940	314,472	63
Canárias . .	2,808	291,625	102	Santander . .	2,113	244,274	114
Castellon de la Plana . .	2,446	292,437	110	Segóvia . .	2,714	154,443	56
Ciudad-Real . .	7,840	292,291	37	Sevilla . .	5,295	544,815	102
Córdoba . .	5,190	420,728	81	Sória . .	3,836	151,530	39
Coruña . .	3,079	613,881	199	Tarragona . .	2,451	348,579	142
Cuenca . .	6,725	242,460	35	Ternel . .	5,491	241,865	44
Gerona . .	2,272	306,583	134	Toledo . .	5,586	359,562	64
Granada . .	4,937	484,638	98	Valencia . .	4,352	738,978	168
Guadalajara . .	4,870	201,518	41	Valladolid . .	3,043	267,148	87
Guipúzcoa . .	728	181,845	249	Vizcaya . .	849	235,659	277
Huelva . .	4,122	254,831	61	Zamora . .	4,135	270,072	65
Huesca . .	5,878	255,137	43	Zaragoza . .	6,607	415,195	62
Jaen . .	5,184	437,842	84	N. & W. Coast of Africa . .	13	5,280	391
Leon . .	6,167	380,637	61				
Lérída . .	4,775	285,417	59				
				Total . .	197,670	17,565,682	88

There were in 1887, 8,612,524 males and 8,953,108 females.

The legal population as distinct from the population present was returned at 17,673,838. The area of continental Spain is 191,100 square miles, and its population (1887) 16,945,786.

The population of Ceuta, included in that of Cadiz, is 9,694. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Port of Peñon de Velez, the Alhucemas and Chafarinas Islands, and the port of Melilla. These African possessions are used chiefly as convict stations. According to the census returns of 1887, there were in Spain at that date only 25,824 resident foreigners—the mass of them in four provinces—namely, Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, and Madrid. The Basques in the North, numbering 440,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 60,000 Moors in the South, 50,000 gipsies, and a small number of Jews.

In 1789 the population was estimated to number 10,061,480; in 1820 it was 11,000,000; in 1828, 13,698,029; in 1846, 12,168,774, and it was at the census of 1860, 15,658,531. At the census of 1877 the population amounted to 16,634,345, being an increase of 976,814 in the course of seventeen years, or at the rate of about 0·35 per cent. per annum; in 1887 it was 17,565,632, being an increase of 831,287 in ten years, or at the rate of 0·47 per cent. per annum.

The following were the populations of the principal towns in 1887, viz. :—

Town	Population	Town	Population
Madrid . . .	470,283	Palma (Baleáres)	60,514
Barcelona . . .	272,481	Lorca . . .	58,327
Valencia . . .	170,763	Valladolid . . .	62,018
Sevilla . . .	143,182	Córdoba . . .	55,614
Málaga . . .	134,016	Bilbao . . .	50,772
Múrcia . . .	98,538	Oviedo . . .	42,716
Zaragoza . . .	92,407	Santander . . .	41,829
Granada . . .	73,006	Alicante . . .	39,638
Carthagena . . .	84,171	Almeria . . .	37,241
Cadiz . . .	62,531	Coruña . . .	36,200
Jeres de la Frontera . . .	61,708	Burgos . . .	31,301

Statistics published by the Instituto Geographico y Estadístico of Spain show that the population according to occupation in 1889 was as follows:—Agricultural, 4,854,742; industrial (textile and mineral), 243,867; commercial, 194,755; arts and trades, 823,310; domestic servants, 409,549; merchant marine, 115,764; professional (legal, medical, &c.), 84,510; public employees, 97,257; asylum inmates, &c., 91,226; religious (Catholic), 72,077; private and railway employees, 49,565; teachers, &c., 39,136; leisure classes, 29,918; hotel keepers, &c., 14,449; pupils at schools and colleges, 1,719,955; not stated, 8,728,519; total, 17,568,599.

In 1892, according to official statistics, 66,406 persons left, and 58,148 persons entered Spain, the excess of emigration being thus 8,258. Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the Kingdom adhere to that faith, except (in 1887) 6,654 Protestants, 402 Jews, 9,645 Rationalists, 510 of other religions, and 13,175 of religion not stated. There were in 1884 in Spain 32,435 priests in the 62 dioceses into which the country is divided; 1,684 monks resident in 161 monastic houses, and 14,592 nuns in 1,027 convents. The number of cathedrals was 65, of religious colleges 30, of churches 18,564, and of convents, religious houses, sanctuaries, and other buildings of a religious character 11,202. According to Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, settled that the clergy of the Established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

Instruction.

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants are illiterate. In 1860 20·0 per cent. of the population could read and write; 4·6 per cent. could read only; and 75·3 per cent. could neither read nor write. In 1889, out of a population of 17,552,346 accounted for, 5,004,460 (3,317,855 males, and 1,686,615 females), or 28·5 per cent. could read and write; 608,005 (221,613 males, and 380,392 females), or 3·4 per cent. could read only; and 11,945,871 (5,067,098 males, and 6,878,773 females), or 68·1 per cent. could neither read nor write.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained: education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. Compulsion has never been enforced, and, partly from political causes and partly from the wretched pay of most of the elementary teachers (10*l.* to 20*l.* per annum), education is very inefficient. In 1881, however, several improvements were introduced. Under the Minister of Public Works there is a Director-General of Public Instruction, with a council; there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 49 inspectoral districts, and numerous local educational authorities. The public and primary schools are supported mainly by the municipalities, the total sum spent in each of the last three years on primary education, including a small contribution by Government, being about 1,000,000*l.* Most of the children are educated free. The following table shows the number of schools in the years 1850, 1870, and 1880:—

Year	Public	Private	Total
1850	13,334	4,100	17,434
1870	22,711	5,406	28,117
1880	23,132	6,696	29,828

In 1885 (to which the latest issued reports refer) there were 24,529 public and 5,576 private primary schools, or 1 for every 560 inhabitants, including 1,774 public and private schools for adults and Sunday schools. In 1885 there were 1,843,183 pupils on the books. Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle-class schools, somewhat like universities in their organisation; there must be one of them in every province in addition to private schools. These are largely attended, but the education is inefficient. These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are ten, attended by 16,000 students. The fees largely cover the expenses of the universities. Government also supports various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, &c. In 1887 the total sum set apart for education in the budget was only 1,868,650 pesetas.

Finance.

The revenue of the Kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from State property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

There have been no accounts of the actual public revenue and

expenditure of the Kingdom published since the year 1870-71, but only budget estimates. There are, indeed, accounts of public revenue and expenditure published monthly; but the public accounts have not been approved by Parliament since 1865-67; and the *Tribunal de Cuentas* has not audited the accounts later than 1868-69. According to official returns, the following were the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the financial years specified :—

Financial Years	Revenue	Total Expenditure
	Pesetas	Pesetas
1880-81	791,650,792	836,651,193
1886-87	887,305,572	910,363,783
1887-88	803,090,000	839,866,146
1888-89	851,667,932	848,657,985
1889-90	800,035,687	799,943,436
1891-92	779,475,860	832,911,687

The actual deficit for 1886-87 was 91,646,929 pesetas; 1887-88, 82,013,775 pesetas; 1888-89, over 122,450,636 pesetas; 1889-90, 61,738,611; 1890-91, 62,880,914; 1891-92, 53,435,827. For 1892-93 the estimated revenue was 747,960,550 pesetas, and expenditure 742,361,998 pesetas. The following are the sanctioned estimates for 1893-94 :—

REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
Pesetas	Pesetas
Direct taxes on land, trade, mines, Government salaries, registration, &c. 291,423,473	Civil list 9,500,000
Indirect taxes, customs, excise, &c. 281,768,000	Cortes 1,526,585
Tobacco monopoly, lottery, mint, and minor sundries 129,940,000	Public debt 309,219,669
Revenue from national property 22,124,880	Judicial expenses 1,817,231
From the public treasury 12,470,000	Indemnities and pensions 55,150,000
	Council of Ministers 1,891,050
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs 4,710,143
	„ „ Justice 52,608,061
	„ „ War 133,872,215
	„ „ Marine 22,502,951
	„ „ Interior 26,734,554
	„ „ Agriculture 76,619,932
	„ „ Finance 14,821,168
	Tax collecting 26,846,252
	Fernando Po 655,000
Total 737,726,353	Total 737,474,811

It was arranged in 1881-82 that the bulk of the Spanish debt should be converted into a new series of 4 per cents. The follow-

ing table shows the amount of the debt on January 1, 1893, and the annual interest and amortisation :—

Name of Loan	Nominal Capital in pesetas	Interest, &c., in pesetas
Perpetual External at 4%	1,971,151,000	78,846,040
Perpetual Internal at 4%	2,274,660,450	90,986,418
Amortisable at 4%	1,714,075,000	101,300,550
Due on public works	562,000	11,550
Due on public roads	252,000	6,300
Arrears due to employés.	1,342,640	—
Total	5,962,043,090	271,150,858

In addition to this, the consolidated debt at 5 per cent. due to the United States of America amounts to 3,000,000 pesetas ; the inscribed debts in favour of civil corporations and the clergy amount to 725,836,000 pesetas ; the floating debt amounts to 195,516,000 pesetas, and the State has incurred obligations in respect to the island of Cuba estimated at over 10,000,000%.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Spanish frontiers are defended by the following fortified places:—On the north and north-west coast, Fuenterrabia, the fortified port of Passages, and the military ports of Santoña and Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, Vigo ; in the Basque country, between the coast and the Ebro, are Bilbao and Vitoria ; in the country on the left bank of the Ebro are Pamplona, Tafalla, Jaca, Venasqua, Monzon, Puycerda, Seo de Urgel, Balaguer, and Lerida ; between the Segré and the Mediterranean are Cardona, Hostalrich, Campredon, Ripoll, Gerona, Olot, Cartelfollit, Figueras ; on the Mediterranean, Palamos, Barcelona, Tarragona, Málaga, Almeria, Carthagena, and Alicante ; on the Ebro are Logroño, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequinenza, and Tortosa ; south of the Ebro are Burgos and Morella. Along the Portuguese frontier are Toro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque, and Badajoz ; Tarifa and Algeciras in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cadiz at its entrance.

II. ARMY.

Under the military law of July 1, 1885, the armed forces of Spain consist of—1. A permanent army ; 2. A first or active reserve ; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 19 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve three years ; they then pass for three years into the first or active reserve, and for six years into the second reserve. By a payment of 1,500 pesetas any one may purchase exemption from service. For the colonial army the total period of service is

eight years, four with the colours and four in the second reserve. By increasing the number of dépôt battalions, assigning to each reserve battalion a special district, and making it the essential basis of regimental organisation, both for recruits and for the reserves, it is hoped that in time Spain may be able easily to mobilise in case of necessity an army of 1,083,595 men.

The Spanish regular army is composed as follows :—

Infantry :—74 regiments of the line of 2 battalions ; 36 battalions of chasseurs ; 136 battalions of reserves ; 68 recruiting squadrons. Each battalion has 6 companies—2 in skeleton only. There are also a disciplinary battalion and a school of musketry.

Cavalry :—A squadron of royal guards (150 strong), 8 lancer regiments, 17 chasseur regiments, 4 dragoon regiments, 2 hussar regiments, in all 31 regiments of 4 squadrons each. There are also 28 reserve regiments, and 13 additional squadrons of various kinds.

Artillery :—5 regiments of 4 batteries, and 5 regiments of 6 batteries, 2 horse batteries, 2 regiments of mountain artillery of 6 batteries, 1 siege regiment, 12 fortress battalions (6 of 6 companies and 6 of 4 companies), 7 reserve regiments, 4 companies of workmen, and 2 companies attached to the military academy and the central shooting school.

Engineers :—4 regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies, 4 reserve regiments, 1 regiment of pontoons of 4 companies, 1 battalion each of railway engineers, of telegraphists, and of workmen, and 1 brigade of topographers ; 1 mixed battalion of Cuba, 1 battalion of workmen of the Philippine Islands, and 1 special reserve battalion. There is a special body of engineer officers numbering 451.

Administrative Corps :—1 brigade of 15 sections. *Civil Guard*—partly dependent on the Minister of War :—16 infantry regiments and 15 cavalry regiments, in all 130 companies. *Sanitary Corps* :—1 brigade of 8 sections. There are 447 doctors and 82 pharmacists in the army service. *Carabineers*—for service on the frontier, and on the coast to act as custom-house officials :—30 regiments of infantry, comprising 84 companies and in addition 7 mounted companies. *Territorial Army of the Canary Islands* :—1 battalion of chasseurs of 6 companies, and 6 reserve battalions of 4 companies. There is also a volunteer militia in Ceuta.

The following is the strength of the regular army in peace and war :—

	Permanent	War		Permanent	War
Infantry . . .	51,162	959,667	Carabineers . . .	13,503	13,503
Cavalry . . .	14,881	38,481	Other formations	6,259	11,481
Artillery . . .	10,112	32,152			
Engineers . . .	4,315	12,807			
Civil Guard . .	15,503	15,503	Total . . .	115,735	1,083,595

The contingent for 1892-93 is fixed at 90,873 men. A new regiment of artillery is being formed. In peace there are 12,713 horses and 422 guns ; in war 22,000 horses and 518 guns. For military purposes the Kingdom, with the Islands, is divided into 14 districts, or 'capitanias generales,' at the head of each of which stands a 'captain-general.' It is further subdivided into 14 territorial divisions for infantry, in each of which is a regimental dépôt ; for the cavalry there are 24 districts, and 6 for Artillery.

The number of troops in the Philippines is 10,190, in Cuba 13,038, in Porto Rico 3,129.

There are in Spain 13 military schools and colleges.

III. NAVY.

The ship-building programme of 1887, involving an outlay of 225 million pesetas, had on grounds of economy, to be modified, and a new programme

was authorised by royal decree in 1890. Spain is now possessed of a capable little navy, which, with the completion of the ships in hand, will become a formidable force. The following statement of its strength includes ships built and building, but excludes training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels:—

Battleship, 1st class	1	Cruisers, 3rd class (a)	24	} 49
Port Defence Ships	2	„ „ „ (b)	25	
Cruisers, 1st class (a)	8	Torpedo Craft, 1st class	12	} 40
„ „ „ (b)	2	„ „ 2nd class	27	
„ 2nd class	6	„ „ 3rd class	1	

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According to the Spanish system of classification, certain vessels considered in this country to belong to the cruiser category, are counted as battleships. The single battleship credited to Spain in the above table is the fine vessel *Pelayo*, launched at La Seyne in 1887. The following are her principal characteristics:—Displacement, 9,900 tons; length, 330 ft.; beam, 66 ft.; draught, 24 ft. 9 in.; engines, 6,800 nominal horse-power; speed, 15·8 knots; principal armament, 2 12½-in., 2 11-in., 1 6½-in., and 12 4¾-in. breech-loaders, with 6 quick-firing guns; protection, steel belt 18 in. maximum thickness, and 11 in. on the barbettes. The 4 heavy guns are disposed on the French system, *i.e.* singly on protected barbette turrets fore and aft, and on sponsoned barbettes on either broadside. The 6½-in. gun is in the bows, and the 12 4¾-in. pieces are in battery on either side. All the Spanish first-class cruisers *a* are new vessels, and nearly all are still in the hands of the constructors, four not yet being launched. Six of them are well protected by 12-in. steel belts, and the heavy gun emplacements have 8-in. steel armouring. These—the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Vizcaya*, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Cataluña*, *Cardenal Cisneros*, and *Princesa de Asturias*—are of 7,000 tons, 364 feet in length, 65 feet beam, 13,000 nominal horse-power, and 20 knots nominal speed. The first-named, built at Bilbao, made 18·48 knots at her official natural-draught trials, during eight hours' steaming at sea, thus slightly exceeding the contract. In these cruisers two 11-in. guns are mounted singly on barbette turrets fore and aft, and there are five 5½-in. guns on each broadside, the pairs severally nearest to the bows and the stern being sponsoned out, so as to fire severally in those directions, and have a wide firing arc on the beam. The *Emperador Carlos V.*, launched in 1892, and a sister ship not yet named, both in hand at Cadiz, are still more powerful armoured cruisers (9,235 tons) of the Russian *Rurik* type, with a larger light armament than the others, and engines of 15,000 horse-power, which are expected to give a speed of 20 knots. The first-class cruisers *b* in the above statement are the old broadside ships *Numancia* and *Vitoria* (dating from 1863 and 1867), which, having been reboilered, and having received new armaments, are counted as cruisers mainly for convoying purposes. Of smaller vessels Spain possesses three remarkable new second-class deck-protected cruisers—the sister ships *Reina Regente*, *Alfonso XIII.*, and *Lepanto* (4,800 tons), which have their guns very advantageously placed, and, with 12,000 horse-power, are expected to steam at 20 knots. The third-class cruisers *a* in the above statement include six 1,130-ton 14-knot vessels of the *Infanta Isabel* class, and the torpedo gunboats, of which four (of the *Sharp-shooter* class) are in course of construction. In the *b* list the older and slower gunboats are grouped, but Spain has, in addition, some 20 third-class gunboats of less than 100 tons displacement. Among the torpedo-boats the *Ariete* (97 tons, 147 ft. 6 in. long) is a remarkable craft, built at Chiswick, which steamed 26·1 knots at her trials.

The navy of Spain was manned in 1892 by 14,000 seamen and petty officers, and 8,530 marines, and was officered by one admiral, 24 vice- and rear-admirals, 148 captains, and 696 other naval officers; while the engineering branch numbered 138 officers. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population.

Production and Industry.

Of the soil of Spain 79·65 is classed as productive; of this 33·8 per cent. is devoted to agriculture and gardens, 3·7 vineyards, 1·6 olive culture, 19·7 natural grass, 20·8 fruits. Wheat, rye, barley, maize, esparto, flax, hemp, and pulse are the leading crops. The vine is the most important culture (24,210,162 hectolitres in 1891), while large quantities of oranges, raisins, grapes, nuts, and olives are exported. Of animals, mules and asses and sheep are imported.

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

In 1888 the Agricultural Department estimated the area under vines at 5,000,000 acres, and the total production of wine, 616,000,000 gallons.

Iron, quicksilver, lead, and copper are the most important minerals. In 1888, 5,609,876 tons of ore were produced, valued at 16,829,628 pesetas; of this 4,092,402 tons were exported; the export in 1889 amounted to 4,633,698 tons. The produce of copper in 1888 amounted to 3,202,416 tons, valued at 19,214,496 pesetas; the export of copper ore in 1888 was 756,943 tons; in 1889, 720,622 tons. The bulk of these ores go to Great Britain. The value of mining products at the mouth of the mines in 1887 was 120,372,948 pesetas, and in 1888 125,825,144 pesetas. The value of the lead mines in 1888 was 39,219,950 pesetas, and of argentiferous lead, 27,516,150 pesetas. In 1888, 50,269 people were engaged in mining. The total value of the metallurgical products in 1887 was 157,830,370 pesetas; in 1888, 186,024,493 pesetas.

Commerce.

The total imports and exports of Spain were as follows in five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Pesetas	Pesetas
1887	811,211,708	722,181,792
1888	716,085,479	763,104,389
1889	866,311,424	896,855,826
1890	941,137,925	937,759,883
1891	1,018,770,524	932,245,001

The total export of Spanish wines in 1891 amounted to 247,334,550 gallons; of this, 218,484,640 gallons went to France, and 4,333,524 gallons to Great Britain. In 1888 the agricultural department estimated the area under vines at two million hectares, and the total production of wine for the same year was about 616,000,000 gallons, 638,000,000 in 1890.

The following table shows the principal imports and exports for 1892 :—

Imports	Pesetas	Exports	Pesetas
Cotton, raw	85,820,832	Minerals (including ores)	82,235,692
Cotton textiles	9,568,967	Silver (including coin)	41,749,160
Cotton, jute, and hemp yarn	18,642,048	Iron	5,757,647
Woollen goods	24,122,419	Copper	24,934,760
Silk, raw	6,783,578	Quicksilver	9,204,892
Silk goods	12,282,589	Argentiferous lead	41,092,313
Coal and coke	49,805,763	Other lead	24,001,559
Mineral oils	10,252,849	Zinc	1,690,428
Iron and manufactures	19,825,662	Drugs and chemicals	29,546,652
Drugs and chemicals	48,790,090	Cotton textiles	40,267,232
Paper	10,151,321	Wool	10,067,414
Timber, staves	15,874,389	Paper	11,246,831
Timber, planks	25,724,320	Cork	25,863,060
Hides and skins	12,802,181	Wood	7,234,123
Animal fats	7,430,743	Boots and shoes	25,506,208
Manures	9,990,278	Almonds	11,447,975
Machinery	42,985,582	Raisins	18,603,545
Wheat	27,748,084	Oranges	13,445,571
Other cereals	4,409,673	Olive oil	14,471,700
Sugar	49,764,182	Wine	191,213,800
Cacao	14,573,153	Conserves	10,554,934
Coffee	12,374,086		
Spirits	10,273,296		
Fish	28,733,563		
Tobacco	30,155,462		

The following table shows the shares of the leading countries in the commerce of Spain in 1890 and 1891, in pesetas —

Country	1890 Imports from	1891 Imports from	1890 Exports to	1891 Exports to
France	292,293,000	326,794,000	425,604,000	457,253,000
Great Britain	194,578,000	237,521,000	218,372,000	175,993,000
United States	79,393,645	86,733,000	24,521,562	15,124,000
Germany	44,475,947	42,528,000	11,829,343	10,156,000
Belgium	40,472,983	38,484,000	21,445,419	17,471,000
Russia	26,355,075	27,927,000	374,884	480,000
Italy	16,383,250	23,567,000	8,082,043	7,677,000
Sweden and Norway	37,189,609	31,625,000	1,438,973	3,456,000
Portugal	34,873,578	53,669,000	35,672,058	33,335,000
Turkey	8,351,492	8,467,000	—	—
Spanish Colonies	94,758,810	76,662,000	122,925,433	146,039,000

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table from the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	11,050,100	11,558,857	12,508,533	10,523,875	10,916,636
Exports of British produce to Spain	3,522,288	4,220,162	4,999,705	4,977,473	4,672,938

The quantities and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Quantities (gallons)	3,927,094	3,803,346	4,007,085	4,066,356	3,719,109
Value (£)	888,773	866,037	908,825	858,382	817,566

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the last two years :—

—	1891	1892	—	1891	1892
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore . . .	2,130,568	2,364,136	Iron & copper pyrites . . .	1,070,815	997,311
Fruits . . .	2,192,376	2,588,893	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	1,501,401	1,487,882
Lead . . .	880,138	934,021	Oxen & bulls	134,971	27,655
Rags, esparto, &c. . .	374,878	358,725	Quicksilver . . .	415,680	345,113

The chief British exports to Spain in 1892 were linen yarn and linens, of the value of 261,378*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 462,342*l.* ; coals, of the value of 939,360*l.* ; machinery, 794,187 ; cotton goods, of the value of 319,703*l.* ; and woollen, 283,178*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained in 1893, of vessels over 100 tons, 414 steamers of 445,745 tons gross, and 463 sailing vessels of 117,659 tons net ; total, 877 vessels of 564,404 tons.

In 1892 there entered 17,367 vessels, of 11,585,712 tons, of which 8,024, of 5,114,016 tons, carried the Spanish flag, and cleared 17,416 vessels, of 11,579,217 tons, of which 7,962, of 5,281,209 tons, carried the Spanish flag.

Internal Communications.

The length of railways in Spain on December 31, 1893, was 6,708 English miles open for traffic. The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government.

The Post Office carried 118,459,000 letters, 842,000 post-cards, 185,000 registered letters of a declared value of 377,403,000 pesetas, and 74,670,000 papers, samples, &c., in the year 1891. There were 2,688 post-offices in 1891.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain on January 1, 1892, was 15,988 English miles; and the length of wire 35,094 English miles. In the year 1891 the total number of telegraph messages was 4,766,192, one-fourth of the whole international, and one-fifth of the remaining number administrative despatches. The number of telegraph offices was 1,177.

Money and Credit.

On September 30, 1893, the Bank of Spain had gold and silver to the amount of 356,500,000 pesetas; its note circulation amounted to 919,800,000 pesetas; private accounts current and deposits, 353,400,000 pesetas; portfolio, 129,700,000 pesetas; advances on mortgages, 134,700,000 pesetas; treasury accounts current and deposits, 37,900,000 pesetas.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centesimos* is of the value of a franc, $9\frac{1}{2}d.$, or 25·225 pesetas to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10, and 5-peseta pieces.

Silver coins are 5-peseta and single peseta pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—The *Quintal* = 101·4 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Libra* = 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Arroba*, for wine = $3\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons; for oil = $2\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons; the *Square Vara* = 1·09 vara = 1 yard; the *Fanega* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Don Cipriano del Mazo y Gherardi.

Second Secretary.—Don Carlos Gassend.

Attaché.—Vizconde de Monserrat.

Military Attaché.—Colonel F. Bermudez Reina.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Newport, Swansea; Adelaide, Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Malta, Melbourne, Quebec (C.G.), Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Envoy to Persia, 1887 to 1891; Envoy to Roumania, 1891–92. Appointed Ambassador to Spain January 1892.

Secretary.—Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart.

There are Consular representatives at Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Fernando Po, Havana (C.G.), Malaga, Manila, Palma (Balearic Islands), Porto Rico, Cuba (C.G.), Teneriffe.

Colonies.

The area and population of the various possessions claimed by Spain are as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area : English square miles.	Population
1. Possessions in America :		
Cuba (1890)	41,655	1,631,687
Porto Rico	3,550	806,708
Total, America	45,205	2,438,395
2. Possessions in Asia :		
Philippine Islands	114,326	7,000,000
Sulu Islands	950	75,000
Caroline Islands and Palao	560	36,000
Marianne Islands	420	10,172
Total, Asia	116,256	7,121,172
3. Possessions in Africa :		
Rio de Oro and Adrar	243,000	100,000
Ifni (near Cape Nun)	27	6,000
Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Elobey, San Juan	850	30,000
Total, Africa	243,877	136,000
Total Possessions	405,338	9,695,567

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. Rio de Oro and Adrar are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. The country on the banks of the rivers Muni and Campo is claimed by Spain, but disputed by France; it has an area of 69,000 square miles and a population of 500,000.

The extent of the Sulu Archipelago under the Spanish protection is defined, in a protocol signed at Madrid, March 7, 1885, by representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and Spain, as including all the islands lying between the western extremity of the island of Mindanao on the one side, and the islands of Borneo and Aragua on the other; excluding all parts of Borneo, and the islands within a zone of three maritime leagues of the coast.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Cuba is divided into three provinces, the south-east and central being the richest and most populous, containing 22 cities and towns and 204 villages and hamlets. Ten per cent. of the area is cultivated, 7 per cent. is unreclaimed, and 4 per cent. is under forests. There are large tracts of country still unexplored. The population of the island in 1877 was made up as follows: Spaniards, 977,992; foreign whites, 10,632; Chinese, 43,811; negroes, 489,249. A law passed in 1886 abolished slavery absolutely. The capital, Havana, has (December 1887) 198,271 inhabitants, and the other most important towns are Matanzas (1892), 27,000; Santiago de Cuba, 71,307; Cienfuegos (1892), 27,430; Puerto Principe, 46,641; Holguin, 34,767; Sancti Spiritu, 32,608; Cardenas (1892), 23,680. Education was made obligatory in Cuba in 1880. The Cuban armed forces, which consist of infantry, cavalry, and artillery (including a black militia battalion), are restricted on a peace footing to 20,414 men.

The estimated revenue for 1893-94, was 24,440,759 pesos, of which 11,375,000 was from customs; expenditure, 25,984,239 pesos, of which 12,574,485 pesos was for the debt, 5,904,084 pesos for the Ministry of War, and 4,015,034 pesos for the Ministry of the Interior. The debt is put at over 37,200,000*l*.

The number of landed estates on the island in 1892 was estimated at 90,960 of the value of 220,000,000 pesos, and rental of 17,000,000 pesos. The live stock consisted of 584,725 horses and mules, 2,485,766 cattle, 78,494 sheep, and 570,194 pigs. The chief produce is sugar and tobacco. The quantity of sugar produced in 1887 was 646,578 tons; in 1888, 656,719 tons; in 1889, 544,300 tons; in 1890, 675,233 tons; in 1891, 823,096 tons. The shipments of sugar in 1892 (year ended May 31) were 865,101 tons; 1893, 742,108 tons. The export of tobacco in 1889 was 178,000 bales; 1890, 194,000 bales; 1891, 205,000 bales; 1892, 240,000 bales. The number of Havana cigars exported in 1889 was 250,467,000; in 1890, 211,823,000; in 1891, 196,644,000; in 1892, 166,712,000. The total exports from Cuba in 1892 (according to a memoir of the Chamber of Commerce of Santiago de Cuba) amounted to 89,652,514 pesos, of which 84,964,685 pesos was for vegetable, 871,625 pesos for animal, and 3,485,924 pesos for mineral produce. The import value was put at 56,265,315 pesos, of which 18,553,307 pesos was from Spain, 16,245,880 pesos from the United States, 13,051,384 from Great Britain, 2,250,901 from France, 1,000,000 from Belgium, and 669,000 from Germany. The chief imports are rice, jerked beef, and flour.

The Spanish official returns state the value of the imports from Cuba into Spain for 1891 to be 37,270,000 Spanish pesetas, and the exports from Spain to Cuba 114,860,000 pesetas. In the district of Santiago de Cuba, at the end of 1891, the total number of mining titles issued was 296, with an extent of 13,727 hectares. Of the mines reported and claimed, 138 were iron, 88 manganese, and 53 copper. In 1892, 1,104 vessels of 1,279,477 tons (224 of 196,167 tons British) entered, and 1,108 vessels of 1,289,444 tons (226 of 196,966 tons British, cleared at the port of Havana; and 371 of 431,500 tons (170 of 176,000 tons British) entered the port of Santiago de Cuba. In Cuba there are 2,810 miles of telegraph with 167 offices, and about 1,000 miles of railway.

Porto Rico is described as 'the healthiest of all the Antilles.' Its negro population is estimated at over 300,000. An act for the abolition of slavery was passed by the National Assembly on March 23, 1873. Chief town, San Juan, 23,414 inhabitants; Ponce, 37,545; San German, 30,146. The Porto Rico budget for 1893-94 gave an estimated expenditure of 3,879,813 pesos, of which the Ministry of Finance absorbed 250,045 pesos, and War 1,050,006.

pesos, and an estimated income of 3,903,655 pesos, of which the customs were estimated to produce 2,300,000 pesos, and direct and indirect taxes 1,358,800 pesos. The principal articles of export are coffee, of 5,297,565 pesos in 1891; sugar, 3,126,135 pesos; tobacco, 781,870 pesos. The total exports in 1891 were 9,885,995 pesos, and imports 16,864,765 pesos. The value of the imports from Porto Rico into Spain in 1891 was 16,895,000 Spanish pesetas, and the exports from Spain to Porto Rico 17,126,000 pesetas. In 1891, 1,311 vessels of 1,327,192 tons entered, and 1,275 vessels of 1,244,485 tons cleared, Porto Rico.

The total value of the imports from Cuba and Porto Rico into the United Kingdom in 1892 was 90,894*l.* (984,976*l.* in 1885); and the exports of British produce thither were of the value of 1,478,171*l.*

The staple articles of import from Cuba and Porto Rico into the United Kingdom are:—Unrefined sugar, the value of which was 2,299,764*l.* in 1879; 770,673*l.* in 1880; 222,944*l.* in 1888; 44,230*l.* in 1889; 31,597*l.* in 1890; 15,699*l.* in 1891; 9,650*l.* in 1892; tobacco, 249,261*l.* in 1885; 545*l.* in 1891; 433*l.* in 1892; wood, 36 358*l.* in 1892; rum, 19,479*l.* in 1892. The British exports mainly comprise cotton manufactures, 473,886*l.*; linens of 324,986*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 171,415*l.* in 1892. In Porto Rico there are 470 miles of telegraph and 12 miles of railway.

The paper money in circulation in Cuba has (1893) been entirely withdrawn
British Consul-General (Havana) —Alexander Gollan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These islands extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude. They are over 400 in number; the two largest are Luzon (area 40,024 square miles) and Mindanao. The capital of the Philippines, Manila, has 270,000 inhabitants (1880); other towns are Laoag, 36,639; San Miguel, 34,672; Banang, 33,106; Cabecera, 29,057. There is a small resident Spanish population, but a large number of Chinese. The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malayan race, but there are some tribes of Negritos. The Government is administered by a governor-general and a captain-general, and the 43 provinces are ruled by governors, alcaldes, or commandants, according to their importance and position.

The estimated revenue of the Philippine Islands in 1893-94 was 12,899,546 pesos (dollars) and expenditure 13,350,794 pesos. There is an export duty on tobacco, and a general duty of 50 per cent. on imports.

The chief products are hemp, 84,928 tons in 1891, 95,016 tons in 1892; sugar, 2,662,625 piculs exported in 1891, 3,951,060 piculs in 1892: coffee crop, 45,916 piculs in 1891, 21,223 piculs in 1892; tobacco-leaf exported, 196,067 quintals in 1891, 254,248 quintals in 1892; cigars exported, 97,740,000 in 1891; 137,059,000 in 1892; sapan-wood, 61,459 piculs in 1892: indigo, 5,570 quintals in 1892.

The total value of exports in 1891 was 25,750,000 dollars; in 1892, 33,479,000 dollars. Chief exports in 1892: hemp, 14,624,938 dollars; sugar, 12,983,128 dollars; tobacco-leaf, 2,034,000 dollars. The total value of imports in 1891 was 25,000,000 dollars; in 1892 27,000,000 dollars. The chief imports are rice, flour, wines, dress, petroleum, coal. The value of the imports from the Philippine Islands into Spain in 1891 was 22,497,000 pesetas; exports from Spain to Philippine Islands, 17,126,000 pesetas. The total imports into Great Britain in 1892 were of the value of 2,130,915*l.*, and the exports of British produce, 725,981*l.* The chief articles of import into Great Britain in 1892 were hemp, of the value of 1,216,048*l.* and unrefined

sugar, of the value of 824,300*l*. Of the British exports in 1892, the value of 503,797*l*. was for cotton manufactures. In 1892, 483 vessels of 537,725 tons (243 of 303,065 tons British) entered, and 471, of 525,069 tons (233 of 290,593 tons British) cleared the ports of Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu. There are 720 miles of telegraph in the islands, and 70 miles of railway.

British Consul (Manila).—William Stigand.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning King.

Oscar II., born January 21, 1829; the third son of King Oscar I., and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen *Sophia*, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Gustaf*, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Issue, Prince Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882; Prince Carl Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884; and Prince Erik Ludvig Albert, Duke of Vestmanland, born April 20, 1889.

II. Prince *Oscar*, born Nov. 15, 1859. Renounced his succession to the throne and married March 15, 1888, Ebba Munck of Fulkila, born Oct. 24, 1858.

III. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861.

IV. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,320,000 kronor, or 73,340*l.*, from Sweden, and 483,531 kronor, or 26,860*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa :—

House of Vasa.

Gustaf I.	1521
Eric XIV.	1560
Johan III.	1568
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX.	1599
Gustaf II. Adolph	1611
Christina	1632

House of Pfaltz.

Carl X.	1654
Carl XI.	1660
Carl XII.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	1718

House of Hesse.

Fredrik I.	1720
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House of Holstein-Gottorp.

Adolph Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf	1792
Carl XIII.	1809

House of Ponte Corvo.

Carl XIV.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872

By the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and, the foreign Powers refusing to recognise the newly elected King, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storting was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the Constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII. King of Norway, November 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a charter, the Riktsakt, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two Kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Karlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a regent or council of regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

1. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are :—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1866; 3. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, after consulting the Council of State. He nominates to

all higher appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists (1894) of 148 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The election of the members takes place by the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'Landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping and Gefle. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 kronor, or 4,444*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 kronor, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists (Autumn 1893) of 228 members, of whom 83 are elected by the towns and 145 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'Domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 kronor, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 kronor, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 kronor, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives, aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The number of qualified electors to the Second Chamber in 1890 was 288,096, or 6·0 of the population; only 110,896, or 38·5 of the electors, actually voted. In the smaller towns and country districts the election may either be direct or indirect, according to the wish of the majority. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months, or, in the case of an extra session 10 kronor (11*s.*) a day, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The members of both Chambers are elected by ballot, both in town and country.

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. It consists of ten members, seven of whom are ministerial heads of departments and three without department, and is composed as follows :—

1. Erik Gustaf *Boström*, Minister of State ; appointed July 10, 1891.
2. Count Carl *Levenhaupt*, Minister of Foreign Affairs ; appointed October 12, 1889.
3. August *Östergren*, Minister of Justice ; appointed June 12, 1889.
4. Baron A. E. *Rappe*, Minister of War ; appointed June 22, 1892.
5. Jarl Casimir Eugène *Christerson*, Minister of Marine ; appointed December 16, 1892.
6. Victor Lennart *Groll*, Minister of the Interior ; appointed October 12, 1889.
7. Baron Fredrik von *Essen*, Minister of Finance ; appointed February 6, 1888.
8. Gustaf Fredrik *Gilljam*, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs ; appointed November 6, 1891.
9. Baron Albert Lars Evert *Åkerhielm* ; appointed September 28, 1888.
10. Sven Herman *Wikblad* ; appointed October 12, 1889.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a Governor-General, and in each of the 24 governments to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 117 baillies (*Kronofogdar*) and 526 sub-officers (*Länsmän*). The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the communal law of March 21, 1862. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all who pay the local taxes are voters. Each commune has a communal or municipal council. The communal assembly or municipal council decides on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. When necessary the communal councils and the parish assemblies hold joint meetings. Each government has a general council which regulates the internal affairs of the government. The council meets annually for a few days in September under a president appointed by the King. The members are elected by the towns and provincial districts. Towns having a population of over 25,000 are administered separately by their municipal councils : these towns are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping and Gefle.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, beside which there are annual numerations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census

taken on December 31, 1890, and as estimated on December 31, 1892,

Governments (Län)	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1890	Population Dec. 31, 1892	Pop. per square mile 1891
Stockholm (city)	13	246,454	252,574	19,428·8
Stockholm (rural district)	2,995	152,715	154,269	51·5
Upsala	2,053	121,091	121,614	59·2
Södermanland	2,631	154,991	157,077	59·7
Östergötland	4,243	266,619	266,702	62·8
Jönköping	4,464	193,704	193,389	43·3
Kronoberg	3,841	160,835	158,836	41·3
Kalmar	4,438	232,847	229,230	51·5
Gotland	1,203	51,337	51,074	42·5
Blekinge	1,164	142,602	142,204	122·4
Kristianstad	2,507	221,691	219,011	87·3
Malmöhus	1,847	368,817	371,736	201·2
Halland	1,899	136,106	136,210	71·7
Göteborg and Bohus	1,952	297,824	302,494	155·0
Elfsborg	4,948	275,780	272,500	55·1
Skaraborg	3,307	247,074	244,419	73·9
Värmland	7,346	253,326	251,361	34·2
Örebro	3,521	182,557	183,554	52·1
Vestmanland	2,623	137,453	138,737	52·9
Kopparberg	11,421	197,449	200,403	17·5
Gefleborg	7,418	206,924	210,574	28·4
Vesternorrland	9,530	208,763	212,028	22·2
Jemtland	19,593	100,455	101,171	5·1
Vesterbotten	21,942	122,784	127,292	5·8
Norrbottn	40,563	104,783	108,406	2·6
Lakes Venern, Vettern, &c.	3,517	—	—	—
Total	170,979	4,784,981	4,806,865	28·7

In 1892 there were 2,327,883 males and 2,478,982 females.

The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum
1800	2,347,303	—	1860	3,859,728	1·08
1820	2,584,690	0·5	1870	4,168,525	0·80
1840	3,138,887	1·07	1880	4,565,668	0·95
1850	3,482,541	1·09	1890	4,784,981	0·50

With the exception of (1880) 16,976 Finns, 6,404 Lapps, and about 18,000 of foreign birth (mostly from Norway, Denmark, and Germany), the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

In 1880 the foreign-born population numbered 18,587, of whom 3,289 were born in Germany, 4,575 in Denmark, 4,433 in Norway, 3,402 in Finland, 1,039 in Russia, and 506 in England.

According to civil condition the population was divided as follows in 1890:—

—	Male	Female	—	Male	Female
Unmarried	1,431,843	1,460,664	Widowed .	88,580	199,930
Married .	795,463	804,613	Divorced .	1,301	2,587

The following table shows the leading occupations of the people in 1880, including the families and dependents of those directly employed :—

Agriculture, &c. :		Timber works	33,926
Landed and farm proprietors	1,238,126	Various manufactures . . .	384,654
Farmers, overseers, &c. .	271,752	Trade and locomotion . . .	222,291
Planters, &c.	481,752	Officials and military . . .	206,693
Crofters, cottagers, &c. .	318,608	Learning and literature . .	34,737
Dairy-keepers	6,872	Medicine, &c.	34,144
Gardeners	11,859	Owners, pensioners, &c. .	251,185
Fisheries	28,875	Mechanics, servants, &c. .	782,099
Mining and metal works. .	157,786	Various	51,982

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1887	140,169	14,785	3,850	29,517	76,227	63,942
1888	136,451	13,872	3,762	28,075	75,831	60,620
1889	132,069	13,288	3,517	28,478	76,124	55,945
1890	133,597	13,648	3,557	28,611	81,824	51,773
1891	135,516	13,718	3,556	27,940	80,603	54,913

2. *Emigration.*

Year	Immi-grants	Total Emigrants	To America	Year	Immi-grants	Total Emigrants	To America
1886	5,224	32,889	27,913	1889	5,504	33,363	28,529
1887	4,642	50,786	46,252	1890	6,030	34,212	29,487
1888	4,821	50,323	45,561	1891	6,114	42,776	36,134

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of Sweden is mainly rural. In 1871 the town population numbered only 551,106, and in 1892, 922,348, showing an increase of 66 per cent., or more than four times the rate of the general average of the Kingdom.

The following towns had more than 10,000 inhabitants at the end of 1892 :— Stockholm, 252,574 ; Göteborg, 107,965 ; Malmö, 49,891 ; Norrköping, 33,532 ; Gefle, 25,008 ; Upsala, 21,109 ; Karlskrona, 21,419 ; Jönköping, 19,902 ; Helsingborg, 21,026 ; Lund, 15,228 ; Örebro, 14,893 ; Linköping, 12,975 ; Sundsvall, 13,873 ; Kalmar, 11,779 ; Landskrona, 12,633 ; Halmstad, 12,531 ; Söderhamn, 10,050 ; Eskilstuna, 11,060.

Religion.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics, and 2,410 rural parish churches and chapels in 1893. At the census of 1880, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 4,544,434, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others numbering 16,911, including 6,091 unbaptized children. Of other creeds, there were 810 Roman Catholics, 17 Greek-Catholics, 89 Irvingites, 2,993 Jews, and 414 Mormons. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

Instruction.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Upsala and Lund, the former frequented by 1,561 and the latter by 669 students in the autumn of 1892. Education is well advanced in Sweden. In 1892 there were 78 public high schools, with 14,474 pupils; 25 people's high schools, 927 pupils; 12 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 898 pupils; 2 high and 6 elementary technical schools; 10 navigation schools, 321 pupils; 19 institutions and schools for deaf mutes and blinds; besides medical schools, military schools, veterinary and other special schools. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In 1890 there were 10,702 elementary schools, with 13,797 teachers and 692,360 pupils. In 1891 the expenditure on elementary education was 13,566,826 kronor, of which more than one-fourth came from the national funds. Among the recruits (Beväring) of 1890 only 0·12 per cent. were unlettered, only 1·09 per cent. unable to write.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown; while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided into 3 high court districts and 207 district courts divisions, of which 90 are urban districts and 117 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

In 1891, 1,646 men and 248 women were sentenced for serious crimes; at the end of 1891, 2,049 hard-labour prisoners.

Pauperism.

Each commune is bound to assist children under 15 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age or disease are unable to support themselves. In other cases the communal poor board decides what course to take. Each commune and each town (which may be divided) constitutes a poor district, and in each is a board of public assistance. In 1891 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,331, capable of lodging 42,449 people.

The number of paupers in 1860 was 132,982; in 1870, 204,378; in 1880, 219,532; in 1891, 248,164. Of the last 73,911 were in the towns.

Finance.

The budgets of revenue and expenditure for the years 1893 and 1894 were established as follows :—

Revenue	1893	1894	Expenditure	1893	1894
	Kronor	Kronor		Kronor	Kronor
Domains, railway, land taxes, &c. .	20,455,000	18,907,000	(a) Ordinary :		
Customs . . .	37,500,000	37,000,000	Royal Household	1,320,000	1,320,000
Post . . .	7,800,000	8,100,000	Justice . . .	3,887,900	3,887,900
Stamps . . .	3,500,000	3,500,000	Foreign Affairs .	606,750	606,750
Impost on spirits, &c. . .	15,500,000	16,300,000	Army . . .	21,069,700	24,213,000
Impost on income	4,700,000	10,000,000	Navy . . .	6,539,090	6,908,156
Net profit of the State Bank .	1,750,000	2,801,447	Interior . . .	4,803,612	4,804,711
Surplus from the previous years .	5,818,000	53,453	Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs . .	12,559,958	12,880,675
			Finance . . .	16,534,966	16,809,066
			Pensions . . .	2,915,550	3,099,755
				70,237,526	74,530,013
			(b) Extraordinary .	15,739,474	10,636,887
			(c) Expenditure thro' the Riksgäldskontor : Payment of loans and Miscellaneous (Diet, &c.) . .	10,468,300	11,145,000
			(d) Carried to floating capital .	227,700	—
			Fund for redeeming of rents from copyholds . .	—	—
			Fund for building a new house for the Diet and the State Bank . .	250,000	250,000
			Fund for insurance against accidents of workers . .	100,000	100,000
Total revenue .	97,023,000	96,661,900	Total expenditure .	97,023,000	96,661,900

The extraordinary expenditure consisted of 2,314,086 kronor for the army, 1,419,444 kronor for the navy, and the remainder for the interior, public worship, education, and pensions. The land tax (including the maintenance of the army *Indelta*) amounts to an average of 2s. per head of the population. The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1892 :—

Taxed :	Kronor
Agricultural land in the country	2,163,088,405
„ „ in the towns	43,371,150
Other real estate in the country	328,264,475
„ „ „ in the towns	1,163,622,449
Total (1892)	3,698,346,479

Untaxed real estate (1892):

National	{	In the country	147,536,004
		In the towns	58,421,450
Belonging to	{	In the country	102,527,390
commonalties,		In the towns	113,806,805
academies, &c.			
Total (1892)			422,291,649

Grand total (1892) 4,120,638,128

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Church, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. A part of the cost for maintaining the army *Indelta* also does not appear in the budget. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes.

On January 1, 1893, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted entirely for railways, were as follows:—

			Kronor
Funded railway loan of 1860 without interest			768,889
„ „ „ 1878 „ 4 „			16,123,174
„ „ „ 1880 „ 4 „			108,682,200
„ „ „ 1886 „ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ „			56,306,222
„ „ „ 1887 „ 3 $\frac{6}{10}$ „			23,155,500
„ „ „ 1888 „ 3 „			26,666,667
„ „ „ 1890 „ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ „			35,003,111
Provisional loan „ 1891 „ 4 „			7,200,000
Total			273,905,763

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. The debt amounts to about 2*l.* 18*s.* per head of the population, and the interest to about 2*s.* 6*d.*; but as the railway receipts exceed two-thirds of the interest, the charge per head is nominal.

The income of the communes in 1891 was 63,717,335 kronor, and the expenditure 70,060,260 kronor. Their assets amounted to 266,673,069 kronor, and their debts to 164,825,031 kronor. The revenue of the provincial representative bodies was 3,327,527 kronor, and expenditure 3,218,251 kronor; their assets 11,961,018 kronor, and debts 3,522,369 kronor.

Defence.

The chief fortifications of Sweden are, on the coast, Karlskrona with Kungsholmen and Westra Hästholmen, Stockholm with Vaxholm and Oscar-Fredriksborg; in the interior, Karlsborg, near Lake Wetter.

The Swedish army is composed of three distinct classes of troops. They are:—

1. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, two regiments of infantry, one battalion of chasseurs, two battalions of infantry, one regiment of hussars, the artillery, the engineers, and the train.

2. The *Indelta*, consisting of 21 regiments and one corps of infantry, and 6 regiments of cavalry, of these, however, 3 infantry regiments contain *Värfvade* troops, and 2 cavalry regiments are to be re-organized as *Värfvade* regiments. The privates of

cavalry are paid and kept by the Landowners. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, as a rule, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, sometimes extending to thirty years, but he may instead take money payment. There is about 6 months' training for recruits in the infantry and 7 months' in the cavalry, after which they are annually called out for 22 or 23 days' practice.

3. The *Värnpligtige*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy from the male population between the ages of 21 and 40 years, of which the first 12 classes are called *Beväring*, the 8 others *Landstorm*. The right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872. The *Värnpligtige* are divided among the *Värfrade* and the *Indelta* troops, and are mobilised with these. The *Beväring* undergoes 90 day's training, which in the navy and also in the cavalry is completed in the first year; in the other forces 68 days in the first year and 22 in the second. The *Landstorm* is in time of war formed in separate troops. *Beväring* of first year, about 24,000 men; of the 12 years, about 228,000. *Landstorm* of the 8 years, about 100,000.

The total strength of the armed forces of Sweden, according to the re-organization carried out in 1892, consists of:—

Permanent Army	Officers	Non-com-missioned Officers	Musicians	Men (exclu-sive of Musicians)	Civil and CivilMilitary persons	Total	Field-guns	Horses
Generals	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	30
General Staff and Staff-College	39	2	—	—	185	226	—	81
Infantry	1,232	1,132	1,280	23,612	199	27,755	—	242
Cavalry	232	210	149	4,615	60	5,266	—	5,320
Artillery	298	255	167	3,272	141	4,133	240	1,000
Engineers	77	58	21	821	13	990	—	87
Train	66	124	18	522	36	766	—	112
Total	1,953	1,781	1,635	32,842	634	38,845	240	6,872
Reserves 1893	557	415	—	—	13	985	—	—

The Swedish navy is maintained wholly for coast defence. In September 1892, a committee appointed to consider the subject recommended a considerable increase in the floating strength, but the proposals were rejected by the Lower House, and the votes cut down to one-third. The strength of the Swedish navy, excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels, estimated upon the uniform plan adopted in this volume (which is fully ex-

plained in the Introductory Table), may be stated thus:—Battleships, *nil*; 16 port-defence vessels; 1 second class cruiser; 10 third class cruisers *a*, and 8 *b*; torpedo boats, second class, 16, third class, 2; total 53.

The *Göta* and *Svea*, turret armour-clads, respectively of 3,070 and 2,900 tons displacement, with 11½ inches maximum armour, two 27-ton breech-loading guns in a single turret, and four 6-inch guns on the upper deck, are, with one exception, the largest ironclads of the Swedish navy. This exception is the coast defence vessel *Thule*, which was launched in April 1892. She has many points in common with the *Göta* and *Svea*, but is slightly larger, and is provided with a ram. Her principal dimensions are:—Length, 261 feet; beam 48ft. 8in.; draught, 16 feet; displacement, 3,135 tons. The superstructure and sides are protected by steel armour varying in thickness from 11·6 to 7·7 inches. The principal armament consists of two 10-inch (27-ton) Armstrong B.L. guns coupled in a turret protected by 11 inches of steel, and revolving through an arc of 292°. Engines of 3,200 I.H.P. are to give a speed of 15 knots, or with forced draught, 16 knots. Next to these comes the monitor *Loke*, of 1,580 tons displacement, and 430 horse-power, launched in 1871. The other three monitors, named *John Ericsson*, *Thordön*, and *Tirfing*, of earlier construction, are nearly the same size. They have 5-inch armour at the water-line, and each carries two 15-ton guns in a turret. In addition are 9 armoured gun-vessels for coast defence, between 460 and 240 tons, and dating from 1869–75. The most important of the unprotected vessels is the second class cruiser (corvette) *Freja* (2,000 tons, 12 knots sea speed), launched at Malmö in 1886.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz.: 1. The Active List; 2. The Reserve; 3. The *Beväring*. In 1892 on the active list were 4 flag-officers, 6 *kommendörer*, 24 *kommendör-kaptener*, 62 *kaptener*, 54 lieutenants, and 17 sub-lieutenants, while 107 commissioned officers belonged to the Reserve. The naval *Beväring* at the same date numbered about 20,000 men.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1891 was 328,646; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 70,652; 2 to 20 hectares, 210,586; 20 to 100 hectares, 32,280; 100 and above, 3,129. Of the total land area of Sweden 8·1 per cent. is under cultivation, 4·0 per cent. under natural meadows, and 44·8 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows, in thousands of hectares, the area under the chief crops in 1891, and, in thousands of hectolitres, the yield in 1892:—

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Mixed Grain	Pulse	Potatoes
71·0 1,607·0	395·9 9,306·1	221·2 5,015·3	806·2 24,472·2	108·3 3,303·2	54·4 1,027·5	156·5 20,931·9

The value of all cereal crops in 1892 was estimated at 271·7 million kronor. At the end of 1891 Sweden had 489,045 horses, 2,420,110 head of cattle, 1,345,337 sheep and lambs, 655,373 pigs. In 1880 34,000 head of cattle and 29,000 sheep were exported, in 1891 respectively, 30,000 and 27,000.

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1891, throughout the Kingdom, 985,255 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted to 486,680 tons; the bar iron to 280,430 tons. Of iron ore in 1886 19,288, in 1887 41,986, in 1888 117,350, in 1889 118,573, in 1890 187,732, in 1891 174,148 tons were exported; of pig-iron, 58,139 in 1886, 49,285 in 1887, 49,099 in 1888, 79,378 in 1889, 60,125 in 1890, and 63,096 tons in 1891; of bar iron, 165,067 in 1886, 193,738 in 1887, 188,005 in 1888, 200,426 in 1889, 185,135 in 1890, and 175,901 tons in 1891. There were also raised in 1891 15,044 tons of silver and lead ore, 21,883 tons of copper ore, and 61,591 tons of zinc ore. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 2,475,412 hectolitres of coal in 1891. In 1891 there were 35,340 persons engaged in mining.

Commerce.

The total customs duties levied were in 1891 38,012,542 kronor, and in 1892 37,297,733.

The imports and exports of Sweden were as follows in six years :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Imports	301,366,000	297,410,000	324,708,784	376,963,711	377,187,739	369,698,254
Exports	228,398,000	246,678,000	281,752,718	301,725,097	304,591,863	323,498,082

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years :—

—	Imports 1890	Exports 1890	Imports 1891	Exports 1891
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Textile manufactures	62,499,450	7,366,013	57,795,721	8,335,352
Corn and flour	30,302,501	8,950,163	33,157,613	21,822,054
Colonial wares	49,618,106	496,998	49,702,615	1,261,314
Raw textile material and yarn	40,329,237	1,227,778	34,754,697	1,194,144
Minerals, mostly coal	41,884,154	6,046,136	41,109,919	5,902,624
Metal goods, machinery, &c.	35,700,444	10,617,724	34,975,697	9,301,220
Live animals and animal food	17,896,532	58,396,027	16,885,027	62,013,607
Hair, hides, and other animal products	21,547,514	2,211,629	19,455,881	2,417,855
Metals, raw and partly wrought	7,561,019	36,828,910	8,756,103	32,941,707
Timber, wrought and unwrought	4,791,200	128,642,649	4,724,966	135,155,124
Other articles	65,057,582	43,807,836	68,380,015	43,153,081
Total	377,187,739	304,591,863	369,698,254	323,498,082

The following shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals :—

Country	1890		1891	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain . .	108,869,000	137,403,000	98,655,390	146,385,142
Germany	118,322,000	36,677,000	119,835,976	37,875,775
Denmark	44,084,000	33,231,000	44,620,928	37,391,401
Norway	32,833,000	18,093,000	33,565,261	17,427,757
Russia (including Finland)	29,718,000	11,847,000	27,316,044	10,739,530
France	7,933,000	24,422,000	9,056,602	34,404,272
Spain	1,151,000	7,430,000	944,290	6,766,603
Other countries . .	34,278,000	35,489,000	35,704,663	32,507,602
Total	377,188,000	304,592,000	369,698,254	323,498,082

The following table shows the trade between Sweden and the United Kingdom according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Sweden	8,185,431	9,207,047	8,473,656	8,509,651	8,230,651
Exports of British pro- duce to Sweden . . .	2,376,936	2,768,369	3,061,976	2,988,449	2,988,449

The following table shows the chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Sweden :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Wood & timber	3,497,371	4,481,337	3,951,710	3,501,180	3,895,326
Oats	480,604	450,251	311,768	853,312	491,275
Bar iron	943,276	951,873	854,418	696,315	610,397
Iron and steel manufactures	462,565	461,086	556,121	503,409	378,166
Pig iron	137,021	282,216	196,489	206,753	193,523
Butter	1,129,119	1,141,322	1,175,792	1,269,187	1,243,016

The leading exports of British home produce to Sweden in 1892 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 400,240*l.*; coals of the value of 855,578*l.*; cotton yarn and manufactures valued 308,922*l.*; machinery, 153,716*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Sweden, at the end of 1892, of vessels over 100 tons had 1,479 of a burthen of 505,711 tons, of which total 947 of 283,559 tons were sailing vessels, and 532 of 222,152 tons were steamers including small vessels. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1891—namely, 312 vessels of 96,941 tons; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 244 vessels of a total burthen of 41,648 tons. In 1891 21,385 vessels cleared Swedish ports.

Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes, as follows:—

	1888		1889		1890		1891	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered	10,140	2,173,314	11,484	2,389,013	11,899	2,434,984	11,201	2,479,176
Cleared	18,166	3,726,935	19,164	3,887,727	20,067	4,029,937	21,385	4,327,225

Internal Communications.

In 1891 74,268 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

At the end of 1892 the total length of railways in Sweden was 5,254 miles, of which 1,770 miles belonged to the State. The receipts in 1891 were 49,130,834 kronor, and expenses 30,474,788 kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1891 was 265,069,683 kronor, and for private railways 263,461,646 kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1891 was 4,761,992; weight of goods carried on State railways, 3,277,455 tons; private railways, 7,948,203 tons of goods, and 8,877,655 passengers.

All the telegraphs in Sweden, with the exception of those of private railway companies, belong to the State. The total length of all the telegraph lines at the end of 1891 was 5,477 miles, and of wires 14,600 miles. The number of despatches sent in the year 1891 was 1,849,533. In 1891 there were 37,634 miles of wire and 24,987 instruments employed in the telephone service.

The Swedish Post Office carried 137,508,060 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1891. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 2,337. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1891 amounted to 7,513,415 kronor, and the total expenditure to 7,192,363 kronor, leaving a surplus of 321,052 kronor.

Money and Credit.

The Riks Bank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected annually by the Diet. It is a bank of exchange to regulate financial relations with foreign countries, it accepts and pays interest on deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element. The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden for January 1, 1893 :—

Assets	National Bank	Private Banks	Joint-stock Banks
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Mortgages	—	51,575,211	—
Real estate	—	4,970,712	3,718,755
Coin and bullion	20,649,301	18,575,652	8,170,057
Accounts with other banks	11,809,681	26,196,446	12,514,573
State notes and bills	19,675,716	27,766,929	10,540,267
Stocks, shares, mortgages, &c.	—	—	63,892,702
Bills	32,488,876	151,476,245	47,834,879
Loans, public obligations, shares, &c.	33,104,227	112,979,365	52,368,444
Cash credits, &c.	17,497,070	81,747,346	25,852,692
Totals	135,224,871	475,287,906	224,892,369
Liabilities			
Bank notes and bills	45,344,642	68,188,792	2,778,485
Liabilities with other banks	3,662,222	36,055,616	11,622,503
Deposits	7,589,101	235,988,220	73,642,436
Capital	45,000,000	56,426,000	31,345,103
Reserve	5,000,000	12,242,779	11,144,674
Various liabilities	17,440,828	59,914,262	93,658,951
To further disposition	11,188,078	6,472,237	700,217
Totals	135,224,871	475,287,906	224,892,369

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890
Number of depositors	1,010,794	1,031,250	1,062,231	1,089,421
Deposits at end of year, kronor	245,860,158	259,206,159	274,446,209	281,726,996
Capital and reserve fund „	19,748,958	20,872,251	22,184,728	23,648,545

At the end of 1891 the Post Office Savings Bank had 271,540 depositors and 16,264,062 kronor of deposits.

2. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times up to 1892. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storthing, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The King, however, possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storthing, but only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice ; but if the same bill pass three Storthings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storthing assembles every year. New elections take place every three years. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin in February each year, and must receive the sanction of the King to sit longer than two months. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age who in the year before the election has paid income tax on an annual income of at least 500 kroner in the country districts or 800 kroner in the towns (provided that he has resided for one year in the electoral district at the time when the election takes place, and that he does not belong to the household of another as a servant), or who is or has been a public functionary, or possesses property in land, or has been tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burgess of any town, or possesses real property in a town to the value of 600 kroner, is entitled to elect. Under the same conditions citizens thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, are entitled to be elected. The mode of election is indirect. Towards the end of every third year the people choose their deputies, at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, where the election is administered

by the magistrate, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts, where they meet in the parish church under the presidency of the parish minister. The deputies afterwards assemble and elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storthing representatives. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by the persons already elected for that purpose, or, if not, who received the second largest number of votes. The number of electors in 1891 was 139,690, or 6·98 per cent. of total population, while 102,931 votes, or 73·7 per cent. of the whole number, were recorded. Of the total male population, 45 per cent. are 25 years of age and above. The Storthing has 114 members—38 from towns, 76 from rural districts.

The Storthing, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storthing, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The Thing nominates its own presidents. The principal ordinary business of the Storthing is to enact or repeal laws, to impose taxes, to supervise the financial affairs of the kingdom, to vote the amounts required for the public expenditure, and to examine treaties concluded with foreign Powers. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each house separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both houses in common sitting. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagthing to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagthing do not agree, the two houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The same majority is required for alterations of the Constitution. The Lagthing and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Höiesteret*) form a high court of justice (the *Rigsret*) for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the *Höiesteret*, and members of the Storthing. While in session, every member of the Storthing has an allowance of twelve kroner (13s. 4d.) a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and at least seven Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the King. Ministers and Councillors of State are entitled to be present in the Storthing and to take part in the discussions, when public, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Council of State:—

(1.) *Council of State at Kristiania.*

Minister of State.—Emil *Stang*, appointed May 2, 1893.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. Anton Christian *Bang*, appointed May 2, 1893.

Department of Justice.—Dr. George Francis *Hagerup*, appointed May 2, 1893.

Department of the Interior.—Johan Henrich Paasche *Thorne*, appointed May 2, 1893.

Department of Public Works.—Peder *Nilsen*, appointed May 2, 1893.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Ole Andreas *Furu*, appointed May 2, 1893.

Department of Defence.—Lieutenant-Colonel Christian Wilhelm Engel *Bredal Olssön*, appointed May 2, 1893.

Revision of Public Accounts Department.—E. *Stang*, Minister of State,

(2.) *Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.*

Gregers Winther Wulfsberg *Gram*, Minister of State, appointed May 2, 1893.

Ernst *Motzfeldt*, appointed May 2, 1893.

Johannes Vinding *Harbitz*, appointed May 2, 1893.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (Amtmand), viz., the towns of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 'Amts' (counties). They are subdivided into 39 towns and 56 'Fogderier,' the latter comprising 22 'Ladesteder' (ports). There are 504 rural communes (Herreder), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a council and a body of representatives. The members (from three to nine) of the former (the 'Formænd') are elected from the different wards within the Herred. The representatives, who vote the expenditure of the Herred, are three times the number of the Formænd. These bodies elect conjointly every year from among the 'Formænd' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of an Amt form with the Amtmand and the Fogder (sheriffs) the 'Amtsformandskab' (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Amt. The Amtmand is the chairman of the diet. The towns and the ports form 58 communes, also governed by a council (4 to 12, Kristiania 15), and representatives (three times the size of the council). The members of both local governing bodies are elected, in towns and rural communes, by voters for the Storthing.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Norway has an area of 124,445 English square miles; at the census of January 1, 1891, the population amounted to 1,988,674 present, and 2,000,917 domiciled inhabitants.

The area and population of the twenty districts (Amter) are as follows:—

Amter.	Area : English square miles	Population Jan. 1, 1891	Density per square mile
Kristiania (town)	6	151,239	25,206·5
Akershus	2,055	99,111	48·2
Smaalenene	1,600	120,360	75·2
Hedemarken	10,621	119,129	11·2
Kristians	9,793	108,076	11·0
Buskerud	5,790	104,769	18·1
Jarlsberg og Larvik	896	100,957	112·7
Bratsberg	5,865	92,034	15·7
Nedenes	3,609	81,043	22·4
Lister og Mandal	2,805	78,738	28·1
Stavanger	3,532	117,008	33·1
Søndre Bergenhus	6,026	128,213	21·3
Bergen (town)	5	53,684	10,736·8
Nordre Bergenhus	7,132	87,552	12·3
Romsdal	5,788	127,806	22·1
Søndre Trondhjem	7,184	123,817	17·2
Nordre Trondhjem	8,791	81,236	9·2
Nordland	14,517	131,850	9·1
Tromsö	10,134	65,125	6·4
Finmarken	18,296	29,170	1·6
Total	124,445	2,000,917	16·1

There were 965,911 males, and 1,035,006 females.

Conjugal condition of the domiciled population, 1891 :—

—	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
Males	602,962	323,935	37,660	308	1,046
Females	627,498	325,952	80,263	426	867

The domiciled population, urban and rural, at different periods, has been as follows :—

Census	Country	Town	Total	Increase per cent. per annum.		
				Country	Town	Total
1835	1,060,282	134,545	1,194,827	1·37	1·30	1·37
1845	1,164,745	163,726	1,328,471	·99	2·17	1·12
1855	1,286,782	203,265	1,490,047	1·05	2·41	1·22
1865	1,435,464	266,292	1,701,756	1·16	3·10	1·42
1875	1,481,026	332,398	1,818,853	·32	2·48	·69
1891	1,526,788	474,129	2,000,917	·52	7·14	1·67

The population was in 1875 divided as follows according to occupation, including the families and domestics of those actively engaged :—

1. Employers or independent :	2. Agents and overseers 82,030
Farming proprietors 567,690	3. Workpeople :
Life farmers 51,042	Small farmers, &c. 258,291
Other agriculturists 19,241	Mines and metal works 7,999
Fishing and hunting 93,085	Manufacturers 61,454
Mining and manufactures. 4,190	Mechanics 72,749
Mechanics 151,764	Trade 21,432
Trade 48,428	Sailors 54,244
Shipowners 2,942	Labourers 70,759

Of the total population in 1875, 1,782,593 were born in Norway, 28,826 in Sweden, 2,058 in Denmark, 2,579 in Finland, 1,393 in Germany, 435 in Great Britain or Ireland.

The number of Lapps and Finns was :—

	Lapps.	Finns.
1865	17,178	7,637
1875	15,718	7,594
1891	17,012	7,420

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Births (exc. still- born)	Stillborn	Illegiti- mate, living	Deaths excl. still- born	Excess of Births
Average						
1878-82	12,894	59,193	2,030	4,856	31,300	27,893
1887	12,491	60,908	1,720	4,669	31,675	29,233
1888	12,154	61,277	1,583	4,651	33,645	27,632
1889	12,416	59,186	1,615	4,396	34,704	24,484
1890	12,922	60,108	1,657	4,225	35,492	24,616
1891	13,179	61,721	1,751	4,272	34,856	26,865

2. Emigration.

Place of Destination	Average 1868-82	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
United States	12,270	20,706	21,348	12,597	10,898	13,249	16,814
British North America		21	79	19	51	79	223
South America	—	2	4	8	20	7	3
Australasia	157	12	13	17	21	5	6
Africa	—	—	8	—	1	—	3
Asia	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	12,420	20,741	21,452	12,642	10,991	13,341	17,049

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

At the census taken January 1, 1891, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 four, above 10,000 five, above 5,000 nine. The population of the principal towns, January 1, 1891, was:—

Kristiania	151,239	Fredrikstad	12,451
Bergen	53,684	Larvik	11,261
Trondhjem (after the incorporation of suburbs)	29,162	Fredrikshald	11,217
Stavanger	23,899	Kristiansund	10,381
Drammen	20,687	Skien	8,979
Kristiansand	12,813	Aalesund	8,406
		Moss	8,051

Religion.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All other Christian sects (except Jesuits) as well as the Jews are tolerated, and free to exercise their religion within the limits prescribed by the law and public order. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 6 bishoprics, 83 *Provstier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 470 parishes. In 1891 there were 30,685 dissenters, including 1,004 Roman Catholics, 8,187 Methodists, 4,228 Baptists, 348 Mormons, 231 Quakers.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1889 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 6,251 public elementary schools with 208,960 pupils, and in towns 1,624 classes with 52,995 pupils; the amount expended on both being 5,265,117 kroner, raised mostly by a school-rate levied in each parish. There are 82 secondary schools: 17 public, 40 communal, 25 private. Of the secondary schools 23 have a higher department for classics, or mathematics, or both, viz. 15 public, 1 communal, 7 private. Most of the secondary schools are mixed, 17 are for girls alone: 3 communal, 14 private. The number of pupils in the secondary schools in 1889 was 10,368. Besides these, 70 private schools have 3,953 pupils more or less advanced. There are 6 normal schools with 321 students. Kristiania has a University, attended in 1892 by 1,366 students. In the financial year 1891-92 it had a subsidy of 540,212 kroner from the State.

Justice and Crime.

For civil justice Norway is divided into 118 districts, each with an inferior court. Of these 81 are rural courts, divided into 431 circuits. The other courts are in towns. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Höiesteret*), consisting of 1 president and at least 6 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Fortigelseskommission*) in each town and *Herred* (parish), consisting of two men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigsret*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmandsret*), or *Meddomsret*.

The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges (1 *Lagmand*, or president), and 10 jurors (*Lagrettemand*). The Kingdom is divided into 5 jury districts (*Lagdömmar*), each having its chief judge (*Lagmand*). Each district is divided into circuits, corresponding, as a rule, to the counties (*Amter*), in which courts are held at fixed times. The *Meddomsret* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagmandsret* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences. The *Meddomsret* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance.

The prosecutions are directed by the State advocates (*Statsadvokater*), 13 in number, subordinate to one *Rigsadvokat*.

The number of persons convicted of serious crimes was : in 1890, 2,603 ; in 1889, 2,938 ; 1888, 2,753 ; 1887, 2,932 ; 1886, 2,742. For offences against public order and police, penalties were, in 1890, inflicted upon 25,248 persons.

There are four convict prisons (1 a penitentiary) ; inmates, June 30, 1890, 678 (521 were males and 157 females).

There are, besides, 55 district prisons, in which, in 1890, 7,940 persons were detained. There are 3 reformatories for young offenders between 10 and 15 years.

The police force of Kristiania numbers 373 men, including 15 superior functionaries.

Pauperism.

In Norway the relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation, but certain expenditure is also borne by the *Amter* (counties) and by the State. The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 73,364 in 1890, 77,798 in 1889, 77,555 in 1888, 76,531 in 1887. In 1890 9,142, 1889 9,940, in 1888 9,837, in 1887 9,677 persons are included who have only been medically relieved.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for each of the last five years in thousands of kroner :—

Years ending June 30	Revenue				Expenditure				
	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Other Sources	Total	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.
1888	292	26,219	17,853	44,493 ¹	8,881	5,115	9,072	21,156	45,224
1889	306	26,229	18,239	46,353 ²	8,834	3,898	9,593	21,279	43,604
1890	523	30,006	19,803	50,332	9,276	4,191	9,938	22,131	45,537
1891	588	30,809	20,049	51,447	9,753	4,318	10,689	24,234	48,994
1892	535	29,475	21,085	51,095	10,436	4,367	10,918	25,510	51,232

¹ Including 129,061 loan.

² Including 1,578,118 loan.

The following table shows the principal heads of the budget for two years ending June 30.

Sources of Revenue	1893	1894	Branches of Expenditure	1893	1894
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Income Tax . . .	2,780,000	2,700,000	Civil list . . .	480,582	349,716
Customs . . .	20,000,000	20,500,000	Storthing . . .	471,238	459,700
Excise on spirits . .	3,800,000	3,800,000	The Ministries . .	1,221,030	1,204,390
„ „ malt . . .	2,300,000	2,000,000	Church & education .	5,256,422	5,512,155
Succession tax . .	450,000	500,000	Justice . . .	5,227,382	5,327,118
Stamps . . .	525,000	545,000	Interior . . .	1,711,028	1,808,196
Judicial fees . . .	850,000	950,000	Post, telegraphs, &c.	5,540,726	5,811,489
Mines . . .	572,800	487,600	State railways . .	7,078,155	7,392,709
Post Office . . .	3,150,000	3,350,000	Roads, canals, ports, &c.	3,514,456	3,631,234
Telegraphs . . .	1,260,000	1,350,000	Finance and customs	3,445,318	3,271,850
State property . .	2,590,646	2,567,074	Mines . . .	686,900	656,500
Railways . . .	7,787,300	7,947,500	Amortisation of debt	591,701	678,506
Miscellaneous . .	5,284,254	5,002,828	Interest . . .	4,104,974	4,234,884
Balance . . .	—	—	Army . . .	8,466,500	7,675,181
			Navy . . .	2,690,900	2,769,900
			Foreign affairs . .	710,340	750,992
			Miscellaneous . .	152,348	165,480
			Balance . . .	—	—
	51,350,000	51,700,000		51,350,000	51,700,000

The following table shows the amortisation, growth, and interest of the public debt for the years named, ending June 30 :—

Years ending June 30	Amortisation	Growth	Interest	Amount at the end of the year
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1888	3,144,360	—	4,405,331	105,283,266
1889	54,123,790	64,554,667	3,664,745	115,714,152
1890	356,694	—	3,829,872	115,357,459
1891	454,776	1,160,000	3,857,521	116,062,683
1892	521,517	10,000,000	3,840,264	125,541,165

In 1892 the unredeemable debt, which amounted to 10,837,410 kroner in 1885, was reduced by amortisation to 245,472 kroner.

The taxation for communal purposes amounted for the rural communes to 9,557,762 kroner, and for the towns to 8,163,833 kroner in 1889.

Defence.

The fortresses of Norway are unimportant, Fredriksstad, Fredriksten, Carljohansvaern, Akershus in Kristiania, Oscarsborg and Vardöhus, with forts at Kristiansand, Bergen, and Trondhjem.

The troops of the Kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of three laws voted by the Storthing in 1866, 1876, and 1885, the land forces

are divided into the troops of the Line, the Landvaern, the Landstorm or final levy. All young men past the twenty-second year of age are liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern Amts of the Kingdom, who are free from military land service. The young men in the line raised by conscription have to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 42 days in the infantry, in the fortress and mountain artillery, 50 days in the engineers, and 70 days in the field artillery and cavalry. They are then put into the battalions, which in the second, third, and fourth year in the artillery, cavalry, and engineers, and the second and third year in the infantry and train, under ordinary circumstances, have an annual practice of 24 days, after which the men are sent on furlough, with obligation to meet when ordered. The recruits of the line and the sixth year in the Landvaern have only a practice of 12 days' extent. The train has a school of recruits, extending over 25 days for the engineers, and 18 days in the other arms. The nominal term of service is 13 years, divided between 5 years in the Line, 4 years in the Landvaern, and 4 years in the Landstorm. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the Kingdom. Every man capable of bearing arms, and not placed in one of the said categories, is in time of war liable to do service in the reserve of the Landstorm, from the eighteenth to the fiftieth year of age.

On January 1, 1893, the troops of the line, with its reserves, numbered about 30,000 men, with 900 officers. The number of troops of the line actually under arms can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storthing. The King has permission to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden and from Sweden to Norway.

The infantry consists of 5 brigades of 4 battalions of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 4 companies. For each brigade there is a school of non-commissioned officers. His Majesty's guard of 2 companies riflemen.

Cavalry.—3 corps of mounted riflemen of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 3, 3, and 2 squadrons.

Artillery.—3 battalions of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 3 batteries of 6 pieces, and 1 company of equipage field artillery; 1 battalion of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 2 companies of fortress artillery and two batteries of 6 pieces mountain artillery.

Engineers.—1 battalion of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 2 companies of sappers, 1 company of pontooneers, 1 company of telegraphists, and 1 company of equipage.

Like the Swedish navy, that of Norway is maintained solely for coast defence. It consists of 4 ironclad monitors; an armoured gunboat (395 tons) which is being built; 2 wooden corvettes launched in 1855 and 1862; two unarmoured gun-vessels of 1,000 and 1,123 tons, built in 1880 and 1891; 4 older gun-vessels and gunboats between 393 and 959 tons, 11 between 189 and 280 tons, and 16 smaller (55 tons), besides a small torpedo flotilla. Excluding

the smallest class of gunboats, which have no real value, and a couple of vedette torpedo-boats, the vessels thus described may be classified as follows, adopting the uniform system used in this book, and fully described in the Introductory Table; 5 port defence armouredclads; 4 third-class cruisers *a*, and 14 *b*; 5 second-class torpedo-boats and 3 of the third-class—in all 31.

These ships call for little description. The monitors, *Skorpionen*, *Thrudvang*, and *Mjölner* (1447 and 1515 tons) were built in 1866-68. They have 5-inch armour-belts, and 12-inch plating in their turrets, which carry severally two 18-ton muzzle-loading Armstrong guns. The *Thor*, launched in 1872, is a little larger (2,003 tons), has 14½-inch turret-plating, and carries two 20-ton guns. Of unarmoured ships, the deck-protected gun-vessel *Viking* is the largest (1,123 tons). She is steel-built, with a cellulose belt, is 203 ft. 6 in. in length, and has 30 ft. 6 in. beam, engines of 2,000 I.H.P., and steamed 15 knots at her trials. Her armament consists of two 5·9 in. guns, and four 2·4 in. and four smaller quick-firers. Another new gun-vessel, the *Heimdal* (630 tons), armed with four 2·4 in. quick-firing guns, steamed 12 knots at her trials. The only other new vessel is the gunboat *Ægir* (393 tons), armed with one 8·2 in. gun, one 2·7 in. Q.F. and 1·9 in. Q.F.

In 1892 the navy numbered 125 officers and about 400 petty officers and seamen on permanent engagement. All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and are liable, by a law passed in 1886, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1892, to nearly 23,000 men.

Production and Industry.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area, 75 per cent. is unproductive, 22 per cent. forest, and 3 per cent. under cultivation. Most of the farms are worked by their owners, as will be seen in the table of Occupations under Population. At the end of 1875 there were 137,700 farms, of which 11,600 were rented, 538 occupied by certain State officials, and the remainder used by the owners. The subdivision of landed property has been carried to a great extent. The latest statistics available are for 1865, and subdivision has probably increased considerably since then. At that date there were 133,991 farms, not including Finmarken, classified as follows:—

Under 2	hectares	34,224	or	25·5	per cent. of the whole.
From 2 to 5	„	42,984	„	32·1	„ „
„ 5 „ 20	„	48,575	„	36·2	„ „
„ 20 „ 50	„	7,376	„	5·5	„ „
„ 50 „ 100	„	739	„	0·6	„ „
„ 100 or more	„	93	„	0·1	„ „

The latest agricultural statistics are for 1875, when the area under cereals was 191,215 hectares, potatoes 34,879 hectares. The estimated yield, after deducting seed, of cereals was 6,045,511 hectolitres, of potatoes 7,123,786 hectolitres. The total value of the produce was for cereals 50,291,200 kroner, for potatoes 26,132,200 kroner. The average annual produce in hectolitres per 10 acres for 1881-85 was, wheat, 2·25; rye, 2·39; barley, 2·83; buckwheat, 3·55; oats, 3·45; peas, 2·16; potatoes, 20·77 hectolitres.

On January 1, 1891, there were:—Horses, 150,873; cattle, 1,005,203; sheep, 1,412,488; goats, 272,721; swine, 120,937; reindeer, 167,774.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 36,890,800 kroner in 1892; the principal article being rye, 15,042,500 kroner. The import of butter amounted to 2,135,100 kroner, and of bacon and meat to 6,683,800 kroner. The export of agricultural produce is insignificant.

II. FORESTRY.

The total area covered with forests is estimated at 26,320 square miles, of which 73 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy 3,870 square miles, administered by a forest staff under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1892 was 27,898,400 kroner, and of wrought timber 13,912,400 kroner.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The mining and metal industry of Norway is unimportant. The total value of mineral products in 1890 (latest available statistics) was 4,013,300 kroner (3,264,400 in 1885); of furnace products, 1,315,400 (2,037,500 in 1885) kroner; of bar iron and steel, 148,000 kroner. The chief mineral products are silver, 621,000 kroner in 1890 (1,038,000 in 1885); copper ore, 718,000 kroner, pyrites, 1,010,000 kroner; nickel, 186,000 kroner (1,565,000 in 1876); apatite, 1,000,700 kroner (1,186,100 in 1883). Of the smelting products in 1890 silver was valued at 622,600 kroner; copper, 465,000 kroner; nickel, 175,000 kroner. At the end of 1890 there existed 34 mining establishments employing 2,508 workpeople, and 8 smelting furnaces with 391 workpeople.

IV. FISHERIES.

The number of persons in 1891 engaged in cod fishery was 94,836; in herring fishery, 31,130; and in mackerel fishery 3,294.

The value of the fisheries in kroner in 1891 was cod, 14,110,852; herring, 6,610,991; mackerel, 659,021; other fisheries, 3,328,222; salmon and sea trout, 874,710; lobster, 369,415; oysters, 13,388; total, 25,966,599. The total value was in 1890, 22,211,687, in 1889, 23,311,249, in 1888 21,852,000, 1887, 14,762,000, in 1886 2,276,000 kroner.

Other fisheries are the mackerel fisheries in the North Sea, the bank fisheries off the coast, and the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries in the northern seas, which in 1891 produced a total of 3,449,000 kroner.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Norway with different countries in 1892:—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	27,253,100	19,709,100	Spain	1,306,500	12,642,300
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe	11,980,200	4,823,700	Italy	1,583,100	3,493,500
Russia and Finland	9,869,400	3,537,400	Austria and Hungary	8,800	186,600
Germany	55,294,400	15,690,200	Turkey, Roumania, and Greece	4,956,400	12,800
Switzerland	55,300	—	Africa	532,200	1,389,100
Netherlands	8,963,700	5,942,100	Asia	100	62,000
Belgium	7,474,000	3,966,900	Australia	100	569,600
Great Britain and Ireland	52,670,100	43,642,300	America	9,907,100	2,491,700
France	7,445,400	7,203,600	Not stated	96,700	201,100
Portugal and Madeira	589,900	860,300			
			Total	199,986,600	126,424,300

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1892 was about 19 millions of kroner (about one-tenth in value of the total imports), divided among the principal articles as follows:—Breadstuffs, 1,803,000 kroner; coffee, 2,216,000 kroner; tea, 180,000 kroner; sugar, 4,216,000 kroner;

tobacco, 2,940,000 kroner ; spirits and wines, 1,256,000 kroner ; manufactured goods, 2,151,000 kroner ; petroleum, 471,000 kroner ; and salt, 396,000 kroner.

Total imports and exports of Norwegian and foreign goods in the last five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports of foreign goods . . .	Kroner 158,896,700	Kroner 191,608,100	Kroner 208,658,900	Kroner 223,023,600	Kroner 199,986,600
Exports of Norwegian goods . . .	116,630,500	125,910,400	124,432,100	124,082,300	118,779,300
Foreign goods . . .	5,726,100	6,758,700	6,664,400	6,300,400	7,645,000

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1890-1892 :—

Classes of Goods	1890		1891		1892	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living .	1,754,900	1,185,200	1,636,500	839,000	1,119,400	457,700
Animal produce (malty food) .	13,847,900	43,885,500	12,106,700	45,151,800	12,357,400	43,890,800
Breadstuffs . . .	33,557,400	488,800	48,872,300	1,207,900	37,243,900	386,700
Groceries	23,217,900	6,700	23,002,100	15,000	23,187,500	13,300
Fruits, plants, &c. .	2,825,500	184,400	2,692,100	224,200	2,728,500	250,400
Spirits, &c. . . .	3,888,800	390,000	5,015,200	266,600	4,257,900	207,200
Yarn, rope, &c. . .	13,804,300	862,800	12,623,100	818,200	11,378,800	704,800
Textile manufactures, &c. .	24,128,600	4,356,200	22,408,400	3,643,500	22,010,400	3,347,600
Hair, skins, &c. . .	8,145,100	6,966,000	8,389,900	6,169,700	7,351,700	6,764,400
Tallow, oils, tar, &c.	8,849,700	7,396,100	9,326,700	6,669,700	10,289,000	6,768,500
Timber & wooden goods	6,033,400	43,918,400	6,641,500	43,916,000	7,375,200	41,810,800
Dye stuffs	1,072,800	213,300	1,069,400	117,800	980,900	156,200
Different vegetable produce .	2,558,800	998,200	3,252,900	1,505,500	3,259,800	865,700
Paper and paper manufactures .	1,781,500	1,777,600	1,874,400	2,369,700	1,811,400	2,841,000
Minerals, unwrought . . .	16,126,500	3,036,800	17,742,400	2,196,200	17,506,700	1,910,200
Minerals, manufactured . . .	2,513,500	1,829,600	2,686,600	1,585,100	2,669,500	1,759,500
Metals, unwrought or partly wrought .	8,091,100	1,537,600	9,564,700	1,485,600	7,513,100	1,017,900
Metals, manufactured . . .	7,937,000	3,626,900	8,581,600	3,739,400	10,291,700	2,993,100
Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c. .	28,574,200	1,772,000	25,537,100	2,166,400	16,653,800	2,633,500
Total	208,658,900	124,432,100 6,664,400 Re-exports	223,023,600	124,082,300 6,300,400	199,986,600	118,779,300 7,645,000
		131,096,500		130,382,700		126,424,300

Imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports in the last five years :—

IMPORTS.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania .	79,842,200	97,848,700	105,994,000	110,918,100	107,825,700
Bergen .	29,212,800	31,185,800	33,065,300	42,399,200	30,739,800
Trondhjem .	11,752,100	14,086,300	16,026,000	15,053,100	14,278,400

EXPORTS.

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania .	28,739,100	31,727,800	32,949,700	34,022,400	31,449,000
Bergen .	20,647,500	20,636,400	21,666,800	20,039,000	21,102,000
Trondhjem .	9,007,900	8,577,600	8,332,100	7,304,200	7,859,400

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the last five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Norway .	3,061,532	3,497,513	3,432,689	3,363,629	3,576,615
Exports of British produce to Norway	1,370,849	1,724,582	1,915,808	1,901,897	1,706,111

In 1892 the imports of timber from Norway into the United Kingdom amounted to 1,525,438*l.* ; fish, 417,518*l.* ; rags, &c., 492,019*l.* The minor imports into Great Britain comprise ice, butter and margarine, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 247,341*l.* ; cotton manufactures and yarn of the value of 207,856*l.* ; coals, of the value of 455,264*l.* ; and woollens and worsteds of the value of 138,345*l.*, formed the chief British exports to Norway in the year 1892.

Shipping and Navigation.

—	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels engaged in Foreign Trade (Jan. 1893)						
Under 100 tons .	1,092	44,276	9	393	1,101	44,669
From 100–500 tons .	1,815	542,433	241	80,677	2,056	623,110
„ 500–1,000 „ .	784	536,728	94	62,392	878	599,120
„ 1,000–2,000 „ .	229	280,899	54	73,443	283	354,342
Above 2,000 „ .	5	11,156	4	8,641	9	19,797
Total	3,925	1,415,492	402	225,546	4,327	1,641,038

—	1888		1889		1890		1891	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered								
Norwegian .	6,293	1,451,426	7,229	1,719,083	6,671	1,716,006	6,860	1,979,489
Foreign .	4,965	851,799	5,835	986,210	5,715	938,271	5,502	942,318
Cleared								
Norwegian	6,513	1,581,838	7,027	1,649,168	6,749	1,752,375	6,542	1,922,441
Foreign .	4,941	840,218	5,827	980,009	5,695	947,478	5,460	930,955

Vessels entered and cleared in 1891 at the following ports (with cargoes and in ballast) :—

—	Number	Tonnage	—	Number	Tonnage
Kristiania			Trondhjem		
Entered .	2,300	936,829	Entered .	328	182,538
Cleared .	1,452	628,412	Cleared .	343	191,229
Bergen			Frederikstad		
Entered .	687	367,300	Entered .	1,165	180,592
Cleared .	658	352,282	Cleared .	2,802	242,752

Internal Communications.

The total length of State railways in 1893 was 929 miles; that of one railway worked by a company (Kristiania to Mjösen) 42 miles; total 971 miles.

Total receipts 1891-92, State railways, 7,390,875 kroner; companies, 1,635,497 kroner. Total expenses 1891-92, State railways, 5,924,545 kroner; companies, 865,279 kroner. Goods carried 1891-92, State railways, 1,076,986 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 500,446. Passengers carried 1891-92, State railways, 4,381,913; companies, 466,485. The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government.

The following are the postal statistics :—

—	1890	1891	1892
Letters	27,248,400	28,367,600	31,868,200
Post-cards	2,112,500	2,303,600	2,614,200
Registered letters . .	486,600	454,700	593,800
Journals	24,552,300	25,089,600	26,392,200
Other printed matter . .	3,254,900	3,643,500	4,236,000
Samples and parcels . .	484,500	486,600	621,600

Length of telegraph lines and wires in January 1893 :—

Belonging to the State 4,887 miles of line, 9,663 miles of wires.

„ „ railways 985 „ „ 1,742 „ „

Total . 5,872 „ „ 11,405 „ „

The number of messages in the year 1892 was on the State lines 1,649,544, on the railway lines 76,683, total, 1,726,227, of which 1,139,527 (on the lines

of the railways, 76,683) were internal, 271,620 sent abroad, 315,050 received from abroad, and 30 in transit. The number of telegraph offices in 1892 was :—178 belonging to the State, 200 to the railways, total 378. Receipts : State telegraphs 69,061*l.*, railways 3,169*l.*, total 72,230*l.* Expenses :—State telegraphs 66,383*l.*, railways 10,500*l.*, total 76,883*l.*

Money and Credit.

On December 31, 1892, the Norwegian coins in circulation (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) were :—

Gold coin	15,856,000 kroner
Silver coin	6,517,292 „
Bronze coin	479,983 „
Total	22,853,275 „

There exists no Government paper money.

The value of income and property assessed for taxes in 1892 was :—

	Income.	Property.
The towns	151·0 millions of kroner	629·8 millions of kroner
The rural districts	195·4 „ „	1,038·3 „ „
The whole kingdom	346·4 „ „	1,668·1 „ „

There are two State banks, the 'Norges Bank' (Bank of Norway) and the 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank.'

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting, except the president of the head office, who is nominated by the King. There is a head office at Trondhjem, and 12 branch offices. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1892 show the following figures :—Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 39,362,434 kroner; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c., 34,259,869 kroner; total, 73,622,303 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 45,115,155; the issue of notes allowed was 58,335,430 kroner; deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, &c., 9,328,223 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 8,570,697 kroner); dividends payable for the year, 1,252,751 kroner; total, 55,696,129; balance, 17,926,174.

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State, and amounted to 10,500,000 kroner in 1892. The bank has besides a reserve fund amounting in 1892 to 500,000 kroner. At the end of 1892 the total amount of bonds issued was 83,691,200 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 87,512,752 kroner.

There were, at the end of 1892, 35 private joint-stock banks, with a collective subscribed capital of 41,144,810 kroner, and a paid-up capital of 17,106,065. The reserve fund amounted to 6,706,179. The deposits and withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to 395,104,629 kroner and 386,350,663 kroner respectively. Deposits at the end of the year 123,420,004 kroner, of which 8,777,283 kroner deposits on demand, and 114,642,721 kroner on other accounts.

All savings-banks must be chartered by royal permission. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. Their situation is as follows :—

Year	No. of Savings-Banks	No. of Depositors	Amount to the Credit of Depositors		
			Deposits	Withdrawals	At end of year
			Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1892	360	499,245	86,692,875	82,643,399	200,925,537
1891	353	486,168	85,119,088	82,676,155	196,617,525
1890	350	470,799	88,500,397	80,875,998	194,141,420
1889	345	452,736	83,687,317	72,830,155	186,554,824
1888	341	432,126	71,834,965	66,450,603	175,448,158

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

The Swedish Krona (= Norwegian Krone) of 100 öre is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kronor to the pound sterling.

The gold 20-kronor piece weighs 8·960572 grammes, '900 fine containing 8·0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7·5 grammes, '800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. In Sweden National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kronors are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Swedish <i>Skålpund</i>	= 100 <i>ort</i>	= 0·937 lb. avoirdupois.
" " <i>Fot</i>	= 10 <i>tum</i>	= 11·7 English inches.
" " <i>Kanna</i>	= 140 <i>kubiktum</i>	= 4·6 imperial pints.
" " <i>Mil</i>	= 360 <i>ref</i>	= 6·64 English miles.
" Norwegian <i>Kilogram</i>	= 1,000 <i>gram</i>	= 2,204 lbs. avoirdupois.
" " <i>Meter</i>	= 100 <i>centimeter</i>	= 3·28 ft. or 39·37 Eng. in.
" " <i>Hektoliter</i> { liq. m. }	= 100 <i>liter</i>	{ = 22 imperial gallons.
" " { dry m. }		{ = 2·75 „ bushels.
" " <i>Kilometer</i>	= 1,000 <i>meter</i>	{ = 1,094 yds. or 0·621 of
		{ 1 Eng. mile.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in 1879, and became obligatory in Sweden in 1889, in Norway on July 1, 1882.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—H. Akerman, accredited October 6, 1890.

Secretary.—Ove Gude.

Consul-General in London.—Carl Juhlin Dannfelt.

There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton. Also at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Bombay, Brisbane, Calcutta, Cape Town, Fiji, Hobart, Quebec, Rangoon, Singapore, Wellington (N.Z.).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Spenser St. John appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, July 1, 1893.

Secretary.—Hon. Hugh Gough.

Consul at Stockholm.—Marmaduke S. Constable.

Consul-General at Christiania.—Thomas Michell, C.B.

There are also Consular representatives at Gothenburg, Bergen, Trondhjem, Hammerfest, Vardö, &c.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

ON August 1, 1291, the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden, entered into a defensive League. In 1353 the League included eight cantons, and in 1513, thirteen. Various associated and protected territories were acquired, but no addition was made to the number of cantons forming the League till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the Helvetic Republic was formed, with a regular constitution. This failed to satisfy the cantons, and in 1803 Napoleon, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815, the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia, and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zurich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn, was, on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation, with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular vote, a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties; it regulates the army, the postal and telegraph system, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It provides for the revenue in general, and especially decides on the import and export duties in accordance with principles embodied in the constitution. It legislates in matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidise, besides the Polytechnic School at Zurich, a Federal University and other higher educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislative and executive authority are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State

Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend entirely on the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald. Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 147 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 20 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes (2d.) per kilometre, to and from the capital. On the basis of the general census of 1888, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows:—

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Bern	27	Solothurn	4
Zürich	17	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Waadt (Vaud)	12	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gallen	11	Schwyz	3
Luzern (Lucerne)	7	Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2
Tessin (Ticino)	6	Uri	1
Freiburg (Fribourg)	6	Zug	1
Basel—town and country	7	Total of representatives in the National Council }	147
Graubünden (Grisons)	5		
Wallis (Valais)	5		
Thurgau	5		
Neuenburg (Neuchâtel)	5		
Genf (Genève)	5		

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the Republic. The first step towards legislative action may be taken by means of the *popular initiative*, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct

vote of the nation. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced in the deliberative councils, and its members are present at, and take part in their proceedings, but do not vote. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President and Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not re-eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be and usually is, elected to succeed the out-going President.

President for 1894.—Emile Frey.

Vice-President for 1894.—Joseph Zemp.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the President has 540*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic. These departments are :—1. Foreign Affairs. 2. Interior. 3. Justice and Police. 4. Military. 5. Finance and Customs. 6. Agriculture and Industry. 7. Posts and Railways. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland is 'souverain,' so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landsgemeinden*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. In all the larger cantons, there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landsgemeinden*. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except that of Freiburg and those of the cantons which have a *Landsgemeinde*, the *referendum* has a place. This principle is most fully developed in Zurich, where all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In many of the cantons, the *popular initiative* has also been introduced. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. In each canton there are districts (*Amtsbezirke*) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (*Regierungstatthalter*) representing the canton. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, *maire* or *syndic*, and not less than 4 other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

A general census of the population of Switzerland was taken on December 1, 1888, when the ordinary resident population was found to be 2,917,740, the whole population, in fact, being 2,933,334 (1,427,057 males, 1,506,277 females), showing an increase since the previous census of 0·375 per cent. per annum. At the census taken December 1, 1880, the people numbered 2,846,102, of whom 1,394,626 were males and 1,451,476 females. At the preceding census, taken December 1, 1870, the population numbered 2,669,138, showing an increase of 176,964 inhabitants during the ten years, or 0·64 per cent. per annum.

The following table gives the area and ordinary resident population of each of the cantons and parts of cantons according to the census of December 1, 1880, and that of December 1, 1888. The cantons are given in the official order, and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated :—

Canton	Area : sq. miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1888
		Dec. 1, 1880	Dec. 1, 1888	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351)	666	316,074	337,183	506·3
Bern (Berne) (1353)	2,657	530,411	536,679	201·9
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)	579	134,708	135,360	233·6
Uri (1291)	415	23,744	17,249	41·5
Schwyz (1291)	351	51,109	50,307	143·0
Obwalden (Unterwalden-le- Haut) (1291)	183	15,329	15,043	82·2
Nidwalden (Unterwalden-le- Bas) (1291)	112	11,979	12,538	111·9
Glarus (Glaris) (1352)	267	34,242	33,825	126·7
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	22,829	23,029	250·3
Freiburg (Fribourg) (1481)	644	114,994	119,155	185·0
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	302	80,362	85,621	283·5
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501)	14	64,207	73,749	5,267·8
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501)	163	59,171	61,941	380·0
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	38,241	37,783	331·4
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1573)	101	51,953	54,109	535·7
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1573)	61	12,847	12,888	211·3
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)	779	209,719	228,174	292·9
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)	2,773	93,864	94,810	34·2
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	542	198,357	193,580	357·1
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	381	99,231	104,678	274·7
Tessin (Ticino) (1803)	1,088	130,394	126,751	116·4
Waadt (Vaud) (1803)	1,244	235,349	247,655	199·1
Wallis (Valais) (1815)	2,027	100,190	101,985	50·3
Neuenburg (Neuchâtel) (1815)	312	102,744	108,153	346·6
Genf (Genève) (1815)	108	99,712	105,509	976·9
Total	15,976	2,831,787	2,917,754	182·6

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in fifteen cantons, the French in five, the Italian in one (Tessin), and the Roumansch in one (the Grisons). In 1888 2,083,097 spoke German, 634,613 French, 155,130 Italian, and 38,357 Roumansch. The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland at the date of the census was 229,650, of whom 112,342 were German, 53,627 French, 41,881 Italian, 13,737 Austrian, 2,577 British, 1,354 Russian.

The chief occupations of the population in 1888, with the numbers employed, their families and domestic servants, were:—

Occupation	Men	Women	Men and Women	Members of Family	Domestic Servants	Total
Agriculture	388,467	92,566	481,033	609,040	16,357	1,106,430
Mining, sylviculture, &c.	10,682	28	10,710	16,482	243	27,435
Food manufacture	37,363	6,752	44,115	52,531	4,703	101,349
Dress, &c.	40,666	67,534	108,200	76,456	2,041	186,697
Building and furniture .	105,747	1,620	107,367	162,353	3,763	273,433
Textiles	61,087	106,435	167,522	99,723	2,901	270,146
Machinery	66,897	15,075	81,972	113,256	3,274	198,502
Chemicals, bookbinding, &c.	15,873	2,743	18,616	24,449	1,347	44,412
Trade	54,037	38,256	92,293	103,484	17,730	213,507
Transport	45,689	2,307	47,996	77,825	2,175	127,996
Public officials, sciences, &c.	35,817	14,836	50,653	64,084	12,689	127,426
Not determinable	6,608	8,261	14,869	12,416	1,254	28,539
No relation to occupation	12,679	36,022	48,701	151,304	11,827	211,832
Total	881,612	392,435	1,274,047	1,563,403	80,304	2,917,754

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1887 to 1891:—

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1887	84,661	3,374	20,646	58,939	22,348
1888	84,444	3,346	20,701	58,229	22,869
1889	84,279	3,103	20,691	59,715	21,461
1890	81,620	3,072	20,836	61,805	16,743
1891	86,721	3,125	21,264	61,183	22,413

In 1891, of the births 3·6 per cent. were stillborn; the illegitimate births numbered 3,855, or 4·9 per cent. in 1890. In 1890 the number of divorces was 880, or 1·82 per thousand of existing marriages.

The number of emigrants in each of the five years up to 1892 was:—1888, 8,346; 1889, 8,430; 1890, 7,712; 1891, 7,516; 1892, 7,835.

In 1890 the most numerous class was that of those employed in agriculture, 3,248; next, domestic servants, 560; then those in trade, 359, watch and clock makers 136, masons and plasterers 136. Of the whole number, 4,802 were males, of whom 866 were married, and 2,910 were females, of whom 735 were married. Of the males, 1,741, and of the females 1,161, were under 20 years of age, while in all, there were 1,391 children under the age of 15. The cantons which supplied the largest contingents of emigrants in

1892, were Bern, 1,642 ; Zurich, 828 ; St. Gall, 802 ; Ticino, 636. Of the whole number in 1892, 7,340 went to the United States, 16 to Central and South America, 20 to Australia, 9 to Asia, 10 to Africa.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population dwell chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. In 1893 the populations (communal) of the following towns were—Geneva, 78,777, including suburbs ; Basel, 75,114 ; Berne 47,620 ; Lausanne, 35,623 ; Zürich, 103,271 with suburbs ; Chaux-de-Fonds, 27,511 ; St. Gallen, 30,934 ; Luzern, 21,778 ; Neuchâtel, 16,772.

Religion.

According to the Constitution of 1874 there is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland ; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 40 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1888, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,716,548, of Roman Catholics to 1,183,828, and of Jews to 8,069. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion, and an Apostolic administrator in the canton of Tessin. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

Instruction.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organized a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five ; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven ; and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. Of the contingent for military service in 1892, 85 per cent. could not read, and 2.33 per cent. could not write.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1891 :—

—	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Infant schools	563	703	25,202
Primary schools	3,847	9,332	467,596
Secondary schools	477	1,370	28,537
Middle schools (preparatory)	28	690	8,013
Normal schools (public and private)	38	368	2,029
Professional and industrial schools	137	662	11,023
Agricultural schools	—	—	336

There are five universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern, Zürich, and Geneva. The academy at Lausanne was formed into a university in 1891. These universities are organised on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School for the whole Confederation at Zürich, founded in 1855, and a Military Academy at Thun, both maintained by the Federal Government.

There are also academies with faculties similar to those of the Universities at Fribourg and Neuchâtel.

The following table shows the number of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the four universities and in the academies of Fribourg and Neuchâtel in 1893 :—

—	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy	Total	Teaching Staff
Basel	102	46	153	128	429	85
Zürich	42	60	297	201	600	99
Bern	45	108	224	156	533	88
Geneva	41	100	224	207	572	79
Lausanne	37	161	84	115	397	47
Fribourg	81	63	—	26	170	—
Neuchâtel	7	11	—	39	57	33
	355	549	982	872	2,758	431

Of the total, 1,126 students were foreigners. These numbers are exclusive of 549 'listeners,' of whom 451 were women.

The Federal Polytechnic School consists of sections for architecture, civil engineering, industrial mechanics, industrial chemistry, forestry, agriculture, and a normal section. In 1892 there were 703 regular students (359 Swiss and 344 foreigners).

Justice and Crime.

The 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 14 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years, the President and Vice-President, as such, for two years. The President has a salary of 13,000 francs a year, and the other members 12,000 francs. The Tribunal has two sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by the Tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the

Confederation and cantons ; between cantons and cantons ; between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs ; between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs ; and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority. There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws. The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. For this purpose it is divided into four chambers : the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation. The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving.

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

On June 1, 1893, there were in Switzerland, in all, 3,106 convicted prisoners, of whom 525 were women. The number in prison for criminal offences was 1,317, of whom 165 were women. On the same day 153 beggars and tramps were detained.

The penalty of death is enacted only in the cantons of Luzern and Uri.

Finance.

The Confederation has no power to levy direct taxes ; its chief source of revenue is the customs. In extraordinary cases it may levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A considerable income is derived from the postal and telegraph establishments, but part of the postal revenue, as well as of the customs dues, has to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. The entire proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one-tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects. Various Federal manufactories, and the military school and laboratory at Thun yield considerable revenue. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one-half goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation for five years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs
1888	59,882,863	58,555,087
1889	65,571,700	64,435,605
1890	67,621,251	66,688,381
1891	69,041,928	73,012,038
1892	75,961,135	86,246,942

For 1893, the revenue was estimated at 72,730,000 francs and expenditure 83,810,000 francs.

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1894 :—

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Real Property . . .	491,214	Interest and Sinking Fund . . .	3,672,440
Capital invested . . .	703,207	General administration . . .	1,007,400
General administration . . .	40,000	Departments :—	
Departments :—		Foreign Affairs :—	
Foreign Affairs :—		Political . . .	523,300
Political . . .	22,000	Commercial . . .	273,500
Commercial . . .	57,000	Emigration . . .	25,500
Emigration . . .	1,200	Copyright office . . .	172,700
Copyright office . . .	198,200	Bullion Office . . .	16,800
Bullion Office . . .	2,500	Interior . . .	1,550,800
Interior . . .	4,000	Public Works . . .	7,084,833
Justice and Police . . .	700	Justice and Police . . .	157,400
Military . . .	2,157,600	Military . . .	24,422,491
Financial :—		Financial :—	
Finance . . .	3,022,000	Finance . . .	3,243,200
Customs . . .	37,000,000	Customs . . .	3,848,300
Industry and Agriculture . . .	177,000	Industry and Agriculture :—	
Posts and Railways :—		Industry . . .	710,900
Railways . . .	154,400	Agriculture . . .	1,279,610
Posts . . .	26,326,300	Forests . . .	359,700
Telegraphs . . .	5,515,500	Assurances . . .	57,400
Miscellaneous sources . . .	12,179	Posts and Railways :—	
Total . . .	75,885,000	Railways . . .	245,300
		Posts . . .	25,594,200
		Telegraphs . . .	5,456,000
		Miscellaneous . . .	28,226
		Total . . .	79,730,000

The estimated deficit of 3,845,000 francs arises from extraordinary expenditure for military purposes, 3,640,000 francs being required to provide new rifles, &c., for the army. Such expenditure is met out of the proceeds of loans raised for the purpose in 1889 and 1892.

The public debt of the Confederation amounted, on January 1, 1893, to 64,128,423 francs, mostly at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On the other hand, there existed at the same date a so-called 'Federal Fortune,' or State property, valued at : real property, 20,681,500 francs ; stock, &c., 15,398,566 francs ; works producing interest, 12,717,882 francs ; stores not producing interest, 24,467,288 francs ; various debts, 1,469,224 francs ; inventory, 20,276,567 francs ; alcohol administration, 1,232,347 francs ; cash, 2,607,384 francs ; total, 98,850,758 francs, the net Fortune being thus 34,722,336 francs.

LOCAL FINANCE.

The various cantons of Switzerland have their own local administrations and their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. In 1890 their combined revenue was 79,152,000 francs, and expenditure 80,178,000 francs. The

cantonal revenues are derived partly from direct taxes on income and property (on varying scales, and often with progressive rates for the different classes), and partly from indirect duties, stamps, &c. Several cantons have only indirect taxation; and over the whole about 58 per cent. of the revenue is raised in this form. Most of them have public debts of inconsiderable amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. In 1890 their combined debts amounted to 259,483,000 francs. The debt of Berne Canton was 50,789,000 francs; of Zurich, 30,412,000 francs; while Bâle-C., Schaffhausen, and Appenzell-A.-Rh. were free of debt. In most of the towns and parishes heavy municipal duties exist.

Defence.

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the Gothard; others are being constructed at St. Maurice on the west side of the Canton of Valais, and it is proposed to erect also defensive works at Martigny.

The fundamental laws of the Republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation. The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the use of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

Every citizen of the Republic of military age, not exempt on account of bodily defect or other reason, is liable to military service. On January 1, 1891, the number thus liable to serve was 486,845, and the number actually incorporated was 221,796. Those who are liable but do not perform personal service are subject to a tax, and the number taxed in 1891 was 252,004, the sum paid to the Confederation being 1,393,834 francs. Recruits are primarily liable to serve in the infantry, the best fitted physically and by education and pecuniary means being selected for other arms. In the first year of service every man undergoes a recruit's course of training, which lasts from 42 to 80 days, and during the remainder of his service in the Elite, he is called up every other year for 16 days' training; rifle practice and cavalry exercise being, however, annual. The Landwehr forces are also called together periodically

for inspection and exercise, and once or twice a year the troops of a number of cantons assemble in general muster.

The troops of the Republic are divided into three classes, viz. :—

1. The Elite, consisting in general of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32.

2. The Landwehr, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th year.

3. The Landsturm, which can only be called out in time of war, consisting of all citizens not otherwise serving, between the ages of 17 and 50, or (in the case of ex-officers) 55.

For military purposes Switzerland is divided into 8 divisional districts of approximately equal population, and the Elite is organised in 8 army divisions, which are mainly raised each in its own divisional district. The Landwehr is not grouped in divisions, but classified in the 8 divisional districts to which the divisions of the Elite belong. Each army division has 2 brigades of infantry, 1 battalion of carabiniers, 1 regiment of dragoons, 1 company of guides, 1 brigade of artillery, 1 battalion of train, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 field hospital, 1 administrative company, the normal total of all ranks (including 91 officers and 118 horses of the Landwehr train) being 12,808, with 2,284 horses, 42 guns, and 343 other carriages. The 8 divisions are, by a law of June 26, 1891, formed into 4 army corps, each with its own staff, and troops corresponding with those of the united divisions. The Landwehr is normally of the same strength in infantry, cavalry, and engineers as the Elite, but the cavalry consists of *personnel* only. The effective strength of the Swiss army on January 1, 1893, is as follows :—

—	Elite	Landwehr	Landsturm
Staff of army	19	—	—
Staffs of combined troops	849	249	—
Infantry	100,490	62,317	69,796
Cavalry	3,245	3,095	—
Artillery	18,660	11,397	3,543
Engineers	4,990	2,565	—
Pioneers	—	—	110,147
Auxiliary troops	—	—	90,287
Sanitary troops	1,824	1,176	—
Administrative troops	1,287	400	—
Judicial officers, &c.	60	286	—
Total	131,424	81,485	273,161

The whole army is composed of two classes of troops, those of the Confederation, and those of the cantons. The Confederation troops are of the Elite and Landwehr—in cavalry, the guide companies; in artillery, the park columns, artificer companies, and train battalions; all the engineers, and sanitary and administrative troops. The remainder, consisting of all the infantry and the bulk of the cavalry and artillery, both of Elite and Landwehr, and the whole of the Landsturm, are cantonal troops, and are at the disposal of the cantons except in so far as is otherwise provided by statute. In accordance with this arrangement, officers are appointed by the cantons for the units of the cantonal troops (i.e., up to the rank of captain), and by the Federal Council for troops of the Confederation and for combined corps. In time of peace the highest commands are held by colonels. When mobilisation is

contemplated, one of the colonels is appointed commander-in-chief and is styled general, but on demobilisation he reverts to his former rank.

The principal training school for officers is that at Thun, near Berne.

Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

Of the total area 28·4 per cent. is unproductive ; of the productive area 35·8 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18·7 per cent. under fruit, 16·4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. In 1891 the yield of cereals was : wheat, 645,000 quintals ; rye, 300,000 quintals ; oats, 800,000 quintals ; maize and barley, 250,000 quintals ; in all 1,995,000 quintals. In the same year 5,024,230 quintals of cereals were imported. The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. The annual export of cheese amounts to about 435,400 cwt., and of condensed milk to about 264,350 cwt. About 22 million gallons of wine are produced annually. At the last enumeration (1886) there were in the country 98,333 horses, 1,211,713 cattle of all kinds, 341,632 sheep, 415,619 goats, 394,451 swine, of the total value of 17,936,880*l*. In 1892 there were imported 10,532 horses, 78,866 cattle, 73,872 pigs, 100,583 sheep.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The entire forest area of Switzerland is 830,299 hectares in extent. The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 452,962 hectares, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1876 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced ; servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up ; public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned. Up to the end of 1892 the cadastration of 96,787 hectares of forest had been executed, and in the year 1892, 8,521,211 trees were planted. Subventions are also granted to the free forest districts, comprising 3,827 square kilometres of forest.

There were, in 1892, 94 establishments for pisciculture, which produced fry of various species to the number of 15,401,200.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. On January 1, 1893, there were altogether in Switzerland 4,606 factories of various kinds, subject to the factory law. There were (1891) in the various textile industries, 1,943 establishments, employing 89,901 hands ; leather, caoutchouc, &c., 115 establishments, with 6,445 hands ; articles of food, 410, with 10,702 hands ; chemical products, 115, with 2,696 hands ; wood industry, 7,234, with 5,048 hands ; metals, 547, with 33,056 hands ; paper and printing, 272, with 7,356 hands ; building, 102, with 2,751 hands. Under the Federal alcohol *régie* there were in 1892, 64 distilleries, which produced 22,773 metric quintals of alcohol, valued at 2,053,586 francs. In Switzerland there are about 1,000 hotels, employing about 16,000 persons, the receipts of the hotels amounting annually to about 2,000,000*l*.

The special commerce, including precious metals, was as follows in five years :—

What is known as the effective imports (not including those deposited in entrepôts) amounted to 876,647,385 francs in 1892, and effective exports (not including those taken out of entrepôts) to 668,409,546 francs. The total value of the general imports in 1892 was 1,369,246,800 francs, and exports 1,161,008,961 francs. The following table shows value of special commerce in 1892 :—

In 1892 wheat was imported to the value of 72,390,434 francs, and flour to the value of 8,485,139 francs; cheese was exported to the value of 38,542,492 francs, and condensed milk to the value of 15,075,641 francs.

The following table shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland in 1892 (including bullion but not coin). Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	Francs	Francs
Germany	227,408,256	162,198,730
France	179,436,161	102,545,981
Italy	139,890,169	45,701,709
Austria-Hungary	67,633,715	37,342,638
Great Britain	41,750,540	117,411,491
Belgium	19,730,212	9,523,628
Russia	49,262,313	13,314,918
Holland	2,964,697	3,955,306
Rest of Europe	19,655,036	30,649,265
Total Europe	747,731,099	522,643,666
Africa	15,085,147	5,078,571
Asia	39,564,432	27,881,848
America	62,212,319	97,090,549
Australia	5,412,599	2,008,307
Not stated	—	2,946,275
Total	869,987,596	657,649,216

Internal Communications.

From official returns, it appears that in January, 1892, 2,082 miles of railway were open for traffic. The cost of construction of the lines, rolling stock, &c., up to the end of 1891 was 1,017,738,064 francs. The receipts in 1891 amounted to 93,265,160 francs, and expenses to 56,603,431 francs.

In 1892 there were in Switzerland 1,491 post-offices and 1,751 letter-boxes; 2,747 higher functionaries, and 4,652 employés (letter carriers, &c.). By the internal service there were forwarded 70,359,154 letters, 14,576,625 post-cards, 21,396,907 packets of printed matter, 83,605,899 newspapers, and 2,957,572 sample and other parcels. In the foreign postal service there were transmitted 13,595,021 letters, 4,296,968 post-cards, and 6,063,889 packets of printed matter. Internal post-office orders were sent to the amount of 386,772,041 francs, and international sent and received to the amount of 37,760,575 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. In 1892 the length of State telegraph lines was 4,515 miles; the total length of wire being 11,990 miles. There were transmitted 1,913,133 inland telegrams, 1,236,992 international, and 480,479 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 1,439. In the telephone service there were 14,369 offices, 3,613 miles of line, and 16,660 miles of wire. The receipts of the telegraph and telephone services amounted to 4,628,145 francs, and the expenses to 3,780,323 francs.

Money and Credit.

Statistics (admittedly incomplete), published by the Federal Financial Department, show that of a total nominal value of 24,656,586 francs of silver coin in Switzerland on July 23, 1892, the values of the coins issued by the various members of the Latin Union were in the following proportion :—

	Legal Tender Silver Coin	Fractional Pieces	Total Silver Coin
Italian	68 per cent.	49 per cent.	57·4 per cent.
French	24 " "	34 " "	27·5 " "
Belgian	9 " "	13 " "	9·1 " "
Swiss	3 " "	3 " "	5·0 " "
Greek	1 " "	1 " "	1·0 " "
Total	100 " "	100 " "	100·0 " "

In 1892 there were coined in Switzerland 100,000 twenty-franc pieces; 1,000,000 five-centime pieces; and 1,000,000 one-centime pieces. On December 31, 1892, there were 34 banks with a paid-up capital of 141,600,000 francs, and note issue of 177,120,000 francs. For 1892 the average of their general monthly balances was:—

Assets	Francs	Liabilities	Francs
Cash and notes	115,139,821	Note issue	176,855,209
Short-dated debts	30,707,117	Short dated debts	98,516,286
Bills of exchange	206,463,083	Bills of exchange	12,558,764
Other debts	619,503,583	Other debts	527,446,536
Investments	12,743,209	Paid-up capital, reserves, &c.	169,180,018
Capital not paid up	11,550,000	Capital not paid up	11,550,000
Total	996,106,813	Total	996,106,813

Cantonal bank notes are guaranteed by 19 cantons.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25·22½ francs = £1 sterling.

Switzerland belongs to the Latin Monetary Union.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8·9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Viertelpfund*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d' Affaires and Consul-General.—Charles D. Bourcart.
Secretary.—Charles Corragioni d'Orelli.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Fred. R. St. John, appointed January 1, 1893.

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Feuille fédérale suisse. Bern, 1893. [For the constitution of the Federal courts of justice see No. 13 of the year 1893.]

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TONGA.

King.—**George II.**, born June 18, 1874; succeeded his great grandfather, George Tubou, in 1893.

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets every two years, composed one half of nobles hereditary, subject to good behaviour, and half of representatives elected for three years by the people, every adult male being qualified to vote.

Treaties of friendship and trade have been concluded with Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively, Tonga, Haapai, and Vavau, and lies between 15° and 23° 30' south, and 173° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. Area, 374 square miles; population, 1891, 19,250, including 250 foreigners, mostly British. Capital, Nukualofa. The revenue, chiefly from customs and a poll tax on natives, was, in 1891, 126,246 dollars; expenditure, 95,368 dollars. Imports, 1892, £40,622, of which £35,155 was from Great Britain and Colonies; exports, 1892, £51,433, of which £44,487 was to Germany. The imports are in the following order:—Drapery, meats, timber, breadstuffs, ironmongery, the first being three times the value of any other. The imports are from Auckland, New Zealand (60 per cent.); Sydney, New South Wales; Samoa; Melbourne; United Kingdom. Nineteen-twentieths of the exports are copra, and the remainder mostly fruits. Vessels cleared in 1892: 67 to 46,549 tons, of which 53 of 31,443 tons were British and 14 of 15,106 tons German.

Gold and silver coins of Great Britain, United States, and Germany are legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in dollars, shillings and pence.

H. B. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.—Sir J. B. Thurston, K. C. M. G.
Deputy-Commissioner and Vice-Consul.—R. B. Leefe.

Report on trade of Tonga for 1890, No. 993 of "Diplomatic and Consular Reports." 8. London, 1892.

TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sultan.

Abdul-Hamid II., born September 21, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

Children of the Sultan.

I. *Mehemmed-Selim* Effendi, born January 11, 1870. II. *Zekié* Sultana, born January 12, 1871. III. *Naïmé* Sultana, born August 5, 1876. IV. *Abdul-Kadir* Effendi, born February 23, 1878. V. *Ahmed* Effendi, born March 14, 1878. VI. *Nailé* Sultana, born January 8, 1884. VII. *Mehemmed Burhan Eddin* Effendi, born December 19, 1885.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

I. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born September 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from idiocy, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876.

II. *Djémilé* Sultana, born August 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha; widow.

III. *Mehemmed-Reshad* Effendi, born November 3, 1844; heir-apparent to the throne.

IV. *Senihé* Sultana, born November 21, 1851; married to the late Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

V. *Medihé* Sultana, born 1857; married (1) 1879, to Nedjib Pasha; widow 1885; (2) April 30, 1886, to Férid Pasha.

VI. *Wahid-Uddin* Effendi, born 1860.

VII. *Suleiman* Effendi, born January 12, 1861.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fourth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent State institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are

legitimate and of equal lineage. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son, but only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier, but has the precedence if present on state occasions.

We first hear of the Turks in the year 844 A.D., when they migrated from Tartary into Armenia, but they only came into prominence about 1030 A.D. Under Othman, the founder of the present dynasty, they, under the name of Othman Turks, made themselves masters of several places in Asia, captured Nicea, and made Broussa their capital (1326).

The first appearance of the Turks in Europe was in 1080, when a body of 2,000 crossed the Bosphorus to assist the Emperor Botoniates against his rival. By the end of the fourteenth century they reduced Thessaly, Macedonia, and Bulgaria, and were acknowledged the rulers of nearly all Western Asia. Constantinople was first besieged by the Turks in 1392, but was not taken till 1453. It has since been the capital of the Turkish Empire.

Mohammed II., its conqueror, then proceeded to subdue Trebizond, Wallachia, Bosnia, Illyria, and the Morea.

Under Bajazet II. and Selim I. Egypt was totally subdued, and Syria, Circassia, and Moldavia passed under Turkish rule. In 1522 Solymán I. subdued Rhodes, and in 1525 invaded Hungary and invested Vienna. This siege had to be raised, and was followed by a series of reverses. The territory under Turkish rule in Europe alone then extended over 230,000 square miles. Ever since, the glory of the empire has waned. In 1595 the Turks were driven out of Upper Hungary and Transylvania, and for a time out of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1769 war broke out against Russia, ending in the expulsion of the Turks from the Crimea, the extension of the Russian frontier to the Bug and Dnieper, the partial independence of the Danubian principalities, and the acquisition by Russia of the right of a free passage for their fleet through the Dardanelles.

In 1806 war with Russia was again resumed, and resulted in the extension of the Russian frontier to the Pruth (1812). The Greek war for independence (1822-28) ended, owing to the interference of the foreign Powers, in the loss of that kingdom. In 1833 Russia was successful in arresting the progress of Mehemet Ali Pasha of Egypt, but the hold of Turkey over Egypt was from that time nominal. By the Treaty of 1841, Turkey was virtually placed under the protection of the Great Powers, who guaranteed its integrity and independence. In 1854 war was declared by Russia, but although assisted by England and France, and successful in its warlike operations, Turkey derived no benefit from it. In 1858 Moldavia and Wallachia united to declare what was practically their independence. The war against Russia in 1876 resulted in the loss of Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Thessaly, and a strip of Eastern Armenia, also in the entire independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, and in the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria and of Cyprus by England.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-four sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house :—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Orchan	1326	Ibrahim	1640
Murad I.	1360	Mohammed IV.	1649
Bajazet I., 'The Thunder-bolt'	1389	Solyman II.	1687
Interregnum	1402	Ahmet II.	1691
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustapha II.	1695
Murad II.	1421	Ahmet III.	1703
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Mahmoud I.	1730
Bajazet II.	1481	Osman II.	1754
Selim I.	1512	Mustapha III.	1757
Solyman I., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Abdul Hamid I.	1774
Selim II.	1566	Selim III.	1788
Murad III.	1574	Mustapha IV.	1807
Mohammed III.	1595	Mahmoud II.	1808
Ahmet I.	1603	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Mustapha I.	1617-1618	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Osman I.		Murad V.	
		May 20—Aug. 31	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II.	1876

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue. The finances of the civil list have of late been put into order, but are still reported to be insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Court and Harem, numbering altogether over five thousand individuals. The amount charged to the Budget of 1880 was P. 62,747,116 for the Palace, and P. 23,750,212 for the Crown princes. Total, about 785,000*l*.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the Sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Cahon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the Sadr-azam,' or Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Govern-

ment, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the Sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheik-ul-Islam' presides, although he himself does not exercise priestly functions. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Mufti,' the interpreters of the Koran. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians, and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The principal civic functionaries bear the titles of Effendi, Bey, or Pasha.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humayoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November, 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass, or Privy Council, which corresponds to the British Cabinet. The Medjliss-i-Hass consists of the following members:—1. The Grand Vizier; 2. The Sheik-ul-Islam; 3. The Minister of the Interior; 4. The Minister of War; 5. The Minister of Evkaf (Worship); 6. The Minister of Public Instruction; 7. The Minister of Public Works; 8. President of Council of State; 9. Minister of Foreign Affairs; 10. Minister of Finance; 11. Minister of Marine; 12. Minister of Justice; 13. Minister of Civil List.

The whole of the empire is divided into thirty-one Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sanjaks, or provinces, Kazas, or districts, Nahiés, or subdistricts, and Kariés, or communities. A Vali, or governor-general, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each Vilayet. The provinces, districts, &c., are subjected to inferior authorities (Mutesarifs, Caïmakams, Mudirs and Muktars) under the superintendence of the principal governor. The division of the country into Vilayets has been frequently modified of late for political reasons. For similar reasons six of the Sanjaks of the empire are governed by Mutesarifs appointed directly by the Sultan, and are known as Mutessarifat. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State.

Under the capitulations foreigners residing in Turkey are

under the laws of their respective countries, and are amenable for trial (in cases in which Turkish subjects are not concerned) to a tribunal presided over by their consul. Foreigners who own real property are amenable to the Ottoman civil courts in questions relative to their landed property. Cases between foreign and Turkish subjects are tried in the Ottoman courts, a dragoman of the foreign consulate being present to see that the trial be according to the law; the carrying out of the sentence, if against the foreigner, to be through his consulate. Cases between two foreign subjects of different nationalities are tried in the court of the defendant.

Grand Vizier.—General *Djevad* Pasha, appointed September, 1891.

Sheik-ul-Islam.—*Djemaladdin* Effendi, appointed September, 1891.

Minister of Interior.—*Rifaat* Pasha, September, 1891.

Minister of War.—General *Riza* Pasha, September, 1891.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Said* Pasha.

Minister of Finance.—*Nazif* Pasha, March 15, 1891.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Ottoman Empire (including States nominally subject) may be estimated at 1,609,240 square miles, and its total population at about 39,212,000, viz. :—

—	Square Miles	Population
Immediate possessions :—		
Europe	61,200	4,780,000
Asia	687,640	21,608,000
Africa	398,738	1,300,000
	1,147,578	27,688,000
Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia) autonomous province	37,860	3,154,375
Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar—under Austria-Hungary	23,570	1,504,091
Samos—tributary principality	232	48,500
Egypt	400,000	6,817,265
	461,662	11,524,131
Total	1,609,240	39,212,131

In the following table the subdivision by Vilayets is given

for the immediate possessions according to the census begun in 1885, but still incomplete for those marked with an asterisk.

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population (Census)	Pop. per Sq. Mile
<i>Europe :—</i>			
Constantinople (European and Asiatic)	5,867 ¹	895,470	153
Adrianople	15,015	836,044	56
Salonica	13,684	990,400	72
Monastir	7,643	664,379	87
Servia (Mutessarifat)	2,895	100,000	34
Kosova	9,264	588,282	63
Scutari (Albania)	4,516	202,819	45
Janina	7,025	509,151	72
Total (Europe)	65,909	4,786,545	73
<i>Asia :—</i>			
ASIA MINOR :—			
Ismid (Mutessarifat)	4,296	246,824	57
*Broussa	26,248	1,300,000	49
Bigha (Mutessarifat)	2,895	129,047	44
Archipelago	4,963	325,866	66
*Crete	2,949	294,192	96
Smyrna	17,370	1,390,783	80
*Castamouni	19,300	1,009,460	52
Anghora	32,339	892,901	27
Konia	35,373	1,088,100	31
Adana	14,494	402,439	28
*Sivas	32,308	996,120	31
Trebizond	12,082	1,047,700	87
Total (Asia Minor)	204,618	9,123,432	44
ARMENIA AND KHURDISTAN :—			
Erzeroum	29,614	645,702	22
Mamouret-ül-Aziz	14,614	575,314	39
Diarbekir	18,074	471,462	26
*Bitlis	11,522	388,625	34
*Van	15,440	376,297	24
Total (Armenia)	89,264	2,457,400	27
MESOPOTAMIA :—			
Mossul	29,220	300,280	10
Bagdad	54,503	850,000	15
*Bassora	16,482	200,000	12
Total (Mesopotamia)	100,205	1,350,280	13

¹ Of this area, 4,709 square miles are on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population (Census)	Pop. per Sq. Mile
SYRIA :—			
Aleppo	30,304	994,604	32
*Zor	38,600	100,000	3
*Syria	24,009	604,170	25
*Beyrouth	11,773	400,000	34
Jerusalem (Mutessarifat)	8,222	339,169	41
Lebanon (privileged Province)	2,200	245,000	111
Total (Syria)	115,144	2,676,943	23
ARABIA :—			
Hedjaz (approximate)	96,500	3,500,000	36
Yemen „	77,200	2,500,000	32
Total (Arabia)	173,700	6,000,000¹	34
Total (Asia)	682,931	21,608,055	31
Africa :—			
Tripoli (approximate)	398,738	800,000	3
Benghazi „		500,000	
Total (Africa)	398,738	1,300,000	3
Total (Turkish Empire).	1,147,578	27,694,600	24

¹ Estimates of the population of Arabia differ widely. In the 'Bevölkerung der Erde' it is put at 1,050,000, and the entire population of Asiatic Turkey at 15,430,000.

Accurate ethnological statistics of the population do not exist. In the European provinces under immediate Turkish rule, Turks (of Finno-Tataric race), Greeks, and Albanians are almost equally numerous, and constitute 70 per cent. of the population. Other races represented are Serbs, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Armenians, Magyars, Gipsies, Jews, Circassians. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races. The following are the returns for Constantinople, arranged in order of religious beliefs, viz. :—

Mussulmans, 384,910 ; Greeks, 152,741 ; Armenians, 149,590 ; Bulgarians, 4,377 ; Roman Catholics (native), 6,442 ; Greek Latins, 1,082 ; Protestants (native), 819 ; Jews, 44,361 ; Foreigners, 129,243. Total, 873,565.

The estimated populations of the other largest towns are as follows :—Adrianople, 100,000 ; Salonica, 60,000 ; Monastir, 45,000 ; Scutari, 30,000 ; Janina, 20,000 ; Smyrna, 200,000 ; Damascus, 200,000 ; Bagdad, 180,000 ; Aleppo, 120,000 ; Erzeroum, 60,000 ; Kaisarieh, 60,000 ; Mossul, 45,000 ; Sana, 50,000 ; Sivas, 48,000 ; Mecca, 45,000 ; Trebizond, 45,000 ; Adana, 45,000 ; Diarbekir, 40,000 ; Broussa, 60,000 ; Anghora, 30,000 ; Van, 30,000 ; Jedda, 30,000 ; Jerusalem, 28,000 ; Konieh, 25,000 ; Chios, 25,000 ; Bitlis, 25,000 ; Canea, 15,000 ; Tripoli, 30,000.

The Lebanon is governed by a Mutessarif (Christian), and has a special government. Its population is reckoned at 245,000 or about 111 per square mile.

Religion and Education.

The adherents of the two great religious creeds of the Turkish dominions in Europe and Asia, as reduced in its limits by the treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, are estimated to consist of sixteen millions of Mahometans, and of five millions of Christians. The Mahometans form the vast majority in Asia, but only one-half of the population in Europe. In the Arabian and African Provinces the Mahometans are estimated at about seven millions. Recognised by the Turkish Government are the adherents of seven non-Mahometan creeds—namely : 1. Latins, Franks, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the empire, and proselytes among Armenians ; Bulgarians, and others ; 2. Greeks ; 3. Armenians ; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans ; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon ; 6. Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians ; 7. Jews. These seven religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The Bishops and Patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the ‘Chacham-Baschi,’ or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

The Mahometan clergy are subordinates to the Sheik-ul-Islam. Their offices are hereditary, and they can only be removed by Imperial iradé. A priesthood, however, in the strict sense of the word, meaning a separate class, to whom alone the right of officiating in religious services belongs, cannot be said to exist in Turkey. Not only may officers of the State be called upon to perform the rites, but any member of the congregation, who has the requisite voice and is of reputable character, may be desired to take the place of the Imam, and either recite verses of the Koran or lead in prayer. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide, of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law.

There is an annual pilgrimage to Mecca from all parts of the Mahometan world ; in 1890–91, 21,184 arrived from the Turco-Persian frontier and 61,172 by sea, against 34,470 and 69,622 on the previous year.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most

considerable Turkish towns ; while ‘ medresses,’ or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited.

The number of mosques in the Turkish Empire is 2,120, of which 379 are in Constantinople. The number of the clergy is 11,600. Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools, where education is supplied gratis. The private revenue of the Evkaf (church), previous to the war of 1878, was 30,200,000 piastres (251,000*l.*) per annum, but they have now been reduced to 20,000,000 piastres (166,000*l.*). The expenses are reckoned at 15,000,000 piastres (125,000*l.*). The stipend of the sheik-ul-Islam 7,031,520 piastres (59,000*l.*), and those of the Naibs and Muftis 7,876,646 piastres (66,000*l.*), are paid by the State. The principal revenues of the Evkaf are derived from the sale of landed property which has been bequeathed it, and which is known under the name of Vacouf. Three-fourths of the urban property of the Empire is supposed to belong to the Vacouf. Purchasers of property of this description pay a nominal annual rent to the Evkaf ; but should they die without direct heirs the property reverts to the Church. The amount paid direct by the State to the Evkaf in 1880 (the last regular budget) was 6,910,240 piastres (57,000*l.*). The budget for the same year shows the following amounts as paid by the State for religious purposes :—Toward the expenses of pilgrimage to Mecca and presents, 13,139,529 piastres (109,000*l.*) ; for the public reading of the Koran, 12,747,395 piastres (106,000*l.*) ; subvention to Tekés (monasteries), 776,250 piastres (6,500*l.*).

Finance.

An official report from the British Embassy, dated September 1883, estimates the gross revenue at 13,686,000*l.*, and expenditure 14,089,000*l.* An estimate for 1883–84 gave the receipts at £T16,313,006, and expenditure £T16,223,016, including £T4,187,005, as a balance available for the State creditors. For 1889 the Budget Committee returned the following figures for the financial year from March 1888 to March 1889 :—Revenue £T18,500,000 ; expenditure £T21,400,000 ; deficit £T2,900,000. The deficit for 1889–90, estimated at £T1,700,000, was met by reducing the expenses of the War Department to £T5,500,000, the Ordnance Department to £T800,000, those of the Navy to £T600,000, by a reduction of 5 per cent. on the Budgets of other Ministers, and by the conversion of the Priority and other debts into 4 per cents. The Budget for 1893–94 has not yet (January, 1893) been estimated. (For details see YEAR-BOOK, 1886, p. 505.)

According to an international arrangement of 1881, the debt was reduced to 106,437,234*l.* The Government agreed to hand over to an international commission the excise revenues of Turkey, to be administered by them entirely separate from the other Government administrations. The decree provided for a reduction of the capital and capitalisation of arrears of the Otto-

man loans therein enumerated, and authorised a conversion of the debt by the Council of Administration in accord with the Government. The Council now consists of seven members, representing respectively Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the Ottoman bondholders, and also the Priority Obligations of the Galata bankers, the English representative acting for the Dutch and Belgian bondholders, and the Imperial and Ottoman Government being represented by an Imperial Commissioner who attends the meetings of the Council, but is only entitled to a consultative voice in its discussions. The British and French delegates act as alternative Presidents of the Council. The decree provides for the application of the produce of the conceded revenues, on the 13th of March and 13th of September of each year, to payment of interest and amortisation of the debt, subject to the preferential deduction for 22 years of £T590,000 for interest and redemption of the 5 per cent. Privileged Obligations (Priority Bonds) (see YEAR-BOOK for 1888).

The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, the interest per cent., and the issue price, of the foreign loans of Turkey :—

Year of Issue	Nominal capital	Inter-est	Issue price	Year of Issue	Nominal capital	Inter-est	Issue price
	£	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.		£	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.
1854	3,000,000	6	85	1870-72	31,680,000	3	45
1855	5,000,000	4	102½	1871	5,700,000	6	73
1858	5,000,000	6	85	1872	11,126,200	5	98½
1860	2,037,220	6	62½	1873	27,777,780	6	58½
1862	8,000,000	6	68	1865-74	87,924,640	5	50
1863	6,000,000	6	72	1877	5,000,000	5	52
1864	2,000,000	6	72				
1865	5,773,680	6	66				
1869	22,177,220	6	60½	Total .	228,196,740		

Of the above, those of 1854, 1871, and 1877 (Defence Loan) were secured on the Egyptian Tribute, payable to Turkey ; that of 1855 was guaranteed by France and England.

Since September 1882 interest has been paid at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the reduced capital value. Both interest and amortisation will increase when the Powers determine the amount payable by Montenegro, Servia, and Greece, in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin.

The net amount of the revenues collected is as follows :—

1883-84	£1,724,979	1888-89	£1,732,510
1884-85	1,731,638	1889-90	1,860,033
1885-86	1,702,938	1890-91	1,808,294
1886-87	1,604,277	1891-92	1,878,945
1887-88	1,659,889	1892-93	1,989,838

The gross amount of the revenues assigned for the service of the debt, which were collected during the years 1890-92 and 1891-93, was as follows :—

—	1891-92	1892-93	—	1891-92	1892-93
Excise . . .	£233,107	£231,649	Contributions, Cyprus.	93,269	93,268
Salt monopoly . . .	663,958	716,041	Do. Eastern		
Stamp dues . . .	190,339	193,517	Roumelia . . .	138,206	138,206
Fisheries . . .	44,041	40,368	Tumbeki (Persian)		
Tobacco monopoly . . .	681,818	681,818	Tobacco . . .	45,455	45,455
Share Profit from above		19,768	Arrears . . .	4,685	6,514
			Tobacco Tithe . . .	84,305	101,252
				£2,220,907	£2,267,856

A consolidation of the various loans (excepting the Railway Bonds, 14,211,407*l.*) has been effected and the various loans grouped into four series, viz. :—Series A, 7,183,872*l.*, representing loans of 1858 and 1862 ; Series B, 10,241,048*l.*, representing loans of 1860, 1863, and 1872 ; Series C, 30,832,511*l.*, representing loans of 1865, 1869, and 1873 ; Series D, 43,968,396*l.*, representing the General Debt. The Conversion commenced on November 20, 1884, and was closed on May 13, 1888. The amounts converted stand as follows (Sept. 1893) :—

—	Bonds converted	Redeemed	Circulating
Series A.	7,117,782	5,011,120	2,106,662
„ B.	10,044,116	1,070,500	8,973,616
„ C.	30,547,471	739,060	29,808,411
„ D.	43,644,325	692,300	42,952,025
Registered—to convert . .	12,229	—	12,229
	£91,365,923		
Bonds not presented for conversion and can- celled, May, 1888. }	859,904	—	—
	£92,225,827	7,512,980	83,852,943

For the details of the arrangement, see YEAR-BOOK for 1888.

In virtue of an Iradé dated May 29, 1886, the Government compounded its debt towards the Imperial Ottoman Bank for stock of £T4,500,000, which along with stock for £T2,000,000 required for State purposes, is now issued. The stock was identical in type with the Priority Bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and had a progressive sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase in the open market.

This stock, known as “Douanes,” representing in 1892 £4,238,500 at 5 per cent., was then converted into 4 per cent. stock. The sum of £T1,000,000 was also obtained in 1888 from Baron Hirsch in exchange for certain railway privileges, and a further sum of £T1,188,000 in 1889 as an award for claims on the railway.

In 1890 a conversion of the 5 per cent. Priority Loan was effected by the issue of 7,827,260*l.* privileged 4 per cents.

A further conversion was also made of the Dahliés and the Sehim Annuities by the issue of 4,545,000*l.* Consolidation, 4 per cent. Bonds, now known as

Osmanies, and in 1891 the 1877 Defence Loan was converted into 6,316,920*l*. Bonds bearing interest of 4 per cent. and guaranteed by the Egyptian Tribute.

The following is the position of the Ottoman Debt (Sept. 1893) :—

Year	Denomination	Interest	Capital
		Per cent.	£
1854	Egyptian Tribute	6	1,605,740
1855	Guaranteed	4	3,185,200 ¹
1871	Egyptian Tribute	6	5,378,700
1872	Railway Lottery Bonds	—	13,488,935
1881	Converted	—	83,852,943
1889	Deutsche Bank Loan	5	1,350,700
1890	Privileged	4	7,581,240
1890	Osmanic	4	4,377,000
1891	Egyptian Tribute	4	6,316,920
1891	Converted Douanes	4	5,418,580
	Total	—	132,555,958

¹ Inclusive of £2,125,500 drawn but not paid off.

There is in addition the war indemnity to Russia of 32,000,000*l*., which by negotiation it has been agreed to pay at the rate of 320,000*l*. per annum without interest. The revenues of the Province of Konia have been assigned as guarantee for this annual payment.

The internal debt now consists of £T1,140,000 owing to savings banks, £T500,000 advanced by the Pension Fund Department, £T130,000 by the agricultural banks, £T838,000 in bonds, £T500,000 through old forced loans. Interest on these advances is very irregularly paid.

Defence.

I. FRONTIERS.

Turkey occupies the South-Eastern corner of Europe and the Western portion of Asia.

The boundaries of Turkey have been considerably modified of late years. European Turkey has for frontier States in the north, Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia. The frontiers are mountainous towards the east, but at many points passage is easy.

The western frontier of European Turkey is formed by the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas. Its southern limits are formed by Thessaly, the Ægean Sea, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, the shores of which are strongly fortified.

Asiatic Turkey has for its northern boundary the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles.

The boundaries to the west are the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, Arabia Petrea, and the Red Sea. Its limits to the south are Central Arabia and the Persian Gulf, those to the east Persia and Trans-Caucasia (Russia), the chief stronghold near the Russian frontier being Erzeroum.

II. ARMY.

In Turkey all Mussulmans over 20 years of age are liable to military service, and this liability continues for 20 years. Non-Mahometans are not liable, but pay an exemption tax of about six shillings per head, levied on males of all ages. Nomad Arabs, though liable, furnish no recruits, and many nomad Kurds evade service. The army consists of (1) the *Nizam*, or Regular Army, and its reserves; (2) the *Redif* or Landwehr; and (3) the *Mustahfuz* or Landsturm. Conscripts are divided into the first and second levies. The former serve 6 years in the *Nizam*—4 with the colours and 2 in the reserve; 8 years in the *Redif*—4 in the first ban and 4 in the second; and 6 years in the *Mustahfuz*; 20 years in all. The latter consist of those not drawn for the contingent. They form what is called the *Tertib Sani* and the *Muinsiz*; they constitute part of the reserve, undergoing from 6 to 9 months' drill in the first year of service, and 30 days' drill at their homes in subsequent years.

The whole empire is divided into 7 army districts, with which are associated 7 corps d'armée called *Ordus*, with their headquarters respectively at:—1, Constantinople; 2, Adrianople; 3, Monastir; 4, Erzinjan; 5, Damascus; 6, Baghdad; 7, Sanaa (the Yemen). The troops of the 7th district are recruited chiefly from the 4th and 5th districts, while the garrisons of Crete and Tripoli are recruited from the 1st, 2nd, and 5th districts.

The *Nizam* infantry is organised in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions. It contains 66 regiments of the line, each with 4 battalions, except three which have 3 battalions; 2 regiments of Zouaves of 2 battalions each; 1 regiment of firemen of 4 battalions; and 15 battalions of rifles. There are also 12 battalions of Tripolitan militia for local service. Each battalion of the line, Zouaves and rifles, consists of 4 companies. Two line regiments form a brigade, 2 brigades and a rifle battalion form an infantry division, and 2 divisions form an *ordu*. Each line and rifle battalion, on a war footing, has 24 officers, 62 non-commissioned officers, and 836 men, the total being 922 men of all ranks, with 51 horses. The peace strength varies from 250 to 550, according to the locality. The total war establishment of a regiment of 4 battalions is 3,764 men of all ranks, with 207 horses. The infantry are armed with the Martini-Peabody rifle. There are 220,000 Mauser magazine rifles ('37) in store, but none have been issued. A small-bore Mauser ('3) is being supplied.

The *Redif* is organised in two bans. (An enactment for their fusion into one has as yet been only partially applied.) The first ban consists of 48 regiments; 8 of 4 battalions from each of the first 6 *ordu* districts. The second ban consists of 40 regiments, 8 of 4 battalions from each of the first 5 *ordu* districts. On a war footing the establishments of the *Redif* are intended to be the same as those of the *Nizam*, but battalions are often 1,200 strong.

The *Nizam* cavalry consists of 38 regiments of the line, 2 regiments of the guard, and 2 squadrons of mounted infantry (at Yemen). There is no *Redif* cavalry organised. The line and guard regiments each consist of 5 squadrons, the fifth being a *dépôt*. The guard regiments are quartered at Constantinople, and belong to the first *ordu*. Of the line regiments, 36 are formed into 6 cavalry divisions, one to each *ordu*, and 2 other regiments belong to the garrison at Tripoli. There are thus 202 squadrons of cavalry, of which 40 are *dépôt* squadrons. The war establishment of a regiment consists of 39 officers and 647 men, 686 in all, or, adding the *dépôt* squadrons, 854 of all ranks. Each regiment has 880 horses, inclusive of train. It is proposed to form in the fourth, fifth, and sixth *ordu* districts 48 regiments of militia or *Hamadieh* cavalry, commanded by tribal leaders, and associated with the regular army. The tribes will find the men, horses, and equipment, and the Government the armament. Each regiment will have from 512 to 1,152 men in from 4 to 6 squadrons.

The field artillery is being reorganised in accordance with a scheme sanctioned in 1891, whereby the force will be considerably strengthened. It is intended that each of the first 5 ordus shall have one battalion with 3 batteries of horse artillery, and six regiments of field and mountain artillery, comprising 30 batteries of field and 6 batteries of mountain artillery, each battery having, on war footing, 6 guns. Each of these groups of 6 regiments will form 3 brigades of which one will be attached to the Nizam, another to the first ban, and the third to the second ban of their respective ordus. The sixth ordu will have two regiments of artillery with, altogether, 12 field and 2 mountain batteries. The seventh ordu will have 3 field and 4 mountain batteries. Crete will have 4 mountain batteries, and Tripoli 4 field and 2 mountain batteries. Turkey will thus have, in all, 15 batteries of horse artillery, 169 field and 42 mountain batteries with a total of 1,356 guns. To the first ordu there are two ammunition trains, to the other five only one. The transport consists generally of pack animals. On a war footing, the establishment of a field battery consists of about 137 officers and men with 100 horses. Of fortress artillery there are 38 battalions, of which 18 belong to the ordus, located chiefly at Constantinople and Erzeroum, and 20 to the Ordnance Department. Of these, 12 companies are in the Bosphorus batteries, 8 in the Bulair lines, and the remainder in Mediterranean fortresses.

There are 19 engineer companies (pioneers), and 4 telegraph companies distributed among the 7 ordus, the second ordu having, besides, a pontoon train. There are also 12 engineer companies and 4 torpedo companies belonging to the Ordnance Department. The train service, so far as it exists, consists of 13 companies. The supply service is almost entirely staff; extraneous transport would be required for commissariat supplies. The medical service consists only of medical officers and apothecaries; there are no bearers nor cadres for field hospitals. There are 117 battalions of gendarmerie, a military organisation under civil control in time of peace.

The following is a summary of the effective combatant services of the Turkish Army:—

Infantry	...	...	648 battalions	...	...	583,200	men
Cavalry	...	...	202 squadrons	...	...	55,300	„
Artillery	...	...	1,356 guns	...	...	54,720	„
Engineers	...	...	39 companies	...	...	7,400	„
Total	...	...	...	...	...	700,620	„

III. NAVY.

A survey of the Turkish navy reveals it as mainly an obsolescent, and in great part already an obsolete fighting force, but giving some evidence of renewed vitality. It was weakened at one time by the sale of some of its best ships to other powers, and, until recently, all activity was relaxed. With four exceptions all the armoured vessels at present on the list were acquired abroad, mostly in England. Three ships only can now be counted as sea-going armoured vessels of fighting value, for the rest are all of such small displacement (the latest of these dating for 1875), or were built so long ago (1864-65) as to belong now to the classes of convoying cruisers and local defence vessels.

Information concerning the state of advancement of ships in hand, as generally of the condition of the Turkish navy, is not readily accessible, but the following table of its strength is based upon such information as is available. It excludes transports, training ships, and non-effective vessels. On the whole it probably errs by giving a picture too favourable. The table is framed upon the plan uniformly adopted in this book, which is explained in the Introductory Table.

Battleship, 1st class	.	.	1	}	2
„ 2nd „	.	.	1		
Port Defence Ships	.	.	.	.	7
Cruisers, 1st class (a)	.	.	1	}	10
„ „ (b)	.	.	9		
„ 2nd class	.	.	.	.	2
„ 3rd class (a)	.	.	33	}	55
„ „ (b)	.	.	22		
Torpedo craft, 1st class	.	.	9	}	31
„ „ 2nd „	.	.	15		
„ „ 3rd „	.	.	7		
Total					107

The table which follows of the Turkish armoured fleet is arranged in chronological order (the cruisers following the battleships and port defence vessels), like other similar tables in this book. In the first list the ships named in italics are port defence vessels; the numbers following the names of two other ships indicate the battleship classes to which they have been assigned in the above estimate of strength. In the list of first-class cruisers all are named in italics because armoured, and those in the *b* category are admitted mainly for convoying purposes. Turkey possesses but one vessel having the qualities here taken to be necessary in a first-class cruiser, *a* (*i.e.* displacement of 5,000 tons or more, and presumed sea speed of at least 15 knots) viz., the unfinished armoured *Abdul Kader*. Abbreviations:—*a.g.b.* armoured gunboat; *bar.*, barrette; *c.b.*, central battery; *t.*, turret; *Q.F.*, quick-firing. In the column of armaments, light and machine guns are not given.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement	Extreme Armouring, Inches.	Armament.	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
<i>a. g. b.</i>	<i>Feth-el-Islam</i>	1864	330	3	2 7in. (Armstrong)	...	290	8'0
<i>a. g. b.</i>	<i>Memdouiye</i>	1864	330	3	Ditto	...	290	8'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Aziziye</i>	1864	6,400	5½	2 11in.; 8 5'9in.; 6 3'9in. (Krupp)	2	3,740	12'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Mahmoudiye</i>	1864	6,400	5½	Ditto	2	3,740	12'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Osmaniye</i>	1864	6,400	5½	Ditto	2	3,740	12'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Orkaniye</i>	1865	6,400	5½	Ditto	2	3,740	12'0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Mesoudiye</i> (2)	1874	8,990	12	12 10in. (18-ton, Arm., muz.); 3 5'9in. (Krupp)	...	7,800	13'0
<i>a. g. b.</i>	<i>Hisar</i>	1875	400	3	2 5'9in. (Krupp)	...	400	7'0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Hamidiye</i> (1)	1885	6,700	9	10 10'2in.; 2 6'6in. (Krupp)	2	6,800	13'0
	First-class cruiser <i>a</i> :							
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Abdul Kader</i>	...	8,000	14	4 11in.; 6 5'9in. (Krupp), 10 Q.F.	10	11,500	...
	First-class cruisers <i>b</i> :							
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Assar-i-Shefket</i>	1868	2,050	6	1 9in.; 4 7in. (Armstrong)	...	1,750	11'3
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Nedjim-i-Shefket</i>	1868	2,050	6	Ditto	...	1,900	11'3
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Assar-i-Tevfik</i>	1868	4,600	8	8 9'4in.; 2 8'2in. (Krupp)	...	3,560	18'3
<i>t.</i>	<i>Hufaz-i-Rahman</i>	1868	2,500	5½	2 9in.; 2 7in. (Arm.); 1 5in. (Krupp)	...	200	12'0
							nominal	
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Avret-illah</i>	1869	2,310	6	4 9in. (Armstrong)	1	2,200	12'2
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Idjaltiye</i>	1870	2,240	6	2 9in.; 2 7in. (Arm.); 1 5'9in. (K.)	...	1,800	11'0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Feth-i-Boulend</i>	1870	2,720	9	4 9in. (Armstrong)	1	4,200	14'0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Mouin-i-Zafer</i>	1869	2,330	6	4 9in. (Arm.); 1 4'7in. (Krupp)	...	2,200	12'5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Moukadem-i-Häir</i>	1872	2,680	9	Ditto	...	3,000	12'5

The old sister battleships, named above as port-defence vessels, *Aziziyyeh*, *Mahmoudiyyeh*, *Orkaniyyeh*, and *Osmaniyyeh* (6,400 tons), are being, or have been, transformed by having barbette turrets placed at each end of their batteries for the heavy Krupp guns (the hope being to fit them for something more than local defence). An armoured vessel of 6,700 tons, the *Hamidiyyeh*, was launched at Constantinople in 1885, and is said, after long delays, to have made her trials, but it is believed that not all her guns are even now mounted. This vessel, the *Mesoudiyyeh*, and the unfinished armoured barbette cruiser *Abdul Kader*, are the largest ships in the Turkish navy. The *Mesoudiyyeh* is 332 feet long, with extreme beam of 59 feet. She is constructed on the central battery principle, resembling our own *Hercules*, and has on the main deck a 12-gun battery of 18-ton muzzle-loading Armstrongs, and side plating 12 inches thick at the water-line. The *Abdul Kader* displaces 8,000 tons, is 340 feet in length, and is to be provided with engines of 11,500 horse-power, which should give a high speed. The chief armament will be 4 11 inch guns. The *Hundevendighiar*, and a sister ship in course of construction, are deck-protected cruisers of 4,050 tons, intended to steam 12 knots, and it is said that two others of the same type are 'contemplated.' Three smaller vessels of like character (1,600 tons) are also in hand, and a composite third class cruiser, the *Loutfi-Humayoun* (1,300 tons), and a 22 knot torpedo-catcher, the *Shahin-i-Deryah*, were launched in 1892. It is stated that certain small gunboats in hand are to be made ready by the simpler method of providing them with engines taken from older vessels.

For the navy of Turkey the crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the Redif. The nominal strength of the navy is 6 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 208 captains, 289 commanders, 228 lieutenants, 187 ensigns, and 30,000 sailors, besides 9,460 marines.

Production and Industry.

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure—namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Mulikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mülk,' or freehold property. The first description, the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniority over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by Government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'mulikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mülk,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent.

Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages, is 'mülk,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

Only a small proportion of arable land is under cultivation, owing principally to the want of roads and means of conveyance, which preclude the possibility of remunerative exportation.

The system of levying a tithe on all produce leaves no inducement to the farmer to grow more than is required for his own use, or in his immediate proximity. The agricultural development of the country is further crippled by custom dues for the exportation of produce from one province to another.

The system of agriculture is most primitive. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums are largely exported. It is estimated that 44 million acres of the Empire in Europe and Asia are under cultivation. Since the ravages produced by the phylloxera in France, Turkish wines have been largely exported to that country; 20,308,521 litres in 1887-88, at an average cost of 31 francs the hectolitre. The forest laws of the empire are based on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres are in European Turkey. The culture of silkworms, which had fallen off considerably, owing to disease among the worms, is again becoming an important feature. The value of cocoons produced in 1892 was over 800,000*l.*, and of raw silk 1,200,000*l.* The produce of 1893 was 20 per cent. superior. Most of the silk produced is exported, but some is used in the manufacturing of native dress material.

The mining laws of the empire are restrictive, though the country is rich in minerals, coal, copper, lead, silver, iron, manganese, chrome, bitumen, sulphur, salt, alum; coal especially is abundant, but hardly worked. A royalty of 20 per cent. is paid on all minerals exported. There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes. Concessions have also been granted for glass manufactories, paper mills, and textile looms. Carpets, which constitute a considerable article of export about 150,000*l.*, are made on hand-looms, and so also are a number of light materials for dress. The fisheries of Turkey are important; the fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards of 250,000*l.* The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl, and the Persian Gulf pearls.

Commerce.

All articles of import into Turkey are taxed 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt, which are monopolies; there is also an export duty of 1 per cent. on native produce if sent abroad, but of 8 per cent. if sent from one part of the empire to another. This internal duty it is proposed to remove altogether, and already in 1893 it was removed from wheat and other cereals.

Turkey is (September 1891) negotiating a new treaty of commerce with Great Britain and some of the other Powers, and it proposes removing the export custom duty of 1 per cent., and building Bonded Warehouses in some of the principal seaport towns of the empire. Articles destined for schools, churches, embassies, consulates, as well as agricultural machines and the plant for railways are free of duty. The following table gives (100 piastres = £T1), according to the Turkish Custom House, the value of the trade of Turkey in 1889-90 and 1890-91 (March 13 to March 12) according to countries:—

Country	Importation		Exportation	
	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91
	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres
Great Britain	914,513,943	992,278,000	583,392,001	481,301,671
Austria . . .	409,144,341	460,669,540	135,432,106	103,944,885
France . . .	254,368,642	283,360,373	426,951,003	373,208,774
Russia . . .	173,321,811	170,303,914	32,413,774	29,328,328
Italy . . .	42,438,053	49,978,045	68,974,556	55,420,776
Bulgaria . . .	112,419,709	95,548,832	38,118,994	40,772,443
Persia . . .	53,000,764	58,500,608	1,131,444	1,662,096
Greece . . .	29,435,314	35,651,677	53,115,112	51,205,778
Belgium . . .	41,574,426	50,107,152	1,671,777	1,248,554
Roumania . . .	39,451,054	46,663,198	24,619,330	23,720,997
America . . .	6,028,126	7,469,153	15,735,892	18,262,555
Tunis . . .	2,608,844	3,977,882	298,044	80,112
Servia . . .	6,438,071	9,009,334	3,532,669	4,472,880
Holland . . .	9,349,169	10,952,934	25,030,665	16,740,220
Germany . . .	2,648,945	6,325,564	5,358,223	11,660,112
Egypt . . .	1,896,753	6,277,208	98,776,827	68,565,349
Sweden . . .	4,584,044	3,766,111	—	—
Montenegro . . .	829,371	532,379	552,717	564,429
Samos . . .	71,362	57,168	597,954	925,432
Denmark . . .	29,569	5,306	190,779	120,222
Spain . . .	—	—	1,349,111	441,001
	2,104,152,311	2,291,434,378	1,517,242,978	1,283,646,614

The revenue of the Custom Houses of the Empire for 1890-91 was 1,712,000*l.*, of which for Imports 1,565,000*l.*, and for Exports 147,000*l.*

Of the Turkishimport trade, 43 per cent., is with Great Britain, and of the export trade, 38 per cent.

Tobacco exported abroad is not included in this table ; the Director of the General Debt states that the quantity exported in 1884-85 amounted to 8,913,088 kilos. ; in 1885-86 to 11,521,126 kilos. ; in 1886-87, 11,688,052 kilos. ; in 1887-88, 10,373,217 kilos. ; in 1889-90 10,454,427 kilos. ; in 1891-92, 13,391,933 kilos.

The principal exports and imports for 1890-91 were as follows, the £ at 100 piastres :—

Exports, 1890-91		Imports, 1890-91	
	Piastres		Piastres
Wheat . . .	127,959,408	Sugar . . .	151,407,613
Rye . . .	10,446,429	Coffee . . .	88,680,501
Millet . . .	7,125,293	Butter . . .	26,366,309
Maize . . .	14,300,265	Spirits . . .	19,858,486
Canary seed . . .	9,601,210	Flour . . .	45,709,197
Barley . . .	35,434,581	Cheeses . . .	16,759,303
Sesame . . .	20,778,818	Rice . . .	72,217,107
Beans, lentils, peas . . .	14,479,431	Persian tobacco	11,470,147
Dates . . .	24,734,731	Indigo . . .	13,568,255
Figs . . .	42,965,381	Drugs . . .	20,152,302
Raisins . . .	98,645,452	Dyes . . .	10,583,522
Oranges and lemons.	10,333,763	Timber . . .	25,893,177

Exports, 1890-91		Imports, 1890-91	
	Piastres		Piastres
Nuts	11,876,262	Coal	21,261,500
Other fresh and dried fruit	15,836,207	Petroleum	68,195,281
Gall nuts	10,387,333	Iron (bar)	34,395,181
Valonia	36,197,735	Iron implements	17,221,234
Seeds	9,930,172	Copper plates and piping	11,148,320
Drugs and spices	19,590,449	Nails	10,882,430
Opium	70,348,126	Leather	37,361,540
Olive oil	42,517,919	Skins (oxen)	13,008,590
Coffee	52,226,750	Carpets	20,958,056
Minerals	30,166,195	Sheep and goats	25,413,284
Mohair	35,506,556	Cloth	40,377,180
Cotton	32,333,096	Cotton—thread	154,091,850
Wool	48,472,528	Cotton prints	126,982,306
Sheep and goat skins	41,620,376	Cotton and woollen tissues	35,403,164
Silk cocoons	39,485,638	Cashmere	37,893,459
Raw silk	101,983,194	Woollen dress stuff	70,855,663
Carpets and rugs	22,343,402	Calico	62,613,638
Smoked and salted fish	16,450,745	Muslin	40,344,993
Horses, mules (26,000)	13,457,250	Sheeting and T. cloth	159,886,092
	Kilogrammes.	Silken goods	22,238,411
Tobacco	13,391,933	Ready-made clothes	25,889,679
Eggs	20,000,000	Empty sacks	20,927,317
		Hardware	25,180,063
		Glass	13,774,052

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia, and Great Britain during the last five years according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Turkey	4,242,075	5,265,373	4,816,883	5,442,881	5,551,798
Exports of British produce to Turkey	5,073,662	6,160,534	6,772,061	6,553,878	6,190,114

Among the articles of import into the United Kingdom from Turkey are corn, in 1885, 960,401*l.*; in 1890, 1,161,961*l.*; in 1891, 1,956,426*l.*; in 1892, 1,715,085; wool and goats' hair, 1,116,985*l.* in 1889; 735,169*l.* in 1890; 871,649*l.* in 1891; 1,020,830*l.* in 1892; valonia (dye stuff), 444,119*l.* in 1890; 287,658*l.* in 1891; 404,934 in 1892; opium, 342,552*l.* in 1888; 227,396*l.* in 1890; 200,556*l.* in 1891; 198,222*l.* in 1892; fruit, chiefly raisins and figs, 799,939*l.* in 1890; 958,382*l.* in 1891; 739,086*l.* in 1892.

The most important article exported from Great Britain to Turkey is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton goods in 1892 amounted to 3,633,965*l.*; cotton yarn, 1,041,555*l.*; woollens, 362,938*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought,

158,781*l.*; copper, wrought and unwrought, 171,439*l.*; coals, 261,099*l.*; machinery, 107,800*l.*

In 1892 the imports into Smyrna, were valued at 3,010,472*l.* (944,122*l.* British), exports 3,647,512*l.* (1,797,395*l.* to Great Britain); Aleppo, imports 1,800,830*l.* (1,068,045*l.* British), exports 866,216*l.* (67,833*l.* to Great Britain); Jaffa, imports 342,597*l.*, exports 258,466*l.*; Baghdad, imports, 595,358*l.*; exports, 479,773*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire, according to Lloyd's Register, in 1893 consisted of 91 steamers (each of 100 tons or upwards) of 72,120 gross tons, and 981 sailing vessels of 194,515 tons. In 1890-91 (March to February) the Ottoman ports of the Mediterranean and Black Sea were visited by 179,317 vessels of 30,509,861 tons, those of the Red Sea by 4,786 vessels of 511,192 tons, and those of the Persian Gulf by 1,262 vessels of 199,485 tons. Constantinople alone (1892) was visited by 15,273 vessels of 8,479,050 tons, of which 3,645 of 4,349,578 tons were British. Arranged according to order of flag, the tonnage of vessels which visited the Mediterranean ports and those of the Black Sea in 1891-92 were as follows:—English, 11,245,855; Ottoman, 5,444,778; Austro-Hungarian, 3,539,179; French, 2,464,066; Greek, 2,462,225; Russian, 2,002,485; Italian, 1,227,464; Egyptian, 672,587; Swedish, 581,644; German, 398,720; sundries, 470,858.

In 1890-91 (March 1 to February 28) 14,455 vessels of 9,998,127 tons entered the Dardanelles.

In 1892, 6,230 vessels of 1,697,119 tons (593 of 362,065 tons British) entered, and 6,232 of 1,698,363 tons cleared the port of Smyrna.

Internal Communications.

Since the summer of 1888 Turkey has been in direct railway communication with the rest of Europe. The main lines start from Constantinople and from Salonica. From this latter port is now the shortest route to Egypt.

Below is a list of the various lines in Europe (including Bulgaria) and Asia which were open for traffic on 31st December, 1892:—

Lines of Railway	Length, English Miles	Lines of Railway	Length, English Miles
<i>European Turkey:—</i>		<i>Asiatic Turkey:—</i>	
Constantinople to Adrianople	210	Scutari to Anghora . . .	430
Adrianople to Saremby . .	152	Smyrna to Sevdikeni . . .	9
Salonica to Uskub . . .	150	„ „ Dinair . . .	234
Uskub to Mitrovitza . . .	75	„ „ Odemish . . .	68
Kulleli to Degeaghatch . .	70	„ „ Alasher . . .	105
Tirnova to Jamboli . . .	65	Mersina to Adana . . .	42
Banjalouske to Novi . . .	64	Moudania to Broussa . . .	32
Zenica to Brod . . .	118	Jaffa to Jerusalem . . .	54
Total, European Turkey . .	904	Total, Asiatic Turkey . .	974
		Total, Turkish Empire . .	1,878

A concession has been granted for the construction of a railway of 286 miles from Salonica to Dedeagatch, to be finished by January 1896. This line will join the main Constantinople-Vienna line at Kouleli Bourgas.

There are 1,150 Turkish post-offices in the Empire (Europe and Asia).

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 20,380 miles. The number of telegraph offices amount to 671 in Europe and Asia. Annual receipts, 51,615,526 piastres; salaries, 17,669,044 piastres.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Turkey.

On July 31, 1893, the situation of the Imperial Ottoman Bank was as follows:—

Assets	£T	Liabilities	£T
Capital not paid up	5,500,000	Capital	11,000,000
Cash and bills	3,394,328	Note issue	976,059
Securities	5,526,614	Bills payable	1,290,962
Current accounts of } Imperial treasury }	1,431,191	Current accounts of } Imperial treasury }	—
Various current ac- } counts }	4,289,256	Various current ac- } counts }	6,945,882
Advances	2,748,181	Deposits for fixed term	1,544,039
Property	72,822	Various reserves	483,380
Various	26,856	Dividends due	391,040
		Various	357,888
Total	22,989,249	Total	22,989,249

MONEY.

	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié	0	18	0·064
Piastre, 100 to the Lira	0	0	2·16
„ „ beshlik-altilik and metallic currency averaging 105 to the Lira	0	0	2·06

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is calculated as worth 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. The gold *Lira* weighs 7·216 grammes ·916 fine, and thus contains 6·6147 grammes of fine gold. The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24·055 grammes ·830 fine, and therefore contains 19·965 grammes of fine silver. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency—which, however, it is stated, is being gradually withdrawn—to which were added, during the years 1876 to 1881, 600,000,000 piastres of paper money, known as *caimé*; but being refused by the Government, owing to its depreciation, it became in the end of merely nominal value, and altogether refused in commercial intercourse. The copper currency was likewise repudiated, owing to its depreciation. The beshlik-altilik and metallic currency was reduced by decree to half its coined value. The former is now being called in (1889). Silver is in excess of the requirements of trade, and is generally at 8 per cent. discount. This depreciation is further accounted for by the fact that the balance of trade is against Turkey, and by the large amounts of gold which have to be yearly exported for the payment of the funded debt and the purchase of warlike ammunition.

OLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 drams	=	2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i>	=	1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Kileh</i>	=	0·9120 imperial bushel.

44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	= 125 lbs. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	= 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tchéké</i>	= 511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kileh</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	= 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilehs</i>	= 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure).	= 27 inches.
„ <i>Arshin</i> (land measure)	= 30 inches.
„ <i>Dönüm</i> (land measure)	= 40 square paces.

The kileh is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 kilehs are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

In March 1882 Turkish weights and measures were assimilated to the metric system, but under the old names, leading to much confusion; they have not been generally adopted in practice. Oke=kilogramme, batman=10 kilogrammes, cantar=100 kilogrammes, tchéki=1,000 kilogrammes, shinik=decalitre, kileh=hectolitre (2·75 bushels), evlek=are, djeril=hectare (2·47 acres), arshin=metre, nul=kilometre, farsang=10 kilometres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals; metric weights were decreed obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. BULGARIA.

Ferdinand, Duke of Saxony, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus, Duke of Saxony, and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born Feb. 26, 1861, was elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the National Assembly, July 7, 1887; assumed the government August 14, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who abdicated Sept. 7, 1886. The election of Prince Ferdinand has not been confirmed by the Porte and the Great Powers. On January 13, 1886, Prince Alexander was appointed Governor of Eastern Roumelia, which was thus united to Bulgaria, though the union has not yet been recognised by the Powers. On April 20, 1893, he was married to Marie Louise (born January 17, 1870), eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma; issue, a son, born January 30, 1894.

It is enacted by the Constitution of 1879 that 'the Prince must reside permanently in the principality. In case of absence he must appoint a Regent, whose rights and duties must be determined by a special law. The princely title is hereditary. By amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1883, a Regency, if necessary, is provided for, and by a further amendment, May, 1893, the Grand Sobranji confirmed the title of "Royal Highness" to the Prince of Bulgaria and his heir, who is permitted to retain the Roman Catholic faith, although his successors to the throne must be of the orthodox religion.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 1 of the Treaty that Bulgaria should be 'constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It will have a Christian Government and a national militia.' Art. 3 ordered, 'The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. No member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great

European Powers can be elected Prince of Bulgaria. In case of a vacancy in the princely dignity, the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms.' On January 31, 1886, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia were united under one government.

Eastern Roumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. It was ordered by Art. 17 that 'the Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia shall be named by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for a term of five years.' On September 17, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, the Governor deposed and sent out of the Province, and the union of the latter with Bulgaria proclaimed. As the result of the Conference held at Constantinople by the representatives of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty during the latter months of 1885, the Sultan, by imperial firman, April 6, 1886, recognised the following changes in the state of the province:—The government of Eastern Roumelia to be confided to the Prince of Bulgaria. The Mussulman districts of Kirjali and the Rupchus (Rhodope) to be re-ceded to the Porte. A commission to be named to examine the Organic Statute in order to modify it in accordance with the requirements of the situation and local needs. The interests of the Ottoman Treasury to be considered at the same time. The other stipulations of the Berlin Treaty to remain intact.

In accordance with the above provisions the rectification of the Organic Statute—chiefly as concerned the questions of the tribute and the customs—was undertaken by a Turco-Bulgarian commission sitting at Sofia. Its labours were, however, abruptly brought to a close by the events which overthrew the Prince on the night of August 20, 1886.

The province has since for all purposes formed part of Bulgaria, and is under the administration at Sofia, which is now the only recognised capital, Philippopolis being merely the centre of a prefecture.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the National Assembly of Bulgaria. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. Those residing in the city where the National assembly sits receive 15 francs (12s.) a day during session; others, 20 francs (16s.) a day with travelling expenses. The duration of the Assembly is five years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months. The Assembly in 1883 assented to a proposal for the creation of a second Chamber.

The executive power is vested, under the Prince, in a Council of eight ministers—namely, 1. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship; 2. Minister of the Interior; 3. Minister of Public Instruction; 4. Minister of Finance; 5. Minister of Justice; 6. Minister of War; 7. Minister for Commerce and Agriculture; 8. Minister of Public Works.

Area and Population.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria proper is 24,360 English square miles, and of South Bulgaria (or Eastern Roumelia) 13,500 square miles. By a census taken on January 1, 1893, the population of the whole Principality was ascertained to be 3,305,458 (1,688,688 males, and 1,616,770 females); the population of Eastern Roumelia being 992,386. Bulgaria has been redivided into 22 districts (including the six districts of Eastern Roumelia). Of the total population in 1888 (3,154,375), 2,326,250 were Bulgars, 607,319 Turks, 58,338 Greeks, 23,546 Jews, 50,291 gipsies, 1,069 Russians, 4,699 Servians and other Slaves, 2,245 Germans. Of the population 2,432,154 belong to the Orthodox

Greek Church, which is the State religion, 668,173 were Mahometans, 18,539 Catholics, 24,352 Jews. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population of 30,428. The other principal towns are Philippopolis (capital of Roumelia), 33,442; Varna, with a population of 25,256; Shumla, with 23,161; Rustchuk, with 27,198; Slivno, 20,893; Stara-Zagora, 16,039; Tatar-Bazarjik, 15,659; Sistova, 12,482; Plevna, 14,307; Silistria, 11,414; Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, with 11,314; and Vidin, with 14,772 inhabitants. The great majority of the population live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds. On February 1, 1890, there were 2,626 persons in prison for serious offences.

Instruction.

In 1890 Bulgaria had 3,844 elementary schools, with 129,777 boys and 42,206 girls as pupils. The total number of boys of school age, is 275,756; of girls, 261,968. For education the State grants a yearly subvention of 2,000,000 lev. Education is free and nominally obligatory for a period of four years. About 81 per cent. of the population cannot read or write. There is a university at Sofia, with gymnasia in the principal towns, including four for girls, besides several lower middle-class schools. There is a free public library at Sofia.

Finance.

The budget estimates for 1893 were:—Revenue 89,369,334 levs (francs), expenditure, 89,369,334 levs. The chief items of revenue were:—Direct taxes, 41,381,000 levs; indirect taxes, 19,182,000 levs. The chief items of expenditure were:—Public Debt 14,140,291 levs, Interior 10,030,209 levs, Public Instruction 9,922,511 levs, Finance 8,171,023 levs, Public Works 10,007,962 levs, Justice 5,601,052 levs, War 23,247,271 levs. The public debt consists of the surplus of the Russian occupation, 21,700,000 levs, to be extinguished in 1896; a loan of 50,000,000 levs in 1887; a loan of 30,000,000 levs in 1889; besides which Bulgaria has also undertaken to pay £T118,040 as the annual amount of the Eastern Roumelian Contribution, and £T21,000 in settlement of arrears under this head.

By the Treaty of Berlin the amount of the annual tribute and the share of the Turkish debt which Bulgaria should pay to Turkey should be fixed by an agreement between the signatory Powers. So far (Dec. 1891) no amount has been fixed upon.

Defence.

The northern frontier of Bulgaria is formed by the Danube, which, except on the east (bordering on the Dobruja), separates it from Roumania; here are the three important fortresses of Vidin, Rustchuk, and Silistria. Varna is a fortress on the Black Sea, and Shumla westward in the interior. On the west Bulgaria is bordered by Servia, and in the south-west and south by Turkey Proper.

Military service is obligatory. The army, which since the revolution of Philippopolis, in 1885, includes the Eastern Roumelian forces, is composed of 24 regiments of infantry, of 2 battalions and 1 dépôt battalion each; 4 regiments of cavalry, besides the Prince's escort, 6 regiments of artillery, having 4 field-batteries of 4 guns and 120 men (8 guns in time of war), 2 dépôts of artillery and 1 battery of siege artillery, 1 regiment of engineers of 3 battalions, 1 company of discipline. In peace time 6 regiments of 6 batteries of 4 guns and 1 division of mountain artillery. Six reserve regiments cadres, *i.e.* in peace, 36 batteries of 144 field guns, 6 mountain divisions of 12 mountain guns, and in war time six reverse cadres of 40 field guns, 6 regiments of 6 batteries of 8 guns = 288 field guns and 6 mountain

batteries of 6 guns = 36 mountain guns. The army is divided into 3 divisions, consisting of 2 brigades each. The peace strength is about 35,800 officers and men, and the war strength about 175,000. The floating strength of Bulgaria consists of the Prince's yacht *Alexander I.* (800 tons), the steamships *Asjen* (400 tons), *Krum* (650 tons), and *Simcon Veliky* (600 tons), besides seven very small steamboats. Two armoured gunboats, for the defence of the Danube, are being built in Italy.

Production and Industry.

The principal agricultural product is wheat, which is largely exported. Wine, tobacco, and silk are also produced, and attar of roses largely manufactured. There are (1892) 5,359,900 acres arable, 770,600 meadow, 237,120 vineyard, 111,120 market garden, &c., woods and forests, 3,291,100. The total cultivated area is 9,770,700 acres; uncultivated but fit for cultivation. 13,651,300; unfit for cultivation, 1,099,150. In 1892 there were in Bulgaria 7,060,300 sheep, 1,453,500 goats, and 441,000 pigs.

The principal mineral productions of the Principality are iron and coal. The salines near Bourgas yielded 25,000 tons of salt in 1891.

Commerce.

The principal article of trade is wheat. The other exports consist of wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber. The principal imports are textile manufactures, iron, and coals. The value of the imports of the whole Principality, in 1890, imports 84,530,497 levs, exports 71,051,123 levs; in 1891, imports 81,348,150 levs, exports 71,055,085 levs.

The following table shows the trade by countries for 1892:—

Country	Imports from	Exports to	Country	Imports from	Exports to
	Levs	Levs		Levs	Levs
United Kingdom . . .	17,929,631	7,306,703	Belgium . . .	1,333,116	622,735
Austria . . .	28,102,669	3,175,955	Switzerland . . .	840,922	221
Turkey . . .	10,233,214	21,555,872	Servia . . .	859,177	364,421
France . . .	3,225,046	19,501,833	United States . . .	95,836	57,175
Russia . . .	3,040,949	43,179	Greece . . .	57,662	149,639
Germany . . .	8,297,120	13,016,180	Other States . . .	279,859	4,668,143
Roumania . . .	1,480,939	1,499,427			
Italy . . .	1,526,869	2,678,971		77,303,007	74,640,354

The chief imports in 1892 were textiles 23,111,463 levs; Colonial goods, 7,044,160 levs; metals, 6,324,890 levs; leather, 3,679,393 levs; wooden goods, 4,434,617 levs. The chief articles of export were grain 57,943,176 levs, mainly to England, Germany, Austria, and Turkey, and live stock 6,756,391 levs.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports from Bulgaria into Great Britain in 1892 were valued at 50,824*l.*, and exports from Great Britain of British produce, at 158,001*l.*; the imports into Great Britain were wheat 21,458*l.*, and barley 29,366*l.*; and the principal exports from Great Britain to Bulgaria were cottons, valued at 64,222*l.*, iron, copper, and tin, 22,626*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels (chiefly Austrian) entered at the port of Varna in 1892 was 353 of 267,711 tons (75 of 83,000 tons British), and cleared 354 of 267,629 tons (75 of 83,000 tons British); at Bourgas (1891), 788 of 148,096 tons (41 of 43,155 tons British) entered, and same number cleared.

Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia) has 520 miles of railway (1893). In Bulgaria proper there are 312 miles, for which, according to the estimates for 1892, the receipts should be 4,750,000 levs, and the expenditure 5,347,000 levs. Railways have been constructed so as to connect Sofia with Constantinople on the one hand, and Belgrade and the general European system on the other. Ports being constructed at Varna and Bourgas. There were (including Eastern Roumelia) 2,953 miles of State telegraph lines in 1892, and 147 offices; the number of messages (1892) was 1,056,610. There were 123 post offices, and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried was 11,422,000.

Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and Varna; its capital is 400,000*l.*, provided by the State, a reserve fund of 30,000*l.*, and 16,000*l.* notes in circulation. The Ottoman Bank has a branch at Philippopolis, and in each district there is an agricultural bank under control of the Government. There are nickel and bronze Stotinki (centimes), silver coins of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 5 levs (francs); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

II. SAMOS.

An island off the coast of Asia Minor, forming a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and Russia, December 11, 1832.

The ruling Prince is Alexander *Karatheodori*, born 1833, appointed 1885.

Area 180 square miles; population (1893) 47,992. There are besides, 13,500 natives living on the coast of Asia Minor. There are 614 foreigners, of whom 565 are Greeks. In 1892 there were 311 marriages, 1,628 births, 813 deaths.

The religion is the Greek Orthodox, all, except 36, of the inhabitants professing it.

The estimated revenue for 1892–93 was 3,029,902 piastres, and expenditure the same. There is no public debt.

The exports for 1892 were valued at 16,802,522 piastres, and imports 19,079,026 piastres. The chief exports were wines 10,062,000 piastres, grapes 4,146,000 piastres, hides 1,113,000 piastres, oil 321,000 piastres. The chief imports were wheat, flour, textiles.

In 1892, 4,738 vessels of 336,773 tons entered and cleared the port, 578 out of 1,382 steamers being British. The vessels belonging to the island were 342 of 7,813 tons.

In 1892, 62,819 letters passed through the Post Office, and 25,634 packets of printed matter. The number of telegraphic despatches was 9,983.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Rustem Pasha, accredited December 7, 1885.

Councillor of Embassy.—Morel Bey.

Secretary.—Abdul Hak Hamid Bey.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Ismail Bey.

Consul-General.—Fered' Oulla Effendi.

There are Consular representatives of Turkey at the following places:—

Consuls-General.—Liverpool, Bombay, Cape of Good Hope, Malta.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Birmingham, Dublin, Jersey, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Colombo (Ceylon), Gibraltar, St. Louis (Mauritius), Point de Galle, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Manchester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY AND EUROPEAN DEPENDENCIES.

Ambassador.—Sir Philip H. W. Currie, G.C.B. ; Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1889 ; appointed Ambassador to Turkey, January, 1894.

Secretary.—Sir A. Nicolson, K.C.I.E.

Military Attaché.—Colonel H. C. Chermiside, C.B., C.M.G.

Commercial Attaché (Asiatic Turkey).—Edward FitzGerald Law.

Consul-General (Acting).—W. H. Wrench, C.M.G.

BULGARIA.—*British Agent and Consul-General at Sofia*.—Henry Nevill Dering.

At Sofia there is also a Vice-Consul, and a Vice-Consul at Philippopolis.

There are also British Consular Representatives at the following places :—

Consuls-General.—Bagdad, Beyrout, Bosna Serai, Salonica, Smyrna, Tripoli.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Benghazi (Tripoli), Adrianople, Bassora, Damascus, Crete (Island), Jeddah, Jerusalem, Kurdistan, Samos, Trebizond, Brussa, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Scutari, Adana, Antioch, Candia, Van, Burgas, Philippopolis, Rustchuk, Varna, Rhode, Scala Nuova.

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III EGYPT.

(KEMI—MISR.)

Reigning Khedive.

Abbas, born July 14, 1874; son of Mohamed Tewfik; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 7, 1892. He has one brother, Mohamed Aly, born Oct. 28, 1875, and two sisters, Khadija Hanem, born May 2, 1879, and Nimet-Hanem, born Nov. 6, 1881.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of his grandfather, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French Governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866 into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khîdêwi-Misr,' or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a firman issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811-48
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet. . . .	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet. . .	1813	1854	1848-54
Said, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854-63
Ismail, son of Ibrahim.	1830	—	1863-79
Mohamed Tewfik, son of Ismail . .	1852	1892	1879-92

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of 100,000*l.*

Government and Constitution.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Khedive. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers-General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France, and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. The financial adviser has a right to a seat in the Council of Ministers, but he is not an executive officer.

The Egyptian Ministry is at present composed of six members, among whom the departmental work is distributed as follows:—1. President—Interior and Instruction; 2 Finance; 3. Justice; 4. War; 5. Public Works; 6. Foreign Affairs.

On May 1, 1883, an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating a number of representative institutions, based on universal suffrage, with a view

to carrying on the government of the country in a more constitutional manner. These institutions included a Legislative Council, a General Assembly, and provincial boards.

The Legislative Council is a consultative body in matters of legislation, to which all general laws are submitted for examination; but the Government is not obliged to act on its advice. It consists of 30 members, 15 of whom, residing in Cairo, receive an allowance of 90*l.* a year for carriage expenses, and 15, being delegates from the provinces and provincial towns, receive 250*l.* a year for residential expenses in Cairo, besides travelling expenses to and from Cairo once a month.

The functions of the two other institutions are also of a limited character; but no new direct personal or land tax can be imposed without the consent of the General Assembly, which has to be summoned every two years. Members of the General Assembly, when convoked, receive an eight days' allowance at 1*l.* a day, with railway expenses.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships of principal towns, and 14 mudirieh, or provinces, subdivided into kisms.

Governorships.

1. Suez Canal, with the towns of Port Said, Suez, and Ismailieh.
2. Cairo.
3. Alexandria.
4. Rosetta.
5. Damietta.

Mudirieh.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Lower Egypt:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kalioubieh. 2. Menoufieh. 3. Gharbieh. 4. Charkieh. 5. Dakahlieh. 6. Behera. | <p>Upper Egypt:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guizeh. 2. Minieh. 3. Beni Souef. 4. Fayoum. 5. Assiout. 6. Guerga. 7. Kena. 8. El Hedood. |
|---|---|

There are also the governorships of the Red Sea littoral with Suakin, of Kosseir in the Red Sea, El Arish on the frontier of Syria, and the Sinai peninsula under the Governor-General of the Suez Canal.

The governors and moudirs possess very extensive powers.

Area and Population.

Prior to 1884 the sovereign of Egypt claimed rule over territories extending almost to the Equator. As a result of the rebellion of the Sudanese, the Sudan provinces were practically abandoned (though still nominally Egyptian), and Wady Halfa, about 800 miles up the Nile from Cairo, has been (provisionally) agreed upon as the boundary of Egypt to the south (see under BRITISH EAST AFRICA and AFRICA, CENTRAL).

At the present time Egypt Proper extends from Wady Halfa, 21° 40' lat. N., to the Mediterranean. The total area, including the Oases in the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and El-Arish in Syria, is 400,000 square miles; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,976 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles; 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, lakes, and desert. Egypt is

divided into two great districts—'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census of May 1882 :—

	Area in sq. m.	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total	Density per sq. m.	
		Sedentary	Nomad				
Lower Egypt	<i>Governorats :</i>						
	Cairo	6	352,416	772	21,650	374,838	62,473
	Alexandria	70	181,200	503	49,693	231,396	3,305
	Damietta	4½	43,501	1	114	43,616	9,692
	Rosetta	24½	19,267	—	111	19,378	790
	<i>Mudiriehs :</i>						
	Behera	932	364,050	33,102	1,704	398,856	426
	Charkieh	905	435,380	27,471	1,804	464,655	513
	Dakahlieh	931	578,144	6,213	1,676	586,033	629
	Gharbieh	2,340	908,041	18,900	2,547	929,488	397
	Kalioubieh	352	254,198	16,596	597	271,391	771
	Menoufieh	639	642,609	2,512	892	646,013	1,010
Isthmus		6,204	3,778,806	106,070	80,788	3,965,664	639
	<i>Governorats :</i>						
	{ Port Said } { Suez }	10½	{ 14,060 9,977 }	226 8	7,010 1,190	21,296 11,175	3,092
Asia		10½	24,037	234	8,200	32,471	3,092
	El-Arish	½	2,629	1,291	3	3,923	19,615
	<i>Kosseir</i>	½	2,190	240	—	2,430	17,010
Upper Egypt	<i>Mudiriehs :</i>						
	Assiout	840	549,776	11,906	455	562,137	712
	Beni Souef	501	193,305	26,119	149	219,573	438
	Fayoum	493	200,967	27,328	414	228,709	464
	Guizeh	370	274,406	8,483	194	283,083	765
	Minieh	772	294,655	19,824	339	314,818	407
	Guerga	631	515,972	5,311	130	521,413	826
	Kena	544	383,819	22,877	162	406,858	958
	Esna ¹	332	221,813	16,096	52	237,961	717
		4,483½	2,636,903	138,184	1,895	2,776,982	619
Oases	—	38,225	—	—	—	—	
Total	10,698	6,480,600	245,779	90,886	6,817,265	638	

¹ A new province, El Hedood, has been formed on the frontier. Esna as a province no longer exists, having been merged into the new province (1888).

Of the total population, 3,401,498 were males and 3,415,767 females.

If we arrange the above figures by administrative divisions we have the following result :—

—	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total
	Sedentary	Nomad		
Governorats	625,240	3,041	79,771	708,052
Mudiriehs	5,817,135	242,738	11,115	6,070,988
Oases	38,225	—	—	38,225
Total	6,480,600	245,779	90,886	6,817,265

The families number 1,178,564, and the houses 1,084,384. Taken by nationalities, the number of foreigners in Egypt is :—Greeks, 37,301 ; Italians, 18,665 ; French, 15,716 ; Austrians, 8,022 ; English, 6,118 ; Germans, 948 ; other foreign nations, 4,116 ; total, 90,886. Of this total nearly 90 per cent. reside in Lower Egypt.¹

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures :—

1800 (French estimate)	2,000,000	1872 (De Regny)	5,203,405
1846 (Census)	4,463,244	1875 (Dr. Rossi Bey)	5,251,757
1855 (Colucci Pasha)	4,402,013	1882 (Census)	6,806,381
1865 (Colucci Pasha)	4,841,677		

A comparison of the two official returns, 1846 and 1882, shows an average annual increase in the population of about 1·25 per cent.

The principal towns, with their populations in 1882, are :—Cairo, 368,108 ; Alexandria, 208,755 ; Damietta, 34,046 ; Tintah, 33,725 ; Mansourah, 26,784 ; Zagazig, 19,046 ; Rosetta, 16,671 ; Port Said, 16,560 ; Suez, 10,913.

Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing religion in Egypt is Mohammedanism. There are, however, about 600,000 Copts, Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians. Their highest dignitary is the Patriarch of Egypt and Abyssinia, who resides at Cairo. There are twelve bishops, besides archpriests, priests, deacons, and monks. The religion is Greek-Orthodox, with peculiar doctrines and practices : priests must be married before ordained ; monks and high dignitaries only cannot be married before or after ordination.

In 1875 there were 4,232 elementary schools and 4,343 teachers ; in 1887 there were 6,639 schools and 7,244 teachers. Education is not compulsory, and the teachers are paid by fees. There are besides 17 schools supported by the administration of the Wakfs, with 2,000 pupils. In the chief villages the well-to-do cultivator educates his own children and those of his dependents by engaging poor students as lecturers. Education is mainly confined to the reading of the Koran. The higher standard is taught in 15 Government Colleges (schools of law, medicine, arts and crafts, polytechnic, &c.), 2 347 pupils ; and in 21 national schools in the chief towns, 2,431 pupils. Over 100 pupils are educated in France, England, Austria, and Germany, at the expense of the Government.

Justice and Crime.

Subsequent to 1882 a body of gendarmerie was formed for the provinces, and a corps of police for the towns of Alexandria and Cairo. On January 1, 1884, a new organisation of police came into force, placing both them and the gaols

¹ These are old statistics, but no new ones have been compiled. The number of resident foreigners has largely increased.

—hitherto in the hands of the moudirs—under the control of two English officials attached to the Ministry of the Interior. Also at the end of February 1884 new criminal codes came into operation, taking away all magisterial power from the hands of the moudirs, and placing it in the hands of delegates appointed by a *Procureur-Général*, working under the Minister of Justice. Within the last five years a series of reforms has been inaugurated under English supervision, and they have resulted in the establishment of new native tribunals, the reform of the prison system, the partial abolition of the *corvée* (forced labour), the reform of the currency, and an improvement in the administration of the Finances and of the Public Works. Litigation between natives and foreigners is conducted before mixed tribunals, established under the auspices of the European Powers, and possessing very extensive jurisdiction. The total strength of the police and the gendarmerie is about 7,000.

The following are the criminal statistics of Lower and Upper Egypt for five years :—

Year	Crimes	Offences	Contraventions	Total
1888	1,144	14,968	17,268	33,380
1889	1,387	15,752	19,172	36,311
1890	1,979	16,349	29,424	47,752
1891	1,762	22,141	51,076 ¹	74,979
1892	1,379	24,441	87,120	112,940

¹ This increase is owing to the extension of summary tribunals in various parts of the country.

Finance.

On April 5, 1880, the Khedive issued a decree appointing an international commission of liquidation to examine the financial situation of Egypt, and to draft a law regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors, and also between the Daira Sanieh and the Daira Khassa and their creditors. That commission, in concert with the Egyptian Government, estimated the annual income of the country as follows :—

	1880-81	1882 and after
Revenues assigned to the Debt ¹ .	£E3,463,734	£E3,513,734
„ „ to the Government .	4,897,888	4,897,888
Total	8,361,622	8,411,622

¹ £E equals £1 0s. 6d.

The commissioners assigned (1) to the service of the Privileged Debt the railway and telegraph income and the port dues of Alexandria; and (2) to the service of the Unified Stock the customs revenue and the taxes of four provinces. The charge for the Privileged Debt was a fixed annuity, providing interest at 5 per cent., and sinking fund calculated to extinguish the debt by 1941. Should the revenues assigned to the Privileged Debt prove insufficient to meet the annuity, the deficit was to become a first charge on the revenues assigned to the Unified Debt. The interest of the latter debt was fixed at 4 per cent., guaranteed by the Government in case the assigned revenues were insufficient. The surplus of the revenues assigned to the debt was to go to the

redemption of the Unified by purchase of stock in the market. In September 1884 a portion of this surplus was appropriated by the Government.

Their estimate of the liabilities of Egypt was :—

Government :	£E	£E
Tribute	681,486	
Moukabalah annuity	150,000	
Interest to England on Suez Canal shares	193,858	
Daira Khassa	34,000	
Administrative expenses	3,641,544	
Unforeseen expenditure	197,000	
		4,897,888
Debt :		
Privileged Stock	1,157,718	
Unified	2,263,686	
		3,421,404
		8,319,292

The total floating debt at the end of 1884 was about £E8,000,000. In March 1885 the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey signed a Convention according to which they agreed to guarantee a new loan of 9,000,000*l.* This sum was to provide for the settlement of the floating debt and the Alexandria Indemnities, with a surplus of 1,000,000*l.* to be applied to irrigation works. The principal stipulations of the Convention were :—Rate of interest on the guaranteed loan not to exceed 3½ per cent. ; its service to be a fixed annuity of 315,000*l.*, which is a first charge on the assigned revenues, and the surplus of the annuity after payment of interest to be used for redemption. The coupons of the other Egyptian loans to be taxed in 1885–86 to the extent of 5 per cent. ; the surplus of revenue over expenditure to be divided between the Government and the sinking fund.

The tax on the coupons was repaid in 1887, the tax discontinued, and a reserve fund established, which at the present time amounts to nearly £E1,736,000. In the early part of 1888—an arrangement having been come to with the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha and certain members of his family for the commutation of their allocations on the civil list for Domains, and it being considered desirable to redeem pensions in a similar manner—a loan of £E2,300,000 was issued in May 1888 to provide for these commutations by paying off the mortgages on the Domains lands required. A fixed annuity of £E130,000 was assigned for the service of the new 4½ per cent. loan, but, as an equivalent sum was economized through the reduction of the civil list and of the pension budget, and the considerable diminution in the interest on the Domains Loan, the annual burden on Egypt was not increased by the new issue ; while, as a large sinking fund provides for the rapid extinction of the 4½ per cent. loan, a temporary charge has been substituted for a permanent one.

A Khedivial decree was issued on June 6, 1890, with the consent of the Powers, authorizing the conversion of the 5 per cent. Privileged Loan, of the Daira Sanieh Loan, and of the Domains Loan, and the reimbursement of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1888. A new privileged loan was issued in which was included the 5 per cent. Privileged Loan, the 4½ per cent. Loan, and a sum of 1,333,333*l.* to be employed on irrigation works, and in the exchange of pensions for land. This new privileged loan bears interest at 3½ per cent., and was issued at 91*l.* per 100*l.* of capital. A new 4 per cent. Daira Sanieh Loan was issued at par. The capital of the old loan was calculated at 85*l.* for 100*l.*

of nominal capital, in accordance with the decree of June 6, 1890. The new Domains Loan converted at par, 25th March, 1893, bears interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The new loans issued enjoy the same privileges and guarantees as the loans for which they were substituted.

Table showing the amount of the Egyptian debt at the end of October, 1893 :—

	£
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent.	8,444,100
Privileged Debt, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	29,400,000
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,986,140
Daira Sanieh Loan, 4 per cent.	7,011,860
Domains Loan, $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	4,363,960
Total	105,606,060

The budgets fixed upon for 1893 and 1894 are set forth in the table below :—

Revenue	1894	1893	Expenditure	1894	1893
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Land tax, date taxes, &c.	4,870,000	4,956,000	Public debt	3,883,019	4,004,109
Urban taxes, &c.	129,000	129,000	Tribute to Turkey	665,041	665,041
Customs and Tobacco	1,410,000	1,410,000	Civil List of H. H. the Khedive.	100,000	100,000
Octrois	200,000	210,000	Civil Lists, Khedivial family	106,927	114,127
Salt and natron	170,000	180,000	Private Cabinet of H. H. the Khedive	55,934	55,934
Fisheries	97,000	85,000	Public Works Ministry	470,659	460,949
Navigation dues	78,000	79,000	Ministry of Justice.	372,317	371,593
Railways	1,650,000	1,600,000	Administration of Provinces	323,035	319,989
Telegraphs	42,000	40,000	Finance Ministry	119,221	119,180
Port of Alexandria	125,000	120,000	Ministry of Public Instruction	104,289	92,544
Post Office	112,000	112,000	Ministry of Interior	122,723	120,515
Postal Boats Administration	130,000	110,000	Other Ministries specified	117,514	121,112
Lighthouses	100,000	110,000	Customs administration	134,962	132,376
Ministry of Justice	370,000	370,000	Octrois	32,946	40,311
Exemption from military service	90,000	90,000	Salt and natron	45,966	46,896
Rents on Government property	86,000	86,000	Fisheries dues collection	9,115	7,978
Souakim District	16,000	15,000	Navigation dues collection	3,207	2,979
Pension fund	54,000	54,000	Railways	806,258	771,700
Sundries receipts specified	246,000	254,000	Telegraphs	40,200	39,200
			Port of Alexandria	24,500	23,000
			Post Office	93,220	93,221
			Postal boats administration	106,500	110,000
			Lighthouses	25,142	25,142
			Public security—War, Police, Prisons, Army of Occupation	727,271	712,804
			Souakim	119,284	118,860
			Pensions	445,000	435,000
			Suppression of Corvée	400,000	400,000
			Sundries specified	84,500	45,500
	10,075,000	10,010,000		9,545,000	9,550,000

The charges on account of debts of all descriptions in 1894 are estimated at :

	£
Guaranteed Loan : 3% fixed annuity	315,000
Privileged Debt : 3½%	1,029,000
Unified Debt : 4%	2,239,463
Daira Sanieh Loan : 4%	285,315
Domains Loan : 4½%	185,468
Interest on Suez Canal shares up to 1894	115,900
Daira Khassa : annual payment to Daira Sanieh Loan Com- missioners	34,871
Moukabala : annuity till 1930	153,846

Total 4,358,863

The services of the Domains and Daira are guaranteed by the Domains and Daira estates, which are administered for the bondholders by commissioners ; should the revenue of these lands prove insufficient to cover the interest of the loans, the Government has to make good the deficits.

The final accounts for the year 1892 showed the financial result of the year to be as follows :—

	£E
Receipts	10,363,845
Expenditure	9,595,246

Surplus 768,599

Of this surplus £E258,689 went to the Reserve Fund of the Caisse de la Dette, £E178,559 to the Egyptian Government Special Reserve Fund, and £E331,351, the amount of the economy from the conversions in deposit, to the Caisse de la Dette.

At the beginning of the year 1893 the Reserve Funds stood as follows :—

	£E
Reserve Fund of the Caisse de la Dette	1,957,863
Egyptian Government Reserve Fund	777,376
Amount of the Economy from the Conversion	656,011

Total Reserves 3,391,250

Defence.

ARMY.

On September 19, 1882, the whole of the Egyptian army was disbanded by Khedivial decree. In December of the same year the organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who was given the title of Sirdar. The present Sirdar is Brigadier General Kitchener, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C. There are about 60 English officers serving at present in the Egyptian army. The army has a total strength of 13,000.

Since the rebellion in 1882 an English army of occupation has remained in Egypt. Its strength on December 1, 1891, was 3,103, under the command of Major-General Forestier Walker, C.B.

Egypt has now no efficient warships.

Production and Industry.

The total area, land and water, of Egypt is about 8,000,000 feddans (1 feddan=1.03 acre), and of this 5,022,000 have been cultivated in 1891. The agricultural population form 61 per cent. of the total.

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice; the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, sorgho (a sort of maize), and vegetables generally. In Lower Egypt the irrigation of the land is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction; while in Upper Egypt the basin system of irrigation, *i.e.* the submersion at high Nile of the land to be cultivated, is adhered to.

The following table refers to the cultivation of cotton :—

Year	Area cultivated	Yield	Produce per feddan
	Feddans	Kantars	Kantars
1888	1,021,250	2,900,000	2·84
1889	852,829	3,158,000	3·7
1890	864,400	4,160,000	4·8
1891	851,000	4,765,000	5·5
1892	864,000	4,987,500	5·8

Feddan is equal to 1·03808 acre. Kantar is equal to 99·0492 lbs.

In 1886, 2,444 villages were occupied in the culture of cotton out of a total of 3,781; in 1889 the number was 2,685.

In the following table the agricultural condition of each of the provinces in Lower and Upper Egypt is indicated :—

—	No. of Villages	No. of Feddans cultivated	No. of Farm Animals	No. of Sheep and Goats	No. of Fruit Trees	No. of Date Trees
			Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans
Lower Egypt :						
Behera .	403	467,662	12	13	23	22
Charkieh .	451	434,982	12	9	24	116
Dakahlieh .	449	462,367	11	13	13	27
Gharbieh .	552	840,089	17	16	16	25
Kalioubieh .	166	187,180	17	19	325	70
Menoufieh .	338	351,710	33	18	43	8
	2,359	2,743,990	17	14	42	40
Upper Egypt :						
Assiout .	292	419,100	10	30	21	84
Beni Souef .	174	231,610	15	16	8	46
Fayoum .	87	231,045	8	13	54	105
Guizeh .	168	181,176	19	36	9	195
Minia .	268	397,240	6	9	17	54
Esna .	195	150,459	18	11	7	348
Guerga .	110	325,915	16	51	9	96
Kena .	126	280,927	10	34	10	92
	1,420	2,217,472	13	25	17	106
Total, Egypt .	3,779	4,961,462	14	20	13	69

The total number of date trees which yield fruit or seed is about 3,452,674. Cattle and farm animals, including horses and camels, number 1,668,860.

The following table shows (in feddans) the area of the several crops in 1890 and 1891:—

—	1890	1891	—	1890	1891
	Feddans	Feddans		Feddans	Feddans
Wheat	1,165,676	1,215,841	Water - melons,		
Maize and durrah .	1,559,906	1,530,983	melons, . . .	44,012	43,180
Clover	875,761	820,263	Lupins, smut . . .	13,141	17,355
Cotton	864,302	871,241	Tobacco	860	—
Beans	628,211	643,751	Peas, &c. . . .	8,819	7,169
Barley	456,075	460,330	Flax, henna, indigo	6,050	5,829
Lentils	77,216	75,756	Castor plant, sesame	14,133	9,664
Rice	148,095	167,164			
'Helbe' (Fenugreek)	133,484	139,560			
Vegetables, potatoes	37,244	34,542	Total crops . . .	6,130,701	6,145,849
Sugar-cane . . .	65,505	64,539	Area cultivated . .	5,022,701	—
'Guilbane' (Chickling vetch) . .	32,211	38,702			
			Double cultivation .	1,108,000	—

In Lower Egypt the soil yields four crops in three years ; in Upper Egypt seven crops in six years.

Commerce.

The exterior commerce of Egypt, comprising imports and exports of all kinds of merchandise, is given at the following figures for five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Totals
	£E	£E	£E
1888	7,738,343	10,418,213	18,156,556
1889	7,020,961	11,953,196	18,974,157
1890	8,081,297	11,876,086	19,957,383
1891	9,201,390	13,878,628	23,080,018
1892	9,091,481	13,341,318	22,432,799

The movement of specie during the same period has been—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E
1888	2,038,956	1,898,062
1889	1,900,418	2,642,900
1890	2,971,461	1,963,700
1891	2,824,861	2,085,455
1892	3,826,400	2,048,900

The following table shows the value of the commercial intercourse of Egypt with different foreign countries for three years :—

	Exports to			Imports from		
	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Great Britain ¹ . . .	7,704,121	8,940,277	7,867,495	3,111,686	3,427,613	3,200,638
Turkey	334,179	389,053	439,809	1,633,987	1,668,815	1,893,300
France and Algeria . . .	943,670	1,104,456	1,096,695	804,154	915,366	878,178
Austria-Hungary . . .	829,925	626,187	562,515	775,201	858,419	784,588
Italy	764,756	723,594	611,746	232,018	280,271	277,031
Russia	1,017,411	1,625,040	1,735,486	323,683	354,142	347,346
India, China, &c. . . .	5,203	36,917	24,938	588,161	779,773	693,595
Greece	24,718	22,719	10,581	121,503	115,840	34,604
America	24,057	81,295	168,255	42,777	21,439	35,092
Other countries	228,047	5,329,100	823,798	448,127	779,712	853,109
Total	11,876,087	18,878,638	13,341,318	8,081,297	9,201,390	9,091,481

¹ Includes British possessions in the Mediterranean.

The percentage of Egyptian intercourse with various countries for the last three years was as follows :—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892
Great Britain	37	37	34	65	47	58
Mediterranean possessions . . .	1	—	1·6	0·1	—	0·2
Eastern possessions	7	8	6·7	0·4	0·2	0·2
Austria	10	9	8·6	7	4	4·2
France and Algeria	10	10	9·7	8	6	8·2
Greece	1·5	1	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·7
Italy	3	3	3	6	4	4·6
Russia	4	4	3·8	9	8	13
Turkey	20	18	21	3	2	3

The value of the leading exports and imports of Egypt during the last three years is shown in the following table :—

Exports				Imports			
—	1890	1891	1892	—	1890	1891	1892
	£E	£E	£E		£E	£E	£E
Cotton . . .	8,272,226	8,988,826	8,838,034	Cotton goods .	1,674,073	1,943,892	1,541,600
Cotton seed .	1,380,255	1,544,963	1,923,700	Silks, wool-			
Sugar . . .	338,923	572,694	686,500	lens, linen,			
Beans . . .	730,647	908,441	693,000	hemp, &c. .	755,469	1,187,331	1,303,700
Wheat . . .	223,906	513,264	238,900	Coal . . .	491,495	473,845	617,500
Rice . . .	70,696	125,654	137,100	Hosiery, cloth-			
Indian corn .	23,457	434,146	119,000	ing, &c. .	339,284	349,985	376,500
Hides & skins	95,293	85,879	89,100	Timber . . .	349,432	426,552	688,300
Onions . . .	72,834	87,525	114,150	Coffee . . .	243,575	294,998	286,150
Wool . . .	52,514	35,740	34,150	Wine, beer, &			
Flour and				spirits . .	265,267	291,570	293,850
bran . . .	9,350	27,673	13,700	Tobacco and			
Lentils . . .	19,627	80,100	43,400	cigars . . .	475,475	464,426	349,500
Gum arabic .	469	522	566	Petroleum &			
				oils . . .	296,301	302,387	324,250
				Machinery . .	187,532	167,491	272,500
				Iron and steel			
				goods . . .	—	465,649	637,500
				Indigo . . .	191,379	173,680	249,900
				Fruits, fresh &			
				preserved .	183,188	267,577	273,000
				Animals . . .	91,090	181,552	241,600
				Wheat & flour	—	107,933	204,600
				Rice . . .	167,905	131,057	152,116
				Refined sugar	84,660	56,393	30,600

Statement showing the value of the imports from, and exports to, each country in 1891 and 1892.

Imports.			Exports	
—	1891	1892	1891	1892
	£E	£E	£E	£E
England	3,427,613	3,061,426	8,940,277	7,843,938
British Colonies in the Mediterranean	158,673	139,212	16,686	23,557
British Colonies in the Extreme East	533,480	609,974	18,877	24,938
Germany	150,646	179,858	50,541	312,970
America	21,439	35,092	81,295	168,255
Austria-Hungary	858,419	784,588	626,187	562,515
Belgium	256,194	353,972	78,526	132,095
China and Extreme East	87,620	33,621	1,176	—
Egyptian Coasts, Red Sea	14,734	7,322	34,917	28,251
Espany	—	—	109,309	157,300
France	887,543	878,178	1,091,279	1,096,695
French Colonies, Mediterranean	27,913	13,177	—	—
Greece	116,840	34,604	22,719	10,581
Italy	280,271	277,031	723,594	611,746
Marocco	36,888	40,478	12,368	—
Persia	37,737	54,900	—	—
Russia	354,142	347,345	1,625,040	1,735,486
Turkey	1,668,322	1,893,300	389,053	439,809
Other countries	283,613	305,580	43,617	193,092
Total	9,251,390	9,091,481	18,878,638	13,341,318

The receipts from tobacco were:—In 1885, £E212,267; 1888, £E332,500; 1889, £E441,000; 1890, £E475,500; 1891, £E464,426; 1892, £E655,300.

The subjoined statement shows the total value of the imports from Egypt into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures to Egypt, in five years, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Egypt into U. K.	7,285,499	8,620,602	8,368,851	10,658,288	10,525,230
Exports of British produce to Egypt	2,903,320	2,940,445	3,381,830	3,789,238	3,192,592

The following table shows the values of the principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and of the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt.

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seeds	Wheat	Beans	Cotton Goods	Coal	Iron	Machinery
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	4,297,872	1,480,305	236,236	391,375	1,401,907	609,409	142,658	117,396
1889	5,704,017	1,683,767	104,002	315,358	1,270,304	828,928	134,494	141,390
1890	5,316,936	1,605,801	142,852	599,876	1,530,576	1,038,523	152,712	118,282
1891	6,468,985	1,883,268	352,005	800,874	1,745,669	1,074,238	216,920	134,296
1892	6,700,240	2,109,786	139,617	664,763	1,349,993	952,577	177,034	118,642

Shipping and Navigation.

The following tables show the nationality and tonnage of vessels arriving and clearing at Alexandria. Great facilities have been afforded to steamers since the completion of the docks, wharfs, and quays; and in order to still further facilitate navigation the Government have decided upon constructing a new pass, 300 feet wide and 30 deep, to enable vessels, which have often been delayed off the port during stormy weather, to make a direct run into harbour.

Arrivals and clearances of commercial vessels at Alexandria, 1888–1892.

Year	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1888	2,182	1,587,558	2,152	1,587,177
1889	2,224	1,549,961	2,216	1,528,977
1890	2,019	1,632,220	2,020	1,613,800
1891	2,163	1,807,717	2,158	1,765,716
1892	2,312	2,116,123	2,291	2,072,212

The following table shows the nationality of commercial vessels arrived and cleared in 1892 :—

Nationality	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
British	664	933,911	658	922,935
French	127	285,519	121	270,022
Austrian	139	197,962	133	191,492
Ottoman	944	248,284	954	238,569
Russian	79	121,657	78	118,394
Italian	134	201,983	135	205,132
Greek	118	31,935	119	31,224
Swedish and Norwegian . .	36	46,763	35	46,960
German	13	16,109	16	16,111
Spanish	3	2,747	3	2,747
Belgian	—	—	—	—
Danish	5	5,763	5	5,763
Dutch	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	9	20,605	9	20,605
Jerusalem (flag)	15	611	12	565
Samiote	23	1,851	11	1,411
Montenegrin	3	423	2	282
Total for 1892	2,312	2,116,123	2,291	2,072,212

The total arrivals at Port Said, Suez, Damietta, and Rosetta, in 1892, were 6,988 vessels of 7,922,652 tons, and clearances, 7,053 vessels of 7,919,634 tons.

Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and gross tonnage of vessels of the leading nationalities that passed through the canal in 1892 :—

Country	No.	Tonnage	Country	No.	Tonnage
Great Britain	2,581	8,101,904	Russia	22	74,554
Germany	292	809,013	Turkey	43	66,239
France	174	635,585	Greece	6	13,845
Holland	177	433,543	Belgium	4	7,430
Italy	74	198,206	Japan	3	5,941
Austria	61	191,145	China	2	3,455
Norway	66	146,525	Egypt	2	2,462
Spain	26	98,240	Siam	1	2,229
Portugal	23	74,830	America	2	1,253

The number and gross tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal, and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in six years :—

Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts	Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts
			£				£
1887	3,137	8,430,043	2,367,955	1890	3,389	9,749,129	2,679,360
1888	3,440	9,437,957	2,653,174	1891	4,207	12,217,986	3,336,884
1889	3,425	9,605,745	2,735,678	1892	3,559	10,866,401	2,978,097

The number of passengers who went through the canal in 1892 was 189,809.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long, 66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869.

The state of the capital account as regards bonds in circulation and redeemed was as follows, on December 31, 1892,—

		Francs	Francs
Capital, 400,000 shares at 500 francs . . .	{ 393,330 in circulation	196,665,000	200,000,000
	{ 6,670 redeemed . . .	3,335,000	
Consolidation of unpaid coupons, 400,000 bonds at 85 francs . . .	{ 396,658 in circulation	33,715,930	34,000,000
	{ 3,342 redeemed . . .	284,070	
Loan (1867-68), 333,333 obligations at 300 francs . . .	{ 260,795 in circulation	78,238,500	99,999,900
	{ 72,538 redeemed . . .	21,761,400	
Loan (1871), 120,000 30-year bonds at 100 francs . . .	{ 61,520 in circulation	6,152,000	12,000,000
	{ 58,480 redeemed . . .	5,848,000	
Loan (1880), 73,026 3 per cent. obligations, various prices . . .	2,089 redeemed . . .	—	26,999,962
Loan (1887), 195,000 3 per cent. obligations . . .	698 redeemed . . .	—	79,147,540
			452,147,402

There were besides, 100,000 founders' shares, with right to participate in surplus profit under certain conditions. In 1892 the founders' share of surplus profits was 4,172,854 francs.

Of the above 400,000 shares, 176,602 belonged formerly to the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased from him by the British Government in November 1875 for the sum of 3,976,582*l*. But the Khedive, by a convention passed in 1869 between himself and the Suez Canal Company, for the settlement of disputed claims and accounts, had alienated all dividends on his 176,602 shares up to 1894, and placed them at the disposal of the company. Against these dividends the company issued 120,000 'Délégations,' which are entitled to all sums accruing on the above 176,602 shares up to 1894; the dividends which the 'Délégations' receive are, however, lessened by an annual sum laid aside to provide a sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish them all by the end of the year 1894.

The statutes of the Suez Canal Company provide that all net earnings in excess of the 5 per cent. interest on the shares shall be divided as follows:—

1. 15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government.
2. 10 " to the founders' shares.
3. 2 " for the employés of the company.
4. 71 " as dividend on the 394,677 shares
5. 2 " to the managing directors.

The net profits in 1892 were 41,728,543 francs.

Internal Communications.

Egypt has a railway system of a total length of 1,225 miles, and 30 miles now under construction. Gross receipts in 1892, £E1,680,164. Gross expenditure, 1892, £E728,242. The following are the statistics of passengers and goods carried for five years :—

Year	Passengers, Number	Goods, Metrical Tons of 1,000 Kilogrammes.
1888	4,004,882	802,204
1889	4,378,453	817,864
1890	4,696,286	958,495
1891	5,649,202	1,146,952
1892	7,047,295	1,161,896

The telegraphs belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1892, of a total length of 1,922 miles, the length of the wire being 6,763 miles. The Government have also established telephone communication between Cairo and Alexandria, and have given concessions to a telephone company for urban telephone lines. The Eastern Telegraph Company, also by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *via* Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. Number of telegrams, 1,470,000, as against 1,304,000 in 1891, not including telegrams sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

The following table gives the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c. which passed through the Egyptian Post Office in the year 1892 :—

	Inland	Foreign	Total
Letters and Post-Cards	9,191,000	3,719,000	12,910,000
Newspapers, &c. . .	3,074,000	2,232,000	5,306,000
Total . . .	12,265,000	5,951,000	18,216,000

Registered letters and post office orders were 362,000 in number, and amounted to the value of £E14,551,000.

Twenty-nine per cent. of the total foreign correspondence was with Great Britain.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

10 <i>Milliemes</i>	=	Piastre Tarif (written P.T.).
1,000 <i>Milliemes</i> or 100 P.T.	=	£1 Egyptian.
£1 sterling	=	97½ P.T.
<i>Napoleon</i> , gold piece of 20 francs	=	77½ P.T.

The Egyptian pound weighs 8·5 grammes '875 fine, and therefore contains 7·4375 grammes of fine gold.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 12·5 grammes '900 fine, and therefore contains 11·25 grammes of fine silver.

A thorough reform was effected of the Egyptian silver coinage during 1885 and 1886. Previously the coins of nearly all the countries of Europe were freely used, but now foreign silver cannot be passed except at a heavy discount.

By a decree of the Khedive, dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

DRY MEASURE.

The *Ardeb* is used as the unit in all transactions in grain, &c., and is equal to 5·44739 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows:—Wheat, 315 rottles; beans, 320 rottles; barley, 250 rottles; maize, 315 rottles; cotton seed, 270.

WEIGHTS.

<i>Okieh</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·3206 ounce.
<i>Rottle</i>	.	.	.	.	=	·99049 lb.
<i>Oke</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·7513 lbs.
<i>Cantar</i>	{	or 100 Rottles or	}		=	99·0492 lbs.
		36 Okes				

LENGTH MEASURES.

	Inches
<i>Diraa Baladi</i> (town)	= 22·8350
<i>Diraa Mimari</i> for building, &c.	= 29·5281
<i>Kassabah</i>	= 139·7663

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Feddan, the unit of measure for land, is equal to 1·03808 acre.

Square Pic.—This measure is generally used for the measuring of building sites, gardens, and other small plots of ground, and is equal to about 6 square feet and 7 inches.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Cairo.—*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Lord Cromer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Second Secretary.—A. Hardinge.

Consul-General and Judge at Alexandria.—Sir Charles Cookson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

There are also Consular representatives at Cairo, Massowah, Zagazig, Damietta, Port Said, Suez, Suakin.

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UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged independence of the United States, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec. 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, Jan. 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—‘Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.’ The practice is that in every State the electors are chosen by direct vote of the citizens. In every State except Michigan all the electors allotted to the State are chosen on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that ‘the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;’ and further, that ‘no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.’

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and in case of

the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term. The elections for President and Vice-President are at present held in all the States on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every leap-year ; and on the 4th of March following the new President-elect assumes office.

President of the United States.—Grover Cleveland, of New York, born March 18, 1837, at Caldwell, New Jersey ; studied at Buffalo, New York, for the bar ; Sheriff of Erie County, 1870 ; Mayor of Buffalo, 1881 ; Governor of New York State, 1883–85 ; President of the Republic, 1885–89 ; re-entered on Presidency March 4, 1893.

Vice-President.—Adlai Ewing Stevenson, of Illinois, born October 23, 1835, in Kentucky ; was admitted to the bar, 1857 ; Member of Congress, 1875–77, 1879–81, and 1883–85 ; Assistant Postmaster-General, 1885.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, and the Vice-President 8,000 dollars.

Since the adoption of the Constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows :—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington .	Virginia .	1789–1797	1732	1799
John Adams .	Massachusetts .	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson .	Virginia .	1801–1809	1743	1826
James Madison .	Virginia .	1809–1817	1751	1836
James Monroe .	Virginia .	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams .	Massachusetts .	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson .	Tennessee .	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren .	New York .	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison .	Ohio .	March–Apl. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler .	Virginia .	1841–1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk .	Tennessee .	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor .	Louisiana .	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore .	New York .	1850–1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce .	New Hampshire	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan .	Pennsylvania .	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln .	Illinois .	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson .	Tennessee .	1865–1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant .	Illinois .	1869–1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes .	Ohio .	1877–1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield .	Ohio .	March–Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur .	New York .	1881–1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland .	New York .	1885–1889	1837	—
Benjamin Harrison .	Indiana .	1889–1893	1833	—
Grover Cleveland .	New York .	1893	1837	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . .	Virginia . . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . . .	New York . . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York . . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts . .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins . .	New York . . .	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina . .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson . .	Kentucky . . .	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	March-Apr. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . . .	Pennsylvania . .	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King . . .	Alabama . . .	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . .	Kentucky . . .	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Maine . . .	1861-1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	March-Apr. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Indiana . . .	1869-1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson . . .	Massachusetts . .	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler . . .	New York . . .	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur . . .	New York . . .	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks . .	Indiana . . .	Mar.-Nov. 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton . . .	New York . . .	1889-1893	—	—
Adlai E. Stevenson . . .	.....	1893	1835	—

By a law which came into force Jan. 19, 1886, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him, in their order, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected. On the death of a Vice-President the duties of the office fall to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice-President.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by eight chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (Jan. 1893):—

1. *Secretary of State*.—Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, born 1832 in Indiana; admitted to the bar, 1853; Member of Indiana Legislature, 1860; served in Federal army; U.S. Judge for Indiana, 1869; Postmaster-General, 1882; Secretary to the Treasury, 1884; U.S. Circuit Judge, 1884-93; present appointment, March 5, 1893.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury*.—John G. *Carlisle*, of Kentucky, born 1835 in Kentucky; admitted to the bar, 1858; Member of Kentucky House of Representatives, 1859, and of State Senate, 1866; Lieut.-Governor of Kentucky, 1871; Member of U.S. House of Representatives, 1878-90; Speaker, 1883-89; Senator, 1890. Present appointment, March 5, 1893.

3. *Secretary of War*.—Daniel S. *Lamont*, of New York, March 5, 1893.

4. *Secretary of the Navy*.—Hilary A. *Herbert*, of Alabama, born in S. Carolina; served in Confederate army; Member of Congress, 1877-93. Present appointment, March 5, 1893.

5. *Secretary of the Interior*.—Hoke *Smith*, of Georgia, March 5, 1893.

6. *Postmaster-General*.—Wilson S. *Bissell*, of New York, March 5, 1893.

7. *Attorney-General*.—Richard *Olney*, of Massachusetts, born in Massachusetts, 1835. Present appointment, March 5, 1893.

8. *Secretary of Agriculture*.—Julius S. *Morton*, of Nebraska, March 5, 1893.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State Legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote. In general such voters are all male citizens over 21 years of age. Neither race nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal; residence for at least one year in most States (in Rhode Island and Kentucky two years, in Michigan and Maine three months) is necessary, in some States the payment of taxes,

in others registration. Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters ; in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English. Wyoming admits women to the franchise on equal terms with men. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1890, the number of representatives was 356, distributed as follows :—

Alabama	9	Maine	4	Ohio	21
Arkansas	6	Maryland	6	Oregon	2
California	7	Massachusetts	13	Pennsylvania	30
Colorado	2	Michigan	12	Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	4	Minnesota	7	South Carolina	7
Delaware	1	Mississippi	7	South Dakota	2
Florida	2	Missouri	15	Tennessee	10
Georgia	11	Montana	1	Texas	13
Idaho	1	Nebraska	6	Vermont	2
Illinois	22	Nevada	1	Virginia	10
Indiana	13	New Hampshire	2	Washington	2
Iowa	11	New Jersey	8	West Virginia	4
Kansas	8	New York	34	Wisconsin	10
Kentucky	11	North Carolina	9	Wyoming	1
Louisiana	6	North Dakota	1	Total	356

On the basis of the last census there is one representative to every 173,900 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1892 was about 12,100,000, or somewhat under one in five of the entire population. In 1890 there were in the United States 16,940,311 males of voting age—21 years and over.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members'; and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars per annum, with travelling expenses calculated at the rate of 20 cents per mile, by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. There is also an annual allowance of 125 dollars for stationery

&c., for each member. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is, under the same Act of Congress, 8,000 dollars per annum.

No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1893, until noon, March 4, 1895, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 53rd Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives commences.

The Federal Government has authority in matters of Federal taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy, and (to a certain extent) militia, commerce, foreign and inter-State, postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and the trial and punishment of crime against the United States.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the States forming the Union has its own constitution, but the various constitutions agree in their main features. Each of them provides for a Governor, a Legislature of two houses, and a State judicial system. The State legislature is supreme in all matters except those which have been reserved for the Federal Government. The executive is vested in the Governor, whose duties are in general analogous to those of the President, as far as the several State Governments are analogous to that of the Union. In some States the Governors have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the Senate, the appointment, of many important officers; but in most States appointments in the power of the Governors are comparatively unimportant; in New York, for example, nearly all officers and *all* judges are elected by the people. Like the President, they make recommendations to the Legislature, and take care that the laws are executed. Like the President, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other crimes.

In four of the six Territories the Governor and Secretary are appointed by the President of the United States, as are also the Territorial judges; but local laws are passed by an elective legislature. Congress retains the power to enact either civil or criminal law for any Territory, and also has, and sometimes exercises, the power of disallowing any act passed by the Territorial legislature. The other two Territories have no power of self-government. Alaska is governed like a British crown colony, by a governor who is not assisted by a legislature.

In Indian Territory the native tribes are under the direct control of the Department of the Interior, but the civilised tribes, with the support of the national Government, maintain local governments of their own with elective legislatures and executive officers, whose functions are strictly limited to the persons and personal property of their own citizens (Indians).

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791.

It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school-committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the total white and coloured population of the United States, at each of the eleven censuses from 1790 to 1890 :—

Year	White	Free Coloured	Slave	Total	Increase per cent. per ann.
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3·51
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3·63
1820	7,862,166	233,634	1,538,022	9,633,822	3·30
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3·35
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3·26
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3·58
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,443,321	3·55
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2·26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	3·01
1890	54,983,890	7,470,040	—	62,622,250	2·48

There are also included in the total for 1860, 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians ; for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese and 25,731 Indians ; for 1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians ; for 1890, 107,475 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 58,806 Indians.

The following table shows the area and population at the censuses of 1880 and 1890, and population per square mile in 1890 of the States and Territories arranged in geographical divisions. The dates indicate the year of formal independence of the thirteen original States and the year of entrance of each of the other States into the Union :—

—	Land Area: English square miles	Population in 1880	Population in 1890	Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
<i>North Atlantic Division:</i>				
Maine (1820)	29,895	648,936	661,086	22.1
New Hampshire (1783).	9,005	346,991	376,530	41.8
Vermont (1791)	9,135	332,286	332,422	36.4
Massachusetts (1783)	8,040	1,783,085	2,238,943	278.5
Rhode Island (1783)	1,085	276,531	345,506	318.4
Connecticut (1783)	4,845	622,700	746,258	154.0
New York (1783)	47,620	5,082,871	5,997,853	126.0
New Jersey (1783)	7,455	1,131,116	1,444,933	193.8
Pennsylvania (1783)	44,985	4,282,891	5,258,014	116.9
Total	162,065	14,507,407	17,401,545	107.4
<i>South Atlantic Division:</i>				
Delaware (1783)	1,960	146,608	168,493	86.0
Maryland (1783)	9,860	934,943	1,042,390	105.7
D. of Columbia (1790)	60	177,624	230,392	3839.9
Virginia (1783)	40,125	1,512,565	1,655,980	41.3
West Virginia (1862)	24,645	618,457	762,794	31.0
North Carolina (1783)	48,580	1,399,750	1,617,947	33.3
South Carolina (1783)	30,170	995,577	1,151,149	38.2
Georgia (1783)	58,980	1,542,180	1,837,353	31.2
Florida (1845)	54,240	269,493	391,422	7.2
Total	268,620	7,597,197	8,857,920	33.0
<i>Northern Central Division:</i>				
Ohio (1802)	40,760	3,198,062	3,672,316	90.1
Indiana (1816)	35,910	1,978,301	2,192,404	61.1
Illinois (1818)	56,000	3,077,871	3,826,351	68.3
Michigan (1837)	57,430	1,636,937	2,093,889	36.5
Wisconsin (1847)	54,450	1,315,497	1,686,880	31.0
Minnesota (1857)	79,205	780,773	1,301,826	16.4
Iowa (1845)	55,475	1,624,615	1,911,896	34.5
Missouri (1821)	68,735	2,168,380	2,679,184	39.0
North Dakota (1889)	70,195	36,909	182,719	2.6
South Dakota (1889)	76,850	98,268	328,808	4.3
Nebraska (1867)	76,840	452,402	1,058,910	13.8
Kansas (1861)	81,700	996,096	1,427,096	17.5
Total	753,550	17,364,111	22,362,279	29.7
<i>Southern Central Division:</i>				
Kentucky (1791)	40,000	1,648,690	1,858,635	46.5
Tennessee (1796)	41,750	1,542,359	1,767,518	42.3
Alabama (1819)	51,540	1,262,505	1,513,017	29.4
Mississippi (1817)	46,340	1,131,597	1,289,600	27.8
Louisiana (1812)	45,420	939,946	1,118,587	24.6
Texas (1845)	262,290	1,591,749	2,235,523	8.5
Oklahoma (Ter.) (1890)	38,830	—	61,834	1.6
Arkansas (1836)	53,045	802,525	1,128,179	21.3
Total	579,215	8,919,371	10,972,893	18.9

—	Land Area : English square miles	Population in 1880	Population in 1890	Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
<i>Western Division :</i>				
Montana (1889) . . .	145,310	39,159	132,159	0·9
Wyoming (1890) . . .	97,575	20,789	60,705	0·6
Colorado (1875) . . .	103,645	194,327	412,198	4·0
New Mexico (Ter.) (1850)	122,460	119,565	153,593	1·3
Arizona (Ter.) (1863) .	112,920	40,440	59,620	0·5
Utah (Ter.) (1850) . .	82,190	143,963	207,905	2·5
Nevada (1864) . . .	109,740	62,266	45,761	0·4
Idaho (1890) . . .	84,290	32,610	84,385	1·0
Washington (1889) . .	66,880	75,116	349,390	5·2
Oregon (1859) . . .	94,560	174,768	313,767	3·3
California 1850 . . .	155,980	864,694	1,208,130	7·7
Total	1,175,550	1,767,697	3,027,613	2·6
Totals	2,939,000	50,155,783	62,622,250	21·3
Indian Territory (1854) .	31,000			
Alaska (Ter.) (1868) . .	531,409	33,426	32,052	0·1
Grand Totals	3,501,409	50,189,209	62,654,302	17·9

Not included in the general census of 1890 were :—

Five Nations in Indian Territory	178,097
Reservation Indians	133,517
Indians of New York, of Alabama, and in prisons	5,877
Indian Agents, persons at schools, military posts, &c.	5,663
Whites on Indian lands	2,310

Total 325,464

As regards sex, the total population of the States and Territories at the census of 1890 comprised 32,067,880 males, and 30,554,370 females.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 13 States and 4 Territories, the largest of the States, as then constituted, being Virginia, with a population of 747,610. In 1800 there were 16 States and 4 Territories, Virginia having then a population of 880,200. In 1810 the same State, with a population of 974,600, took the lead of 17 States and 7 Territories. In 1820 there were 23 States and 3 Territories, New York standing first with a population of 1,372,111. In 1830 there were 24 States and 3 Territories; in 1840, 26 States and 3 Territories; in 1850, 30 States and 5 Territories; in 1860, 33 States and 8 Territories; in 1870, 37 States and 9 Territories; in 1880, 38 States and 8 Territories; in 1890, 44 States and 4 Territories (including Oklahoma), neither Alaska, the District of Columbia nor the Indian Territory being included in these numbers.

Of a total population in 1880 of 36,761,607 over ten years of age, 17,392,099 were engaged in the various professional and industrial occupations, and of these 2,647,157 were females. These were distributed as follows :—

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7,075,983	594,510	7,670,493
Professional and personal services . .	2,712,943	1,361,295	4,074,238
Trade and transportation	1,750,892	59,364	1,810,256
Manufactures, mechanical and min- ing industries	3,205,124	631,988	3,837,112

Of those engaged in agriculture, 4,225,945 were returned as farmers and planters, and 3,323,876 as agricultural labourers. Of the 'professional and personal' class, 1,859,223 were labourers, and 1,075,655 domestic servants, 67,081 Government officials, 85,671 physicians and surgeons, 64,698 clergymen, and 64,137 lawyers. Of those engaged in trade and transportation, about 280,000 were 'traders and dealers.' Of the last class 234,228 are returned as miners; 114,539 as engaged in iron and steel works; 169,771 cotton-mill operatives; saw-mill operatives, 77,050; silk-mill operatives, 18,071; woollen-mill operatives, 88,010.

AREA OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS, POPULATION, AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS
OF INDIANS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892:—

States and Territories	Area of Indian Reservations		Population on Reservations (Indians)	Vital	
	Acres	Square Miles		Births	Deaths
Arizona	6,464,037	10,100	34,962	232	177
California	463,795	725	12,516	60	61
Colorado	1,094,400	1,710	986	26	20
Idaho	2,088,091	3,263	4,261	45	108
Indian Territory	25,893,812	40,459	70,391	36	19
Iowa	2,900	4	392	10	8
Kansas	89,871	140	1,066	48	44
Michigan	19,799	31	7,428	—	—
Minnesota	2,254,781	3,523	6,685	179	161
Montana	9,382,400	14,660	10,604	406	374
Nebraska	126,503	198	3,814	147	113
Nevada	954,135	1,491	8,442	34	42
New Mexico	9,495,645	14,897	9,903	97	104
New York	87,677	137	5,236	161	146
North Carolina	65,211	102	2,885	75	50
North Dakota	3,914,240	6,116	7,865	301	338
Oklahoma	7,665,478	11,883	12,903	454	556
Oregon	1,929,105	3,014	4,730	130	115
South Dakota	10,271,501	16,049	18,454	566	582
Texas	—	—	290	—	—
Utah	3,972,480	6,207	2,260	27	34
Washington	4,045,284	6,321	9,981	213	264
Wisconsin	446,521	698	9,265	218	287
Wyoming	1,810,000	2,828	1,719	43	57
Miscellaneous	—	—	1,302	—	—
Total, 1892	92,477,666	144,496	248,340	3,508	3,660
Total, 1880	154,741,349	241,800	255,327	3,430	2,729

The vital statistics are defective.

In 1892 the United States spent 11,150,578 dollars on the Indians. There are 66 agencies throughout the States.

Of the population of the States and Territories in 1890, 53,372,703 (or 85·23 per cent.) were natives, and 9,249,547 (or 14·77 per cent.) foreign-born. In 1880 there were 43,475,840 natives and 6,679,943 foreign-born (13·32 per cent.). In 1870 the population was 14·44 per cent. foreign-born; in 1860, 13·16 per cent.; in 1850, 9·68 per cent.

The following table shows the origin of the foreign-born population at the census of 1890 :—

England ¹	909,092	Bohemia	118,106
Wales	100,079	France	113,174
Scotland	242,231	China	106,688
Ireland	1,871,509	Switzerland	104,069
<hr/>		Holland	81,828
Total United Kingdom	3,122,911	Mexico	77,853
Germany	2,784,894	Cuba and West Indies	23,256
Canada and Newfoundland	980,938	Hungary	62,435
Sweden	478,041	Belgium	22,639
Norway	322,665	Portugal	15,996
Russia	182,644	Spain	6,185
Italy	182,580	South America	5,006
Poland	147,440	Other foreign countries	54,385
Denmark	132,543	<hr/>	
Austria	123,271	Total	9,249,547

¹ Includes Great Britain, not specified.

Thus of the foreign-born population 33·76 per cent. were from the United Kingdom (20·23 per cent. from Ireland, 10·91 per cent. from England and Wales, and 2·62 per cent. from Scotland) ; 30·11 per cent. were from Germany; 10·61 per cent. from Canada ; 10·09 per cent. from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark ; 1·22 per cent. from France ; and 14·21 per cent. from other countries.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

There is no systematic registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States as a whole, so that it is not possible to ascertain the growth of population by the excess of births alone. The death-rate is comparatively low; in 1880 the death-rate among the whites was 14·74 per 1,000, and among coloured 17·28 per 1,000. The highest death-rate among whites was in New Mexico, 22·04 per 1,000, and the lowest in Arizona, 7·91 per 1,000; the highest among coloured in the District of Columbia, 35·25, and the lowest in Arizona, 1·89.

From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the United States was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. Prior to 1820 no official record of arrivals was kept, but it is estimated that, from the foundation of the Government up to that year, about 250,000 alien passengers arrived, 98 per cent. of whom were immigrants. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1893 (June 30) was 17,072,361. The following statement, in which, from July 1, 1885, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are not included, shows the number arrived in the United States from the leading

foreign countries during the decade ending June 30, 1893, with the total number of immigrants in each year during that period :—

Year ending June 30	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria-Hungary	Italy	Russia	France	Total Immigrants
1884	129,294	179,676	52,728	35,571	16,510	17,226	3,608	518,592
1885	109,508	124,443	40,704	27,309	13,599	20,243	3,493	395,346
1886	112,548	84,403	46,735	28,680	21,315	21,739	3,318	334,203
1887	161,748	106,865	67,629	40,265	47,622	36,894	5,034	490,109
1888	182,203	109,717	81,924	45,811	51,075	39,313	6,454	546,889
1889	153,549	99,538	57,504	34,174	24,848	31,889	5,918	444,427
1890	122,754	92,427	50,368	56,199	51,799	33,147	6,585	455,302
1891	122,311	113,554	60,107	71,042	76,065	47,426	6,766	560,319
1892	117,514	130,758	68,302	80,136	62,137	79,294	6,521	623,084
1893	109,101	96,361	62,935	56,633	72,916	37,177	5,359	502,917

Thus the total for the last ten years, including other countries besides those mentioned, was 4,871,138. Of the total immigrants in 1893, 187,072 were females.

The total number of Chinese immigrants between 1855 and 1885 was 274,399. The total number of Chinese reported in the census of 1880 was 105,465, in 1890, 107,475. By the law passed in 1882, Chinese immigration was prohibited.

The following table shows the comparative increase of the population during the last five decades by reproduction and by immigration :—

Year	Population	Decade total Increase	Decade Increase by Immigrants	Percentage of Decade Increase		
				Total	By Immigration	By Reproduction
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	599,125	32·67	4·66	28·01
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,713,251	35·87	10·04	25·83
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,579,580	35·58	11·12	24·46
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,278,425	22·63	7·25	15·38
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191	30·08	7·29	22·79
1890	62,622,250	12,466,467	5,246,613	24·86	10·46	14·40

III. PRINCIPAL CITIES.

In 1880 there were 45, and in 1890, 74 cities with upwards of 40,000 inhabitants. Of the entire population in 1890, 18,284,385, or 29·20 per cent. (in 1880, 22·57 per cent.) lived in 448 towns (in 1880, 286 towns) of over 8,000 inhabitants. Of these towns, 283 had each from 8,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; 91 from 20,000 to 40,000; 35 from 40,000 to 75,000; 14 from 75,000 to 125,000; 14 from 125,000 to 250,000; 7 from 250,000 to 500,000; 1 from 500,000 to 1,000,000; and 3 over 1,000,000.

The following table shows the fifty principal cities of the United States giving the population in 1880 and 1890 :—

Town	Population		Town	Population	
	1880	1890		1880	1890
New York .	1,206,299	1,515,301	Denver .	35,629	106,713
Chicago .	503,185	1,099,850	Indianapolis .	75,056	105,436
Philadelphia .	847,170	1,046,964	Allegheny .	78,682	105,287
Brooklyn .	566,663	806,343	Albany .	90,758	94,923
Saint Louis .	350,518	451,770	Columbus .	51,647	88,150
Boston .	362,839	448,477	Syracuse .	51,792	88,143
Baltimore .	332,313	434,439	Worcester .	58,291	84,655
San Francisco .	233,959	298,997	Toledo .	50,137	81,434
Cincinnati .	255,139	296,908	Richmond .	63,600	81,388
Cleveland .	160,146	261,353	New Haven .	62,882	81,298
Buffalo .	155,134	255,664	Paterson .	51,031	78,347
New Orleans .	216,090	242,039	Lowell .	59,475	77,696
Pittsburg .	156,389	238,617	Nashville .	43,350	76,168
Washington .	177,624	230,392	Scranton .	45,850	75,215
Detroit .	116,340	205,876	Fall River .	48,961	74,398
Milwaukee .	115,587	204,468	Cambridge .	52,669	70,028
Newark .	136,508	181,830	Atlanta .	37,409	65,533
Minneapolis .	46,887	164,738	Memphis .	33,592	64,495
Jersey City .	120,722	163,003	Wilmington .	42,478	61,431
Louisville .	123,758	161,129	Dayton .	38,678	61,220
Omaha .	30,518	140,452	Troy .	56,747	60,956
Rochester .	89,366	133,896	Grand Rapids .	32,016	60,278
Saint Paul .	41,473	133,156	Reading .	43,278	58,661
Kansas City .	55,785	132,716	Camden .	41,659	58,313
Providence .	104,857	132,146	Trenton .	29,910	57,458

Religion.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees the free exercise of religious profession and worship, and this guaranty is repeated in the Constitutions of the forty-four States. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States. At the census of 1880 there were 86,132 Protestant and 5,975 Roman Catholic churches: 70,864 Protestant ministers, and 6,366 Roman Catholic clergy. The Protestants returned 8,975,260 'members,' or communicants; adding to this an estimate of the families of members, and of adherents, the total attached to Protestantism would probably be about 30,000,000. In 1870 there were in all 63,082 churches, of which 3,806 were Roman Catholic; and in the same year the number of 'sittings' returned was 21,665,062, of which 1,990,514 were in Roman Catholic churches. There were in all 45 separate religious bodies returned in 1880.

In 1890 the membership of the most important bodies, as compiled from official sources, mostly by the New York *Independent*, was as follows:—Roman Catholics, 6,250,045; Methodists of various sects, 4,980,240; Baptists of various sects,

4,292,291 ; Presbyterians, 1,278,815 ; Lutherans, 1,086,048 ; Congregational, 491,985 ; Episcopal, 480,176 ; Reformed Church (German and Dutch), 309,458 ; Friends, 107,208 ; Mormons, 144,352 ; Jews, 130,496.

Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first elements of education. According to the census of 1880, in the whole country, out of a total population above ten years of age of 36,761,607, 4,923,451 were returned as unable to read, and 6,239,958 as unable to write. The former is 13·4 per cent., the latter 17 per cent., which, contrasted with 16 and 20 per cent. (the proportions of the corresponding classes of 1870), shows a very decided gain in the direction of rudimentary education. Of the whites above ten years of age, the 'cannot writes' formed 9·4 per cent. The native whites, however, show a proportion of but 8·7 per cent., while foreign whites show 12 per cent. A very large proportion of the illiteracy of the country, and especially of the South, is found among the coloured population, where the 'cannot writes' form 70 per cent of all above ten years of age. Most of the illiteracy of the country exists south of Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio, and the south boundary of the Missouri. The results of the census of 1890 have not yet been published.

In 1891-92 there were enrolled in the public schools 13,203,786 pupils of ages varying from 4 to 21. Of this number 239,556 were receiving secondary instruction in graded high schools, in addition to whom there were probably nearly as many more studying secondary branches in ungraded or partially graded rural schools. The average number of school days was 137·1, and average daily attendance 8,546,173. The pupils enrolled in private and parochial elementary schools, not included in these numbers, were estimated at 1,299,600. The private secondary, pursuing higher studies, in 1891-92, numbered 1,549, with 7,093 teachers and 100,739 pupils. In 1891-92 the number of colleges and universities, in many of which, however, the course of study is not advanced, was 442, with 9,326 teachers and 133,683 students.

The United States Government makes no direct appropriation of moneys for the support of the elementary public schools, but has set aside for that purpose in each of the newer States a certain portion of the public domain, two 'sections' (or square

miles) in each township six miles square, the proceeds from the sale of which form the chief part of the permanent school funds of those States, the income alone being used for the support of the schools. This income is supplemented by State and local taxation, so that it constitutes on an average only 5.16 per cent. of the total school revenue of all the States. In 1891-92 the amount expended on elementary public schools was 155,980,800 dollars. In 1891-92 the universities and colleges had an income of 4,852,907 dollars from productive funds, exclusive of State appropriations. These appropriations, which are the chief or sole means of support for State universities, amounted to 2,276,503 dollars, and the tuition fees to 4,820,766 dollars.

The following table refers to the public schools in the year 1891-92, and colleges in 1890-91, except where otherwise noted :—

State	PUBLIC SCHOOLS					UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES		
	PUPILS		Teachers	Average number of School days	Total expenditure (excluding debt paid)	Number of Institutions	Instructors	Students
	Enrolled	Average daily attendance						
<i>North Atlantic Division.</i>					Dollars.			
Maine	136,634	90,191	7,686	123	1,393,833	3	52	612
New Hampshire	61,271	43,508	3,104	121.6	850,886	1	48	462
Vermont	65,314	45,057	4,351	138	738,058	2	50	442
Massachusetts	383,217	283,648	10,965	171	9,315,557	9	548	4,857
Rhode Island	52,737	37,001	1,432	188	1,267,369	1	35	352
Connecticut	130,971	84,887	a 4,252	182.3	2,269,260	3	193	2,031
New York	1,073,093	665,574	32,161	185	18,365,562	23	831	10,869
New Jersey	243,254	150,569	4,781	190	3,966,879	5	114	1,354
Pennsylvania	1,032,113	708,719	25,339	155.4	14,329,140	26	540	6,833
<i>South Atlantic Division.</i>								
Delaware	b 31,434	b 19,649	c 732	c 180	c 286,613	1	8	81
Maryland	189,129	105,063	4,051	184	2,149,972	10	171	1,885
District of Columbia	39,678	29,762	845	185	964,070	4	170	1,865
Virginia	335,646	186,026	7,793	118	1,690,465	7	116	1,593
West Virginia	200,789	128,044	5,747	110	1,408,065	3	34	424
North Carolina	335,358	198,747	6,950	62.4	760,991	11	126	2,407
South Carolina	205,649	148,761	4,398	73.4	483,698	9	91	1,364
Georgia	397,815	234,231	8,114	100	1,447,245	7	104	2,152
Florida	93,780	62,226	2,782	b 120	537,236	4	36	545
<i>South Central Division.</i>								
Kentucky	389,860	243,192	9,502	a 100	2,490,712	13	145	2,514
Tennessee	487,507	349,483	8,612	96	1,687,058	24	368	6,094
Alabama	b 301,615	b 182,467	c 6,608	b 73.5	a b 890,000	7	89	1,730
Mississippi	340,927	197,275	7,922	95	1,266,865	5	52	1,086
Louisiana	140,293	96,475	3,185	104.4	1,004,741	10	205	3,821
Texas	528,314	336,257	11,021	105.9	3,799,459	12	150	3,546
Arkansas	251,452	140,445	5,641	74	1,159,653	5	44	1,082
Oklahoma	13,205	7,510	472	a 90	71,755	..	...	...

State	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.					UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.		
	PUPILS.		Teachers	Average number of School days.	Total expenditure (excluding debt paid.	Number of Institutions.	Instructors.	Students.
	Enrolled	Average daily attendance						
<i>North Central Division.</i>					Dollars.			
Ohio . .	800,356	563,481	25,620	165·5	11,839,998	37	717	12,190
Indiana . .	511,823	360,664	13,540	132	5,609,655	15	318	4,281
Illinois . .	809,452	574,738	22,346	155·4	13,121,708	28	639	10,472
Michigan . .	447,467	296,671	16,100	156	5,746,161	11	281	5,384
Wisconsin . .	362,064	<i>a</i> 217,200	12,355	<i>b</i> 158·6	4,259,321	9	160	2,602
Minnesota . .	300,333	141,472	9,265	155·2	4,384,413	11	250	2,994
Iowa . .	509,830	321,708	27,253	158	7,056,222	22	387	7,042
Missouri . .	640,799	433,951	14,345	122·3	5,792,032	27	342	5,791
North Dakota . .	37,916	21,413	2,238	117	803,253	3	21	232
South Dakota . .	74,070	45,870	4,128	100·7	1,380,727	6	65	1,008
Nebraska . .	253,909	154,402	9,085	135	3,524,151	8	143	1,801
Kansas . .	382,225	239,299	11,888	127	4,346,767	16	218	3,945
<i>Western Division.</i>								
Montana . .	21,768	14,940	754	148	679,394	1	15	127
Wyoming . .	9,426	<i>a</i> 6,110	367	<i>a</i> 120	216,555	1	15	75
Colorado . .	76,647	47,946	2,753	150·1	1,981,635	4	119	1,160
New Mexico . .	24,297	16,720	601	90	205,100	—	—	—
Arizona . .	<i>b</i> 7,989	<i>b</i> 4,702	<i>b</i> 240	<i>b</i> 126	<i>b</i> 181,914	—	—	—
Utah . .	55,448	31,632	933	153	911,010	1	20	335
Nevada . .	7,161	5,152	259	154·4	185,223	1	10	163
Idaho . .	<i>a</i> 17,360	<i>a</i> 11,020	<i>a</i> 558	86·4	232,278	—	—	—
Washington . .	78,819	50,716	2,763	106·6	2,391,093	4	32	656
Oregon . .	75,526	52,724	2,694	112·8	1,102,832	6	86	1,127
California . .	238,106	158,875	5,891	159	5,434,216	14	314	3,308
North Atlantic Division . .	3,178,604	2,109,154	94,071	169·1	52,496,544	73	2,411	27,802
South Atlantic Division . .	1,829,278	1,112,509	41,412	106·6	9,728,955	56	856	12,316
South Central Division . .	2,453,113	1,553,104	52,963	94·5	12,370,243	76	1,053	19,873
North Central Division . .	5,130,244	3,370,869	168,172	146·8	67,864,408	193	3,541	57,742
Western Division . .	612,547	400,537	17,813	138·4	13,521,250	32	611	6,951
UNITED STATES	13,203,786	8,546,173	374,431	137·1	155,980,800	430	8,472	124,634

a Approximately.*b* In 1889-90.*c* In 1890-91.

Of the public school teachers in 1891-92, 121,551 were male, and 252,880 female. In 1891-92 the total number of universities and colleges was 442, of professors and instructors 9,326, and of students 133,582. Besides these 442 colleges for liberal arts, there were in the States (1892) the following:—

—	Professional Schools	Teachers	Students
Theological	141	854	7,729
Law	58	507	6,073
Medical { Regular	89	2,423	14,934
{ Eclectic	8	132	570
{ Homœopathic	13	299	1,086
Female Colleges	158	2,185	24,611

In 1892 there were in special schools (for deaf mutes, blind, &c.) 17,805 pupils, and in reformatories, 16,871.

There were in 1892 256 Indian schools, with an average attendance of 13,588, costing the United States \$1,600,313.

The Bureau of Education, in a circular issued in 1893, gives statistics of 3,804 public libraries, each containing over 1,000 volumes, the total being 31,167,354 volumes. Of those libraries 2,630 contain between 1,000 and 5,000 volumes each ; 565 between 5,000 and 10,000 each ; 383 between 10,000 and 25,000 each ; 128 between 25,000 and 50,000 each ; 68 between 50,000 and 100,000 each ; 26 between 100,000 and 300,000 each ; 1 between 300,000 and 500,000 ; and 3 over 500,000 each. The increase in the number of libraries in six years, from 1885 to 1891, was 27·35 per cent., and the increase in the number of volumes, over 66 per cent. for the same time. The number of volumes in the libraries is 50 for every 100 of the population of the United States, an increase of 16 per cent. greater than the increase of population in six years.

In 1889 there were in the United States 1,494 daily newspapers, with a total circulation of 5,713,750 ; 12,234 weeklies, with a total circulation of 19,588,000 ; 1,898 monthlies, with a circulation of 7,472,750 ; and 693 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was then 16,319 ; in 1880 the total number was 11,403.

Justice and Crime.

Each State has its own judicial system, and the Federal Government also maintains a system of courts for the trial of persons accused of crime against the United States.

In the separate States the lowest courts are those held by Justices of the Peace, or, in towns and cities, by Police Judges. In the counties, courts of record are held, some by local county officers, others by District or Circuit Judges, who go from county to county. In these courts there are usually the grand and petty jury. The highest court in each State is the Supreme Court, or Court of Final Appeal, with a Chief Justice and Associate Judges. These judges are usually elected by the people, but sometimes appointed by the Governor, with or without the Senate or Council ; they usually hold office for terms of years, but sometimes practically for life or during good behaviour. Their salaries vary from 2,500 dollars to 7,500 dollars.

Of the Federal Courts the lowest are those of the districts, of which there are about 60, each State forming one or more districts. These courts may try any case of crime against the United States not punishable with death. Above these are nine Circuit Courts, each with a Circuit Judge, with or without the local District Judge ; but one or two District Judges may by themselves hold a Circuit Court. The Circuit Court Judges appoint commissioners, whose duty it is to arrest, examine, and commit persons accused of crime against the United States, and to assist the Circuit and District Judges in taking evidence for the trial of such persons. These duties may, however, be performed by a

judge or magistrate of either a State or the Federal Government. Each of the nine Justices of the Supreme Court must hold a Court in one of the nine circuits at least once every two years, and with each may be associated the Circuit or District Judge. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Judges, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. It deals with appeals from inferior courts, and has original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. The Chief Justice has a salary of 10,500 dollars, and each of the Associate Judges 10,000 dollars.

Other courts with criminal jurisdiction are the Court of the District of Columbia and those of the Territories.

In 1890 there were 82,329 prisoners in the United States, of whom 75,924 were men and 6,405 women. Of the total, 57,310 were white and 25,019 coloured. Of the white, 40,471 were native, and 15,932 were foreign-born. Of the coloured, 24,277 were negroes, 407 Chinese, 322 Indians, and 13 Japanese. In 1890 there were 14,846 inmates of juvenile reformatories.

In 1880 there were 35,538 convicts in penitentiaries; in 1890, 45,233. Of the total in 1890, 30,546 were white and 14,687 coloured; of the total white, 12,842 were born of native parents, 8,331 of (one or both) foreign parents, and 7,267 were foreign born. Of the total, 1,791 were women. In 1880, there were 11,468 inmates of juvenile reformatories; in 1890, 14,846.

Pauperism.

Although there are poor-laws in the States the statistics of pauperism, except for indoor paupers, are not recorded. The total number of indoor paupers in 1880 was 66,203; in 1890 the number was 73,045, of whom 40,741 were males and 32,304 females. Of the total in 1890, 66,578 were white, and 6,467 coloured; of the white, 36,656 were native, and 27,648 were foreign-born. Of the coloured 6,418 were negroes, 36 Indians, and 13 Chinese. The number of out-door paupers reported in 1890 was 24,220—probably far below the truth. The expense of the alms-houses is given at 2,409,445 dollars.

Finance.

I. FEDERAL.

The following table exhibits the total net revenue and the total ordinary expenditure of the United States in each of the ten fiscal years, ended June 30, from 1884 to 1893:—

Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure
Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars	Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars
1884	348,519,869	244,126,244	1889	387,050,058	281,996,615
1885	323,690,706	260,226,935	1890	403,080,982	297,736,486
1886	336,439,727	242,483,138	1891	392,612,447	355,372,685
1887	371,403,277	267,932,180	1892	354,937,784	345,023,331
1888	379,266,074	259,653,958	1893	385,819,629	383,477,955

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well as of loans and payments on account of the principal of the public debt.

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, and the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1894 :—

<i>Revenue</i>	1893	<i>Expenditure</i>	1893
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs taxes . . .	203,355,017	Civil Establishment :	
Internal revenue . .	161,027,624	Legislative . . .	8,308,057
Coinage, &c.	2,349,471	Executive	329,616
Sales of public lands .	3,182,090	Dept. of State . . .	2,138,953
Consular, land, and patent fees	3,156,217	Treasury Dept. :	
Pacific railways, sink- ing fund	2,052,488	Salaries	7,364,536
National Bank tax . .	1,392,624	Collecting Customs .	6,756,791
Customs fees	806,920	Sugar bounty	9,375,131
Pacific railways, in- terest	971,833	Public buildings . .	5,050,797
Sales of Indian lands .	779,310	Various	25,904,113
Immigrant fund . . .	288,220	War Dept.	2,382,715
Sales of Government property	164,703	Navy	386,854
Surveying public lands	156,282	Interior	9,751,506
Soldiers' Home per- manent fund	162,733	Post Office Dept. :	
Navy pensions and hospital funds	962,780	Deficiency in rev. . .	5,946,795
Revenues of District of Columbia	3,111,742	Various	2,477,761
D. C. funding bonds .	405,164	Agricultural Dept. . .	3,141,881
Miscellaneous sources .	1,494,410	Labour	179,689
		Justice	7,890,751
		Expenses in Utah . .	114,172
		„ Columbia	6,232,681
		Total Civil	103,732,799
Total ordinary receipts	385,819,629	Military Estab. ;	
		Pay Dept.	13,615,177
		Quartermaster's Dept.	8,095,768
		Ordnance	4,827,733
		Improving harbours and rivers	14,799,836
		Various	8,303,256
		Total Military	49,641,773
		Naval Estab. :	
		Increase of Navy . .	15,030,227
		Pay of Navy	7,401,863
		Various	7,703,994
		Total Naval	30,136,084
		Indian service	13,345,347
		Pensions	159,357,558
		Interest on debt . . .	27,264,392
		Total expenditure . . .	383,477,954

<i>Revenue</i>	1894	<i>Expenditure</i>	1894
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	175,000,000	Civil expenses	101,000,000
Internal revenue	150,000,000	Indians	9,000,000
Miscellaneous	20,000,000	Pensions	152,000,000
Postal service	85,121,365	Military Estab.	52,000,000
		Naval Estab.	32,500,000
		Interest on debt	26,500,000
		Postal Service	85,121,365
Total ordinary receipts	430,121,365	Total ordinary expenditure	458,121,365

The receipts for 1893-94 are partly actual and partly estimated, and show an expected deficit of 28,000,000 dollars. For 1894-95 the estimated revenue is 454,427,748, and the expenditure 448,306,790 dollars, giving an estimated surplus of 6,120,958 dollars.

The surpluses are all available for reducing the public debt. To the surplus of 1893, amounting to 2,341,674 dollars, was added 2,937,580 dollars, deposited in the Treasury under the Act of July 14, 1890, for the redemption of national bank notes; 7,770 dollars received for 4 per cent. bonds issued for interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, and 4,445,400.21 taken from the cash balance in the Treasury, making a total of 9,732,424.50 dollars, which was applied to the payment of the public debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1860 :—

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1860	64,842,287	1884	1,830,528,923
1866	2,773,236,173	1890	1,552,140,205
1877	2,205,301,392	1891	1,545,996,592
1880	2,120,415,370	1892	1,588,464,145
1883	1,884,171,728	1893	1,545,985,686

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 838,969,476 dollars on June 30, 1893. The bulk of the debt of the United States was originally contracted at 6 and 5 per cent., but less than five hundred and sixty millions of the interest-bearing debt is now at 4 per cent., and the rest at 2 per cent.

The assessed valuation of the real and personal property in the States is returned for 1890 at 24,651,585,465 dollars. In 1880 the assessed value was 16,902,993,543 dollars, and the estimated true value was 43,642,000,000 dollars.

UNITED STATES

II. STATE FINANCE.

The revenues required for the administration of the separate States are derived from direct taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on property real and personal; and the greater part of such revenue is collected and expended by the local authorities, county, township, or school district.

The following table shows the total State, county, municipal and school district indebtedness, less the sinking fund in each case, in 1890 :—

State or Territory	State Debt	County Debt	Municipal Debt	School District Debt	Total Debt	Debt per head of pop.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Maine	3,470,908	434,346	11,695,523	—	15,600,777	23·60
New Hampshire	2,691,019	556,987	4,718,025	182,831	8,148,862	21·64
Vermont	148,416	5,108	3,529,014	102,835	3,785,373	11·39
Massachusetts	7,267,349	4,051,830	70,230,848	—	81,550,027	36·43
Rhode Island	422,984	—	12,499,254	119,880	13,042,117	37·75
Connecticut	3,740,200	30,547	18,322,371	1,610,360	23,703,478	31·76
New York	2,308,229	10,936,638	187,348,163	1,170,186	201,763,217	33·64
New Jersey	1,022,642	3,728,130	42,990,638	1,592,479	49,333,589	34·14
Pennsylvania	4,068,610	7,841,484	54,238,547	4,393,034	71,041,675	13·51
N. Atlantic Div.	25,140,357	27,585,070	405,572,083	9,671,105	467,968,615	26·89
Delaware	887,573	618,400	1,413,111	—	2,919,084	17·32
Maryland	8,434,367	893,776	32,847,264	—	42,175,407	40·46
District of Columbia	19,781,050	—	—	—	19,781,050	85·86
Virginia	34,227,234	1,774,535	14,835,546	—	50,837,315	30·70
W. Virginia	184,511	1,197,462	1,132,188	18,299	2,532,460	3·32
N. Carolina	7,703,100	1,514,600	1,899,745	—	11,117,445	6·87
S. Carolina	6,953,582	1,062,750	5,279,305	—	13,295,637	11·55
Georgia	10,449,542	429,380	9,393,173	—	20,272,095	11·03
Florida	1,031,913	334,658	810,048	—	2,176,619	5·56
S. Atlantic Div.	89,652,872	7,825,561	67,610,380	18,299	165,107,112	18·64
Ohio	7,135,805	7,797,005	52,888,263	3,244,312	71,065,385	19·35
Indiana	8,538,059	6,406,239	9,498,333	—	24,442,631	11·15
Illinois	1,184,907	11,016,380	26,456,965	3,183,397	41,841,649	10·94
Michigan	5,308,294	1,257,698	8,510,439	1,865,497	16,941,928	8·09
Wisconsin	2,295,391	1,529,681	6,303,605	311,903	10,440,580	6·19
Minnesota	2,239,482	3,317,657	18,417,891	2,066,422	26,041,452	20·00
Iowa	245,435	3,416,889	6,391,772	1,221,223	11,275,319	5·90
Missouri	11,759,832	10,390,992	28,092,103	1,465,551	51,708,478	19·30
N. Dakota	703,069	1,372,261	711,665	1,055,095	3,842,790	21·03
S. Dakota	871,600	2,441,334	1,197,520	2,103,253	6,613,707	20·11
Nebraska	253,879	5,510,175	7,124,506	2,648,212	15,536,772	14·67
Kansas	1,119,658	14,805,052	18,617,384	6,086,928	40,629,022	28·47
N. Central Div.	41,656,111	69,261,363	184,210,446	25,251,793	320,379,713	14·33
Kentucky	1,671,133	5,712,463	11,880,417	168,872	19,432,885	10·46
Tennessee	19,695,974	2,172,059	7,675,810	—	29,543,843	16·71
Alabama	12,413,196	1,433,321	5,084,350	—	18,930,867	12·51
Mississippi	3,503,009	1,230,299	1,278,039	—	6,011,347	4·66
Louisiana	16,008,585	177,798	17,149,114	—	33,335,497	29·80
Texas	4,317,514	6,891,714	8,928,852	33,982	20,172,062	9·02
Arkansas	8,671,782	1,559,497	580,041	17,489	10,828,809	9·60
S. Central Div.	66,281,193	19,177,151	52,576,623	220,343	138,255,310	12·60

State or Territory	State Debt	County Debt	Municipal Debt	School District Debt	Total Debt	Debt per head of pop.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Montana . . .	167,815	2,004,513	614,519	132,046	2,918,893	22.09
Wyoming . . .	320,000	1,083,790	243,591	—	1,647,381	27.14
Colorado . . .	599,851	4,601,588	2,955,962	253,626	8,411,027	20.41
N. Mexico . . .	870,000	1,815,083	127,085	19,370	2,831,538	18.44
Arizona . . .	757,159	1,954,414	200,165	26,233	2,937,971	49.88
Utah . . .	—	49,859	717,642	—	767,501	3.69
Nevada . . .	509,525	812,676	—	15,300	1,337,501	29.23
Idaho . . .	218,493	1,234,987	29,211	111,642	1,594,333	18.89
Washington . . .	300,000	1,507,786	1,046,510	291,362	3,145,658	9.00
Oregon . . .	1,684	905,711	1,386,444	186,020	2,479,859	7.90
California.	2,522,325	5,379,403	7,162,922	504,809	15,569,459	12.89
Western Div. .	6,266,852	21,349,810	14,848,051	1,540,408	43,641,121	14.41
Grand Total, 1890 .	228,997,385	145,198,955	724,453,583	36,701,948	1,185,351,871	18.13
„ „ 1880 .	297,244,094	124,105,027	684,348,843	17,580,682	1,123,278,646	22.40

¹ Includes 3,703,757 dollars scrip held in Treasury as cash.

The annual interest charge on the State and local bonded debt combined was, in 1890, 65,541,776 dollars; in 1880 it was 68,935,807 dollars.

Defence.

I. A R M Y.

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875 there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men at any one time, exclusive of the signal corps, the authorised strength of which is 50 enlisted men, the hospital corps, the strength of which is 786 enlisted men, and of 125 general service clerks and 45 general service messengers. The actual commissioned and enlisted strength of

the army varies very little from that authorised, and is organised as follows :—

	Officers	Men
General and General Staff	392	—
Ordnance Department	58	450
Engineer Department	113	500
10 Regiments of Cavalry	432	6,050
5 Regiments of Artillery	289	3,675
25 Regiments of Infantry	877	12,125
Non-commissioned staff, enlisted men not attached to regiments, Indian scouts, &c. }	—	2,200
Total	2,161	25,000

Of the officers of the regular army there are 19 general officers, 71 colonels, 91 lieutenant colonels, 221 majors, 612 captains.

The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but with white officers.

Besides the regular army each State is supposed to have a militia in which all men from 18 to 44 (inclusive) capable of bearing arms ought to be enrolled, but in several States the organisation is imperfect. The organised militia numbers 8,917 officers and 102,397 men. The number of citizens who in case of war might be enrolled in the militia is upwards of $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions. In 1890 the males of all classes of the militia age numbered 13,230,168. Of these, 10,424,086 were native born, and 2,806,082 foreign born; 11,803,964 were white, and 1,426,204 coloured; 9,086,066 were native white.

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into eight departments, named respectively the Department of the East, of the Missouri, of Texas, of California, of Dakota, of the Platte, of the Colorado, of the Columbia. The United States has a military academy at West Point.

II. NAVY.

The control of maritime affairs is vested in the Secretary of the Navy, a Cabinet official who is appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate. An Assistant-Secretary, a Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, the Commandant of the Corps of Marines, and the chiefs of eight administrative bureaus are responsible to the Secretary. These administrative bureaus are those of yards and docks, of equipment, of navigation, of ordnance, of construction and repair, of steam engineering, of supplies and accounts, and of medicine and surgery.

After the War of Secession, in which it had played a conspicuous part, the navy was almost wholly neglected and became practically obsolete; but in 1881 the First Advisory Board presented a report recommending a scheme of fresh construction, and the new navy may be said to date from the year 1883. The only earlier ships which can be considered effective are the coast defence monitors and a few corvettes and sloops. Thus for practical purposes the whole floating strength of the United States is composed of quite modern vessels. These have been built wholly in American yards and many of them by contract. The Government constructive and repairing establishments are at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn; League Island, Pennsylvania;

Washington ; Norfolk, Virginia ; Pensacola, Florida ; and Mare Island, California ; and the naval stations are at New London, Connecticut ; Port Royal, California ; Key West, Florida ; and Puget Sound, Washington.

The fleet is officered by 6 rear-admirals, 10 commodores, 45 captains, 85 commanders 74 lieutenant-commanders, 250 lieutenants (senior), 75 lieutenants (junior), and 177 ensigns, and there are over 60 cadets at sea. The engineer officers number 192 (including cadets), the medical staff 165, and the accountant branch 95, while there are 27 constructors and 6 cadet constructors, and 72 officers of marines. The seamen are recruited both by enlistment and as apprentices, but the former method is gradually falling into desuetude. There are some 7,500 enlisted men and 750 boys, and of marines about 2,200 officers and men.

The following statement of the strength of the United States navy has been formed according to the system of classification adopted for purposes of comparison throughout this book, which is fully explained in the Introductory Table. Training ships and non-effective vessels are not included :—

Battleships, 1st class	.	.	.	6	}	.	.	6
„ 2nd and 3rd classes	.	.	.	<i>nil</i>	}	.	.	
Port defence ships	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Cruisers, 1st class <i>a</i>	.	.	.	5	}	.	.	7
„ „ <i>b</i>	.	.	.	2	}	.	.	
„ 2nd class	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
„ 3rd class <i>a</i>	.	.	.	7	}	.	.	21
„ „ <i>b</i>	.	.	.	14	}	.	.	
Torpedo-craft, 1st class	.	.	.	2	}	.	.	3
„ 3rd class	.	.	.	1	}	.	.	
								<hr/> 67 <hr/>

A table follows of the United States armour-clad fleet and of first and second-class cruisers. All the battle-ships are of the first class according to the system of classification here adopted. Only the recent port defence vessels are given (names in *italics*), there being in addition 12 monitors (1,880 and 2,100 tons), built 1863–65, and carrying severally 2 15-inch 19-ton guns. In the cruiser list those named in *italics* are armoured, the others being either wholly or partially deck-protected. The first-class cruisers are divided into the *a* and *b* categories, these letters being given in the first column. The *a* ships are of more than 5,000 tons and exceed 15 knots in sea speed ; the two first-class cruisers *b*, though often known as port defence vessels, are admitted as first-class cruisers because of their better speed and sea-going qualities. Abbreviations : *t* turret ; Q.F., quick-firing. In the armament column, light and machine guns are not given.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knot
Battleships :								
t.	Maine	90	6,648	12	4 10in. ; 6 6in. ; 12 6 pr. Q.F.	7	9,000	17·0
t.	Texas	92	6,300	12	2 12in. ; 6 6in. ; 12 6 pr. Q.F.	4	8,000	17·0
t.	Oregon	92	10,200	17	} 4 13 in. ; 8 8in. ; 4 6in. ; 20 { 6 pr. Q.F.	7	9,000	15·0
t.	Massachusetts	92	10,200	17		7	9,000	15·0
t.	Indiana	93	10,200	17		7	9,000	15·0
t.	Iowa		11,296	15	4 12in. ; 8 8 in. ; 6 4in. ; 20 6 pr. Q.F.	7	11,000	16·0
Port defence ships :								
t.	Amphitrite	83	3,990	11½	4 10in. ; 2 4in. ; 2 6 pr. Q.F.	—	1,600	12·0
t.	Miantonomoh	83	3,990	11½	} 4 10in. ; 2 6 pr. Q.F. {	—	1,426	10·5
t.	Terror	83	3,900	11½		—	1,600	12·0
t.	Puritan	83	6,160	14	4 12in. ; 6 4in. ; 2 6 pr. Q.F.	—	3,700	12·4
ram.	Katahdin	93	2,183	6	4 6 pr. Q.F.	—	4,800	17·0
First-class cruiser :								
a.	New York	91	8,150	10	6 8in. ; 12 4in. ; 12 smaller Q.F.	4	16,500	20·0
a.	Olympia	92	5,500	—	4 8in. ; 4 6in. ; 10 5in. ; 20 smaller Q.F.	6	13,500	20·0
a.	Columbia	92	7,500	—	} 1 8in. ; 2 6 in. ; 8 4in. ; 16 { smaller Q.F.	5	20,000	21·0
a.	Minneapolis	93	7,500	—		5	20,000	21·0
a.	Brooklyn		9,150	8	8 8in. ; 12 5in. ; 16 smaller Q.F.	5	16,500	20·0
b.	Monadnock	83	3,900	11½	4 10in. ; 2 4in. ; 2 6 pr. Q.F.	—	3,000	14·5
b.	Monterey	91	4,048	14	2 12in. ; 2 10in. ; 6 6 pr. Q.F.	—	5,400	16·0
Second-class cruisers:								
	Atalanta	84	3,189		} 2 8in. ; 6 6in. ; 6 6 pr. and { smaller Q.F.	—	4,030	15·6
	Boston	84	3,189			—	4,030	15·6
	Chicago	85	4,500		4 8in. ; 8 6in. ; 2 5 in. ; 4 Q.F.	—	5,084	15·3
	Baltimore	88	4,600		4 8in. ; 6 6in. ; 8 6 pr. and smaller Q.F.	5	10,064	19·6
	Charleston	88	4,040		2 8in. ; 6 6in. ; 8 6 pr., and smaller Q.F.	4	6,666	18·2
	Newark	90	4,083		} 12 6in. ; 4 6 pr. and 6 smaller { Q.F.	8	8,869	19·0
	Philadelphia	90	4,324			5	8,815	19·7
	San Francisco	90	4,083		} 1 6in. ; 10 5in. ; 8 6 pr. ; 4 { smaller ; all Q.F.	6	10,400	20·2
	Cincinnati	92	3,183			6	10,000	19·0
	Raleigh	92	3,183		} 2 6in. ; 8 5in. ; 6 6 pr. ; 2 { smaller ; all Q.F.	6	10,000	19·0
	Detroit	92	2,000			6	5,400	17·0
	Montgomery	92	2,000		} 2 6in. ; 8 5in. ; 6 6 pr. ; 2 { smaller ; all Q.F.	6	5,400	17·0
	Marblehead	93	2,000			6	5,400	17·0

The battleships *Maine* and *Texas* are built upon a plan not likely to be repeated. With the view of making their heavy gun-fire very powerful for their small displacement, the turrets are placed en *échelon*, so as to admit of the guns being trained fore and aft. In the *Maine* the four 10-inch guns are coupled in turrets inclosed in oval barbettes, and a narrow superstructure (which carries the secondary armament) running from end to end, is broken abeam of each turret, so as to give each a range of fire on its opposite beam. In the *Texas* the guns are mounted singly in two turrets, which are sheltered within an oblique redoubt, as in the *Italia* and other Italian ships. Both these ships have unprotected ends and also an unprotected band between the base of the turrets and the top of the side-plating. The *Oregon*, *Massachusetts*, and *Indiana* are practically identical. They have a partial belt of 18-inch armour, 7½ feet wide, extending over 56 per cent. of the whole length. This belt rises 3 feet above the water-line, and extends 4½ feet below ; it is capped by a fore and aft-armoured deck. At either end of the 18-inch belt are armoured redoubts 17 inches thick rising to 3½ feet above the protective deck ; these redoubts protect the turning gear of

the turrets and all the operations of loading. The tubes through which the ammunition is hoisted are also armoured. Above the belt, and extending from one redoubt to the other, the side is protected by 5 inches of armour. The main armament consists of four 13-inch 35-calibre guns mounted in pairs in two turrets, one forward, one aft, protected with 17-inch armour, placed on an incline, with a horizontal cover of 20-inch thickness; and eight 8-inch guns mounted in four turrets, formed of inclined armour from $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 6 inches thick, and placed at the four corners of a deck on a level with the top of the larger turrets. The length at the water-line is 348 feet, beam 62 feet 3 inches, and draught 24 feet. The *Iowa*, which is in an earlier stage of construction, is of similar design. The United States battleships are to carry small torpedo boats on their decks.

Among the coast defence vessels the ram *Katahdin* deserves to be noted. She was designed by Admiral Ammen, and, beyond a small secondary battery, depends for offensive force upon her ability to ram a foe; to accomplish this purpose she can be submerged until only her turtle back, funnel, and ventilating shafts, all of which are armoured, remain above water. Her dimensions are 251 ft. by $42\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beam, 15 ft. normal draught, and 2,183 tons displacement. The same system of increasing the immersion by taking in water ballast is applied in the *Monterey*, which has much more of the coast defence than of the cruiser type proper, with all the disadvantages of low free-board.

The *New York*, and the *Brooklyn*, which has been sanctioned, are the largest cruisers in the United States navy, both armoured and designed on the same lines. The dimensions of the former are: length 380 ft. 6 in., beam 65 ft., draught 23 ft. 3 in. She has a heavily armoured steel deck, in conjunction with light side plating, besides a cellulose belt. Two 8-inch guns are mounted forward and two aft in inclined turrets, and are on either beam slightly sponsoned out. The 4-inch guns are carried on the deck below, and so placed as to fire fore and aft.

Special interest attaches to the commerce destroyer or cruiser *Columbia*, which made $21\frac{1}{2}$ knots at her trials off the Delaware Cape. Her principal dimensions, &c., are: Length, 412 ft.; beam, 58 ft.; mean draught, 23 ft.; displacement, 7,500 tons; indicated horse power, 20,000, with a maximum of 23,000; coal supply, 750 tons; maximum coal stowage, 2,000. She has a double bottom, and a protective deck, which rises from $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the water-line at the sides to 1 foot above amidships, except at the bow and stern, where it slopes down below the water-line. The protective deck is 4 inches thick on the slopes and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick elsewhere. There will be also a wall of patent fuel 5 feet thick opposite the boilers. The motive power consists of three sets of triple expansion vertical inverted direct-acting engines, each placed in a separate water-tight compartment. Each set of engines drives its own screw. One screw is placed amidships at the extreme stern just above the keel; other two are set one on each quarter considerably forward and outboard of the midship screw and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above it. For long distance economical cruising the midship screw alone will be used, the other two being uncoupled; for medium speed the twin screws under each counter will be worked, the midship screw being uncoupled; for full speed all three screws will be driven at their highest power. Her nominal cruising radius is 26,240 miles

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The immense extent of land, forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of lie in 25 States and 6 Territories. The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by private entry or location under the homestead, pre-emption, and timber-culture laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a-dollar-and-a-quarter lands, or to 80 acres of two-dollar-and-a-half lands, to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over twenty-one who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. Another large class of free entries of public lands is that provided for under the Timber-Culture Acts of 1873-78. The purpose of these laws is to promote the growth of forest trees on the public lands. They give the right to any settler who has cultivated for two years as much as five acres in trees to an 80-acre homestead, or, if ten acres, to a homestead of 160 acres, and a free patent for his land is given him at the end of three years instead of five. In November of 1893 there were (including Alaska) 1,815,424,388 acres of public lands in the States and Territories, of which 1,003,904,151 had been surveyed. Of the public lands in 1893, 369,529,600 acres were in Alaska unsurveyed. Upwards of 88 million acres of land are settled under the Homestead and Timber-Culture Acts. In 1892 there were 7,716,062 acres taken up under the Homestead Act, while 13,566,552 acres were disposed of for cash, under the Homestead Acts, under the Timber-Culture Acts, located with Agricultural College and other kinds of scrip, and located with Military Bounty-land warrants and selected by States and Railroads in the several States and Territories. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land, in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

At the census of 1880 there were 536,081,835 acres taken up in farms, being less than 30 per cent. of the total area, excluding Alaska and the Indian Territory; in 1870 the farm acreage was 407,735,041. Of this area 284,771,042 acres, or a little more than one-half, were returned as improved. The following table shows the number of farms of different sizes in 1870 and 1880:—

Acres				1870	1880
Under 3 acres	.	.	.	6,875	4,352
3 and under	10	.	.	172,021	134,889
10	20	.	.	294,607	254,749
20	50	.	.	847,614	781,474
50	100	.	.	754,221	1,032,910
100	500	.	.	565,054	1,695,983
500	1,000	.	.	15,873	75,972
1,000 and over	.	.	.	3,720	28,578
Total	.	.	.	2,659,985	4,008,907

The total value of farms in 1880 was 2,039,419,355*l.*, and in 1870 1,852,560,772*l.*; but in the latter year gold was at a premium of 25 per cent. The total value of farm implements in 1880 was 81,304,011*l.*, and the total value of all agricultural produce was 442,680,513*l.*

The following are the returns of the crops of corn (maize), wheat and oats, for five years:—

Year	Acres	Bushels	Value
			Dollars
1889	146,606,000	3,354,967,000	1,112,191,544
1890	134,489,286	2,412,853,000	1,311,255,609
1891	141,703,273	3,410,328,000	1,582,224,206
1892	136,244,923	2,805,448,000	1,173,512,122
1893	133,938,916	2,654,483,000	992,373,100

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables. Statistics regarding rye, barley, and buck-wheat are not now prepared.

	1891			1892			1893		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Corn	76,205	2,060,154	27·0	70,627	1,628,464	23·1	72,036	1,619,496	22·5
Wheat	39,917	611,780	15·3	38,554	515,949	13·4	34,629	396,132	11·4
Oats	25,582	738,394	28·9	27,064	661,035	24·4	27,273	638,855	23·4
Total	141,704	3,410,328	—	136,245	2,805,448	—	133,938	2,654,483	—

The chief wheat-growing States (1892) were: Kansas (4,071,000 acres under wheat), Minnesota (3,553,000 acres), California (3,012,000 acres), North Dakota (2,869,000 acres), Ohio (2,796,000 acres), Indiana (2,713,000 acres), South Dakota (2,541,000 acres), Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Kentucky.

Sugar is produced from cane chiefly in Louisiana and Texas, from beet in

California, from sorghum in Kansas, and from maple-sap in the North-Eastern States. In 1892 the area under cane was 213,841 acres; beet (1893), 17,314 acres; sorghum, 2,149 acres; while there were 2,317,143 maple trees tapped. The quantity of sugar produced (1891-92) was: Cane, 367,752 lbs.; beet, 12,004,838 lbs.; sorghum, 1,136,086 lbs.; maple (estimated), 33,000,000 lbs.; total, 413,893,230 lbs.

The total area under cotton in 1890 was 19,566,271 acres, and the crop consisted of 7,452,295 bales, weighing about 3,628,000,000 lbs. In 1891 the crop consisted of 8,652,597 bales, weighing 4,316,000,000 lbs., of the value of 366,863,738 dollars. The chief cotton-growing States (1890) were: Texas, 3,498,000 acres under cotton; Georgia, 3,346,000 acres; Mississippi, 2,882,000 acres; Alabama, 2,762,000 acres; South Carolina, 1,988,000 acres; Arkansas, 1,701,000 acres; Louisiana, 1,271,000 acres; North Carolina, 1,147,000 acres.

In 1892 702,952 acres were under tobacco; the crop weighed 483,023,963 lbs., and was valued at 39,155,442 dollars. The chief tobacco-growing States are Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

In 1892 there were, in all, 1,447,361 acres under flax, and 11,104,440 bushels of flax-seed were produced. In the same year 50,212 acres (mostly in New York State) were under hops, and the yield was 39,171,270 lbs., while 25,054 acres (nearly all in Kentucky) were under hemp, producing 11,511 lbs.

The following table exhibits the number of live stock in 1894 and at the census years 1870, 1880, and 1890, the numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine for 1890, and all the numbers for 1894, being estimates:—

—	1870	1880	1890	1894
Horses . . .	8,248,800	11,201,800	14,976,017	16,081,139
Mules . . .	1,179,500	1,729,500	2,246,936	2,352,231
Cattle of all kinds	25,484,100	33,258,000	52,801,907	53,095,568
Sheep . . .	40,853,000	40,765,900	44,336,072	45,048,017
Swine . . .	26,751,400	34,034,100	51,602,780	45,206,498

The total value of farm animals in the United States in 1894 was 2,170,816,754 dollars. The area devoted exclusively to the rearing of cattle measures 1,365,000 square miles. In 1892 the estimated wool clip was 294,000,000 pounds. In 1889, 15,504,978 lbs. of butter and 84,999,828 lbs. of cheese were produced; in 1890, 29,748,042 lbs. of butter, valued at 4,187,489 dollars, and 95,376,053 lbs. of cheese, valued at 8,591,042 dollars.

Viticulture is extending. In 1889 the area under vines was 401,261 acres (California 200,544 acres); 24,306,905 gallons of wine were made (California 14,626,000 gallons); and in California 1,372,195 boxes (of 20 lbs.) of raisins were produced. The number of labourers employed was, in all, 200,780. New York and Ohio rank next to California as vine-growing States.

II. FORESTRY.

In connection with the great forests of the country, the preparation of lumber or timber is important. There were 25,708 establishments for this purpose in 1880, with a capital of 36,237,224 $\frac{1}{2}$, employing 146,880 hands, using materials valued at 29,231,077 $\frac{1}{2}$, the value of the produce being 46,653,745 $\frac{1}{2}$. For 1888 the total product of lumber was estimated at 30,000,000,000 cubic feet, valued at 120,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$.

III. MINING.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1892 (long tons, 2,240 lbs. ; short tons, 2,000 lbs.) :—

Metallic Products	Quantity	Value
		Dollars
Pig iron, spot value long tons	9,157,000	131,161,039
Silver, coining value (\$1·2929 per oz.) troy oz.	58,000,000	74,989,900
Gold, coining value (\$20·6718 „ „)	1,596,375	33,000,000
Copper, ¹ value at New York City . . pounds	353,275,742	37,977,142
Lead „ „ „ „ short tons	213,262	17,060,960
Zinc „ „ „ „ „	87,260	8,027,920
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco . flasks	27,993	1,245,689
Nickel, ² value at Philadelphia . . pounds	92,252	50,739
Aluminium ³ „ „ „ „ „	259,885	172,824
Tin „ „ „ „ „	162,000	32,400
Antimony, value at San Francisco . short tons	(metallic 150) (ore . 380)	56,466
Platinum, value (crude) at New York troy oz.	80	550
Total value 1892	—	303,775,629
Total value 1891	—	302,307,922

¹ Including copper made from imported pyrites.

² Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and metal.

³ Including aluminium alloys.

The following are statistics of non-metallic minerals for 1892 :—

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity	Value
		Dollars
Bituminous coal long tons	113,237,845	125,195,139
Pennsylvania anthracite . . . „	46,850,450	82,442,000
Building stone	—	48,706,625
Lime barrels ¹	65,000,000	40,000,000
Petroleum (crude value) . . . „	50,509,136	26,034,196
Natural gas	—	14,800,714
Cement barrels ²	8,758,621	7,152,750
Salt „ ³	11,498,890	5,544,915
Limestone for iron flux . . . long tons	5,172,114	3,620,480
S. Carolina phosphate rock . . „	616,743	2,984,107
Zinc-white short tons	27,500	2,200,000
Mineral waters gallons sold	21,876,604	4,905,970
All others	—	6,994,126
Total, 1892	—	370,581,019
Total, 1891	—	354,086,416

¹ Of 200 lbs.

² Of 300 lbs. for natural cement, and 400 lbs. for artificial Portland.

³ Of 280 lbs. net.

The total value of the specified mineral products in 1892 was thus 674,356,648 dollars, the corresponding value for 1891 being 656,394,338 dollars. To each of these sums the official statement adds 10,000,000 dollars as the estimated value of unspecified mineral products

The following statement, taken from a census bulletin, shows the condition of the iron ore mining industry in 1889, as compared with that in 1880 :—

—	Production	Value at Mines	Capital Employed	Persons Employed
	Long tons	Dollars	Dollars	
1880 .	7,120,362	23,156,957	61,782,287 ¹	31,668 ¹
1889 .	14,518,041	33,351,978	109,766,199	38,227

¹ In regular establishments.

Of the iron ore produced in 1889, 5,856,169 long tons were from Michigan ; 1,570,319 long tons from Alabama ; 1,560,234 long tons from Pennsylvania. In the same year 853,573 long tons of iron ore were imported, and the total consumption was 15,733,465 long tons.

The total production of gold and silver (coining value) in the country was as follows during each of the years from 1888 to 1892 :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1888	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
1889	32,886,744	66,396,988	99,283,732
1890	32,845,000	70,464,645	103,309,645
1891	33,175,000	75,416,565	108,591,565
1892	33,000,000	74,989,900	107,989,900

The precious metals are raised mainly in California for gold, and Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Montana for silver. The coining value of the gold produced from mines in the United States from 1792 to 1892 is estimated at 1,937,881,769 dollars, and of the silver at 1,148,161,465 dollars.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the progress of manufacturing industries in the United States between 1870 and 1880, excluding petroleum refining and gas manufacture :—

Year	No. of Establishments	Capital	Hands employed	Value of Materials	Value of Products
		£		£	£
1870	252,148	338,913,403	2,053,996	398,148,358	677,172,070
1880	253,852	558,054,521	2,732,595	679,364,710	1,073,915,838

It will be seen that while the number of establishments had not materially increased, there had been a very large increase in all the other items, showing the concentration of manufactures in large establishments, and the increased use of machinery. More than one-half of the establishments and of the capital are in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

The manufacture of cotton in the United States has been rapidly growing in recent years. At the census of 1880 there were found to be 756 manufactories for materials solely of cotton, with a capital of 41,656,069*l.*; the number of spindles was 10,653,435 (12,000,000 in 1882); of looms, 225,759; hands employed, 174,659; cotton consumed, 1,570,344 bales (750,343,981 lbs.), valued at 17,389,145*l.*, producing materials valued at 38,418,000*l.*

The following are some statistics of cotton :—

Year ending June 30	Production	Imports	Exports	Retained for Home Consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880	2,771,797,596	3,547,792	1,822,295,843	953,049,105
1886	3,182,305,659	5,072,334	2,059,314,405	1,128,063,588
1887	3,157,378,443	3,924,531	2,170,173,701	991,129,273
1888	3,439,172,391	5,497,592	2,264,324,798	1,180,345,185
1889	3,439,934,799	7,973,039	2,385,004,628	1,062,903,210
1890	3,627,366,183	8,606,049	2,472,047,957	1,163,924,275
1891	4,316,043,982	20,908,817	2,907,806,589	1,429,146,210
1892	4,506,575,984	28,663,769	2,935,352,588	1,599,887,165

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States were 4,071,882 dollars in 1875, 11,836,591 dollars in 1885, 9,999,277 dollars in 1890, and 13,226,277 dollars in 1892.

In 1890 there were 2,503 manufactories of woollen goods employing 221,087 hands, the value of goods manufactured being 70,464,810*l.*

Another industry of great importance is that connected with iron and steel. In the various branches of this industry there were 1,005 establishments in the census year ended May 31, 1880, with a capital of 47,525,079*l.* (reckoning the *£* at \$4.86), and employing 140,978 hands; these produced 7,265,140 short tons of iron and steel in the year, the value of all the materials used being 39,356,203*l.*, and the total value of the products 61,020,099*l.*

On June 30, 1890, there were in the United States 562 completed furnace stacks (in 1880, 681) for the production of pig-iron, and during the year ended at that date 9,579,779 tons of pig-iron were produced (in 1880, 3,781,021). Of the furnaces, 224 were in Pennsylvania, where the production was 49.2 per cent. of the whole. Included in the total was 4,233,372 tons of Bessemer pig-iron, of which 60.6 per cent. was produced in Pennsylvania. Of the total of pig-iron, Ohio produced 13.6 per cent., Alabama 9.3 per cent., Illinois 7 per cent., and New York 3.7 per cent.

At the same date there were in all 158 (in 1880, 73) steel works (Pennsylvania 79), and during the year 4,466,926 (in 1880, 1,145,711) short tons of steel ingots and castings (including 3,877,039 tons of Bessemer and Clapp-Griffiths steel) were produced. Of the total, Pennsylvania produced 61.9 per cent., Illinois 19.4 per cent., and Ohio 10 per cent. The production of Bessemer steel rails was 2,036,654 tons (Pennsylvania 1,377,119 tons).

The production of pig-iron in 1882 was 5,178,122 short tons; in 1885, 4,529,869; in 1886, 6,365,328; in 1887, 7,187,206; in 1888, 7,266,507; in 1889, 8,516,079; in 1890, 10,307,028 short tons. The total number of furnaces in December, 1887, was 583; in 1888, 589; in 1889, 570. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of 1888 was 332; at the close of 1889, 344; at the close of 1890, 311. The total quantity of pig-iron consumed in 1888 was 7,491,393 short tons; in 1889, 8,734,137 short tons. The production of

rolled iron in 1889 was 2,586,385 short tons ; in 1890, 2,820,377 short tons. In 1887 the Bessemer steel ingots produced amounted to 3,288,537 short tons ; 2,812,500 tons in 1888 ; 3,281,829 tons in 1889 ; 4,131,535 short tons in 1890 ; and Bessemer steel rails, 2,013,188 short tons in 1890. Open-hearth steel ingots in 1886, 245,250 short tons ; in 1887, 360,717 tons ; in 1888, 352,036 tons ; in 1889, 419,488 tons ; in 1890, 564,873 short tons.

V. FISHERIES.

At the census of 1880 the fisheries of the United States employed 131,426 persons, the capital invested was 7,591,700 $\frac{1}{2}$., and the value of the products (including seal and whale fisheries) was 8,600,000 $\frac{1}{2}$; the number of vessels engaged was 6,605, of 208,297 tons. At the census of 1890 there were engaged in the fisheries of the great lakes 3,983 vessels and boats with 6,896 men, and the capital invested was 2,615,784 dollars. In 1889 the capital invested in the whale and seal fisheries was 2,081,636 dollars ; the number of vessels was 101, of 22,660 tons, valued at 1,791,173 dollars ; the value of products landed was 1,834,551 dollars ; persons employed, 3,513. In the year 1892-93 the whale-fishing yielded 468,471 gallons of sperm oil, 418,921 gallons of other oil, 334,061 lbs. of whale-bone, and other products, the total value being 1,077,768 dollars. In 1889 the value of the products of the Pacific States fisheries, including salmon and whale, and seal products was 6,387,800 dollars. The canned salmon was of the value of 3,703,838 dollars.

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars, of the imports and exports of merchandise in the years ended June 30, 1879 and 1889-93 :—

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1879	445,777,775	698,340,790	1891	844,916,196	872,270,283
1889	745,131,652	730,282,609	1892	827,402,462	1,015,732,011
1890	789,310,409	845,293,828	1893	866,400,922	831,030,785

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported into the United States, and the value of that exported, being the product of the States, in 5 years ended June 30, 1889-93 :—

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1889	10,284,858	18,678,215	28,963,073	59,952,285	36,689,248	96,641,533
1890	12,943,342	21,032,984	33,976,326	17,274,491	34,873,928	52,148,420
1891	18,232,567	18,026,880	36,259,447	86,362,654	22,590,988	108,953,642
1892	49,699,454	19,955,086	69,654,540	50,195,327	32,810,559	83,005,886
1893	21,174,381	23,193,252	44,367,633	108,680,844	40,737,319	149,418,163

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

Imports	1891-92	1892-93	Exports	1891-92	1892-93
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Food and animals	303,158,928	271,585,993	Unmanufactured :		
Raw materials . .	204,093,996	226,711,989	Agriculture . .	799,328,232	615,382,986
Articles wholly or partially manu- factured	83,206,471	98,753,902	Mines	20,692,885	20,020,026
Manufactured and ready for con- sumption . . .	132,178,815	143,493,447	Forests	27,957,423	28,127,113
Luxuries, &c. . .	104,764,252	125,855,591	Fisheries . . .	5,403,587	5,541,378
			All others . . .	3,888,947	3,936,164
			Total	857,221,074	673,007,667
			Manufactures . .	158,510,937	158,023,118
Total	827,402,462	866,400,922	Aggregate . .	1,015,732,011	831,030,785

The following table shows the value of the chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1893 :—

—	Dollars	—	Dollars
Breadstuffs . . .	200,312,654	Vegetable oils . .	4,565,355
Cotton, unmanufactured	188,771,445	Furs, hides, and skins	3,699,579
Provisions, including meat and dairy pro- ducts	138,401,591	Fish	4,750,769
Mineral oils . . .	42,142,058	Glucose, sugar, and mo- lasses	4,208,763
Animals	27,527,985	Paraffin & paraffine wax	4,515,534
Iron and steel, and manufactures of . .	30,106,432	Agricultural implements	4,657,333
Wood, and manufac- tures of	26,666,439	Fertilizers	3,927,343
Tobacco, and manu- factures of . . .	26,942,454	Hops	2,695,867
Copper, manufactures of, and ore	9,116,911	Spirits, distilled . .	2,724,057
Cotton, manufactures of	11,809,355	Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of . .	1,778,746
Leather, and manufac- tures of	11,912,154	Carriages, and horse cars, and parts of . .	1,605,801
Oil cake and meal . .	9,688,773	Books, maps, engrav- ings, etchings, and other printed matter	1,808,873
Coal	10,004,138	Vegetables	1,897,997
Naval stores (resin, tar, turpentine, pitch, and spirits of turpentine)	7,282,301	India-rubber and gutta- percha, and manu- factures of	1,609,406
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines . .	6,754,068	Scientific instruments .	1,345,621
Fruits, including nuts	3,918,799	Paper, and manufac- tures of	1,540,886
Seeds	3,993,729	Railway cars	969,871
		Clocks and watches, and parts of	1,204,181

The leading imports into the United States were in 1891-93 :—

—	Dollars	—	Dollars
Coffee	80,485,558	Tea	13,857,482
Sugar, molasses, &c. .	118,301,664	Distilled spirits . .	3,002,111
Silk, raw	29,836,986	Wines	10,205,353
Silk goods	38,958,928	Precious stones . .	16,235,332
Wools	21,064,180	Leather, and manufac-	
Woollen goods	38,048,515	tures of	15,987,995
Chemicals, &c.	52,837,699	Tobacco, and manufac-	
Textile fibres, & manu-		tures of	17,619,146
factures of	49,726,503	Ores, silver bearing .	11,100,747
Cotton, and manufac-		Glass and glassware .	8,021,741
tures of	38,249,092	Earthenware, &c. .	9,529,431
Iron and steel, ore and		Tin	12,358,999
manufactures	36,180,771	Metals, metal compo-	
Hides and skins, and		sitions, &c.	7,118,059
furs	27,020,775	Feathers, flowers, per-	
Fruits	23,687,422	fumery, &c.	6,398,641
India-rubber and gutta-		Paper stock, crude .	6,272,298
percha, and manufac-		Breadstuffs, &c. . .	2,940,575
tures of	18,384,275	Fish	4,942,172
Wood, and manufac-		Coal, bituminous . .	3,614,202
tures of	23,152,599	Animals	4,642,195

In 1889-90 the customs duties amounted to 226,540,037 dollars in 1890-91 to 216,885,761 dollars, in 1891-92 to 174,124,335 dollars. The following table shows for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 the values of the exports of domestic merchandise to and the imports from the following countries, according to the United States returns :—

Countries	Domestic Exports		Imports	
	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom . .	493,957,868	414,966,094	156,300,881	182,859,769
Germany	104,180,732	81,992,572	82,907,553	96,210,203
France	97,896,132	46,006,448	68,554,793	76,076,215
Belgium	47,713,121	25,859,728	10,273,061	11,166,196
Netherlands	43,556,865	38,118,527	10,886,802	17,448,948
Italy	14,223,947	12,792,059	22,161,617	26,250,241
Spain	11,522,150	13,427,171	5,207,861	5,694,553
Switzerland	10,397	7,391	13,196,469	16,010,728
Sweden & Norway .	6,578,857	4,083,156	3,754,932	4,176,384
Austria Hungary . .	1,485,233	542,073	7,718,565	10,054,501
Russia on the Baltic				
and White Seas . .	5,379,887	2,005,504	3,011,912	3,031,479
All other Europe . .	14,582,733	12,180,280	7,654,023	9,470,876
British North Ame-				
rican possessions . .	42,580,578	44,830,203	35,334,547	38,186,342
Mexico	13,696,531	18,891,714	28,107,255	33,555,099

Countries	Domestic Exports		Imports	
	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
West Indies . . .	37,600,708	43,446,080	99,606,305	102,703,617
Central American States . . .	5,872,029	5,265,058	10,219,788	8,304,946
All other N. America . . .	1,713,505	1,519,934	786,016	982,708
Brazil . . .	14,240,009	12,339,584	118,633,604	76,222,138
Venezuela . . .	3,991,908	4,142,051	10,325,338	3,625,118
Argentine Republic . . .	2,643,325	4,786,567	5,343,798	5,239,095
Colombia . . .	3,065,466	3,047,620	4,116,886	3,572,918
Chile . . .	3,533,342	2,971,341	3,487,159	3,995,441
Guianas . . .	2,363,326	2,425,741	4,939,247	6,144,853
All other S. America . . .	2,736,546	2,377,967	3,881,727	3,408,252
British India and East Indies . . .	3,674,141	3,152,679	24,773,107	25,968,554
Japan . . .	3,288,282	3,189,711	23,790,202	27,454,220
China . . .	5,663,471	3,900,457	20,488,291	20,636,535
Dutch East Indies . . .	1,372,035	1,183,599	6,914,743	8,696,588
Hongkong . . .	4,887,350	4,214,576	763,323	878,078
Turkey in Asia . . .	177,341	132,786	2,898,833	3,533,197
All other Asia N. E. S. . .	518,436	440,650	509,752	457,274
British Australasia . . .	11,246,474	7,818,130	8,492,306	7,266,808
Hawaiian Islands . . .	3,662,018	2,717,338	8,075,882	9,146,767
All other Oceanica . . .	366,404	429,098	6,564,874	9,583,803
British Africa . . .	3,453,700	3,681,571	816,597	716,376
Turkey in Africa . . .	136,274	128,651	2,330,639	3,438,925
All other Africa . . .	1,445,188	1,377,045	2,170,816	1,701,731
British Possessions, all other . . .	654,328	570,332	2,307,444	2,471,937
All other Countries . . .	61,374	69,299	95,244	59,509
Total . . .	1,015,732,011	831,030,785	827,402,462	866,400,922

Thus, in the year ended June 30, 1893, 49·69 per cent. of the exports of the United States went to Great Britain alone, while 21·12 per cent. of the imports came from that country.

The following is the trade of Great Britain and Ireland with the United States, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1880	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from the United States . . .	107,081,260	79,763,018	95,461,475	97,283,349	104,409,050	108,186,317
Exports of British produce . . .	30,855,871	28,897,060	30,293,942	32,068,128	27,544,553	26,547,284

The value of the total exports from Great Britain to the United States was, in 1888, 41,211,213*l.*; in 1889, 43,878,934*l.*; in 1890, 46,340,012*l.*; in 1891, 41,066,147*l.*; in 1892, 41,412,006*l.*

The total quantity and value of the grain and flour imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1888	37,310,341	15,262,002
1889	50,607,986	18,209,496
1890	56,668,226	19,890,486
1891	47,448,115	22,442,546
1892	75,294,781	30,366,571

The most valuable of the corn imports is that of wheat and wheat flour, which amounted to 12,520,300*l.* in 1888; 12,480,843*l.* in 1889; 13,628,815*l.* in 1890; 19,316,433*l.* in 1891; 23,937,833*l.* in 1892. The value of the maize imports into Great Britain was, in 1888, 2,643,174*l.*; in 1889, 5,325,498*l.*; in 1890, 5,153,537*l.*; in 1891, 2,241,926*l.*; in 1892, 4,635,268*l.*

The imports of raw cotton into Great Britain and Ireland from the United States were of the following quantities and value in each of the last five years :—

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Quantities .	12,040,820	12,712,606	11,756,758	14,442,328	12,549,359
	£	£	£	£	£
Value .	31,126,787	33,545,271	31,395,055	36,578,788	29,190,392

Other considerable imports into Great Britain were, in 1892—bacon and hams, 8,023,328*l.*; cheese, 1,961,407*l.*; lard, 2,141,533*l.*; petroleum, 1,823,449*l.*; oil-cake, 1,440,675*l.*; oxen and bulls, 7,470,333*l.*; fresh beef, 4,206,106*l.*; tobacco, 2,704,943*l.*; leather, 1,919,989*l.*; sugar, 425,429*l.* in 1890, 597,241*l.* in 1891, 161,965*l.* in 1892.

The following table gives the total value of the leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States in the last five years :—

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£
1888	5,936,795	2,187,737	2,742,425	4,600,195
1889	6,187,286	2,385,382	2,899,414	5,189,250
1890	6,410,757	2,735,070	2,920,198	5,147,832
1891	6,198,354	2,351,706	2,400,971	3,178,093
1892	4,735,842	2,611,121	2,695,800	3,681,761

Other exports from the United Kingdom to the United States are alkali, 1,248,351*l.*; silk manufactures, 425,317*l.*; jute manufactures and yarn, 1,330,376*l.*; machinery, 796,531*l.* in 1892.

The total trade of the United States (imports and exports of merchandise) is divided as follows in 1892-93 among the various coasts and frontiers of the States in percentage of the total:—

Atlantic Coast	Gulf Coast	Pacific Coast	North Boundary	Interior Ports
78·27	10·12	5·45	5·62	0·54

The percentage of the leading ports was as follows:—

New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Baltimore	New Orleans	San Francisco
52·27	9·62	6·74	5·11	5·81	4·46

Shipping and Navigation.

The foreign commerce of the United States is at present largely carried on in foreign bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1892:—Sailing vessels, 17,991 of 2,690,504 tons; steam vessels, 6,392 of 2,074,417 tons; total, 24,383 vessels of 4,764,921 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade, the aggregate burthen was in 1892 974,624 tons, showing a decrease of 14,095 tons on 1891; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade the total burthen was 3,700,773 tons, or 90,897 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping is distributed thus (1892):—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Atlantic and Gulf Coasts	13,274	1,603,309	3,039	901,887	437	48,293	1,141	252,428	17,891	2,805,916
Pacific Coast	695	186,216	257	130,440	—	—	1	214	953	316,872
Northern Lakes	1,226	319,617	1,631	763,063	731	75,580	69	26,321	3,657	1,883,582
Western Rivers.	—	—	1,122	207,000	—	—	168	103,802	1,290	31,080
Totals, 1892	15,435	2,178,475	6,392	2,074,416	1,168	123,873	1,388	388,156	24,383	4,764,921
" 1891	15,199	2,171,737	6,216	2,016,264	1,146	120,999	1,338	375,758	23,889	4,684,759

During the year 1891-92 there were built:—Sailing vessels, 846 of 183,217 tons ; steam vessels, 438 of 92,531 tons ; canal boats, 37 of 4,579 tons ; barges, 74 of 19,304 tons.

The total tonnage on June 30, 1892, was 2,074,417 steam and 2,690,504 other than steam.

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade during the last three fiscal years was as follows :—

—	1891		1892		1893	
Entered :—	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
American . . .	11,046	4,380,804	10,912	4,469,955	10,678	4,358,686
Foreign . . .	21,532	13,823,491	22,232	16,543,469	21,077	15,223,130
Total . . .	32,578	18,204,295	33,144	21,013,424	31,755	19,581,816
Cleared :—						
American . . .	11,182	4,455,402	11,085	4,536,151	10,463	4,403,362
Foreign . . .	21,521	13,805,430	22,300	16,624,882	21,172	15,357,384
Total . . .	32,703	18,260,832	33,385	21,161,033	31,635	19,760,746

In 1892-93 74 vessels of 133,374 tons cleared from Atlantic for Pacific ports of the United States, and 36 vessels of 72,833 tons cleared from Pacific for Atlantic ports, *vid* Cape Horn.

Of the total foreign trade in 1892-93, only 12·2 per cent. in value was carried in vessels belonging to the United States. The proportion has steadily decreased since 1856, when it was 75·2 per cent.

Internal Communications.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincy, Massachusetts. The extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles ; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840 ; to 9,021 miles in 1850 ; to 30,635 miles in 1860 ; to 53,399 miles in 1870 ; to 84,393 miles in 1880 ; to 91,147 miles in 1881 ; and to 171,000 miles in 1892, 4,168 miles having been added during 1891. The railways are divided as follows among the great groups of States, the statistics overlapping to some extent:—New England States, 6,883 miles ; Middle Atlantic, 20,601 miles ; Central Northern, 37,470 miles ; South Atlantic, 18,307 miles ; Gulf and Mississippi Valley, 13,841 miles ; South-Western, 33,361 miles ; North-Western, 27,891 miles ; Pacific, 12,695 miles.

The total capital invested in railways in 1891 was 10,389,834,228 dollars. For 1893 (year ended June 30) the gross earnings were 1,085,685,281 dollars, and the net earnings, 350,257,749 dollars. In the 56 principal cities of the United States in 1888-89 there were altogether 3,151 miles of street railway,

2,351 miles being worked by animal power, 260 miles by electricity, 256 miles by cable, and 283 miles by steam.

The telegraphs of the United States are almost entirely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had in 1892 189,576 miles of line, 739,105 miles of wire, and 20,700 offices; the number of messages sent in 1892 was 62,387,298; the receipts, 23,706,405 dollars; expenses, 16,307,857 dollars; and profits, 7,398,548 dollars. Including minor companies, there were altogether over 210,000 miles of telegraph line open for public use in 1892. In 1893 there were 307,748 miles of telephone wire belonging to one company, with 552,720 telephones, and 812 telephone exchanges. The length of wires for telephone use is estimated at 440,750 miles.

The postal business of the United States for the fiscal years of 1889-93 was as follows:—

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Pieces of Mail handled	Registered Packages	Sacks handled	Total
1889	7,027,837,339	15,866,550	1,134,898	7,044,838,787
1890	7,847,723,600	16,576,293	1,138,208	7,865,438,101
1891	8,546,370,090	16,671,914	1,210,559	8,564,252,563
1892	9,227,816,090	16,879,160	1,299,525	9,245,994,775
1893	9,772,075,810	16,487,241	1,302,466	9,789,865,517

Money orders issued (1892-93):—

		Dollars
Domestic . . .	13,309,735	amounting to 127,576,433.65
International . . .	1,055,999	„ 16,341,837.86
Postal notes . . .	7,753,210	„ 12,903,076.73
Total . . .	22,118,944	„ 156,821,348.24

There are (1893) 68,403 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1892-93 was 81,074,104 dollars; total receipts, 75,896,933 dollars; excess of expenditure 5,177,171 dollars.

Money and Credit.

The monetary system is theoretically bimetallic, gold being legal tender, and also silver dollars. In 1853 the fractional silver pieces were reduced to token money. In 1873 the silver dollar was omitted from the list of coins to be struck, but in 1878 it was restored by the Bland Act, which required its coinage to the extent of from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 dollars per month. In July 1890 the Sherman Act was passed, whereby silver was to be purchased, and silver certificates issued to the amount of 4,500,000 dollars per month. The silver purchase clauses were, however, repealed October 30, 1893. The amount of silver purchased under this Act (August 30, 1890, to November 2, 1893) was 168,674,590 fine ounces, costing 155,930,941 dollars. The total amount of silver purchased by the Government from March 1, 1873, was 503,003,809 fine ounces, costing 516,623,010 dollars. Legal tender notes are issued by the Treasury, and silver certificates, being received in payment of taxes, circulate freely.

The metallic and paper money in the United States was as follows on January 1, 1894:—

Banks	Number	Capital Stock	Surplus	Undivided Profits	Deposits
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
State Banks . . .	3,191	233,751,171	66,725,191	23,632,989	648,513,809
Loan and Trust Com- panies . . .	168	80,645,972	45,824,747	15,943,401	411,659,996
Savings Banks (mu- tual) . . .	643	—	122,457,267	22,804,142	1,459,221,779
Savings Banks (stock)	416	37,407,475	10,425,457	4,644,818	299,107,839
Private Banks . . .	1,161	34,590,227	7,730,587	3,528,577	93,091,148
Total . . .	5,579	386,394,845	253,161,249	70,553,927	2,911,594,571

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *dollar* of 100 *cents* is of the par value of 49·32*d.*, or 4·866 dollars to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 10 and 5-dollar pieces called *eagles* and *half-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16·71818 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 232·2 grains or 15·0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412·5 grains or 26·729 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 371·25 grains or 24·0561 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 345·6 grains of fine silver per dollar.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are :—

Wine Gallon = 0·83333 gallon.

Ale Gallon = 1·01695 „

Bushel = 0·9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary.—James R. Roosevelt.

Military Attaché.—Major William Ludlow.

Naval Attaché.—Lieutenant-Commander William S. Cowles.

Consul-General (London).—P. A. Collins.

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Antigua, Auckland (N.Z.), Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Ceylon, Halifax (N.S.), Hobart, Melbourne, Montreal, Quebec, St. John's (N.F.), Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ambassador.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Appointed 1889.

Secretary.—William E. Goschen.

There are Consular representatives at Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, New York (C. G.), Philadelphia, San Francisco.

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the viceroyalty of Spain, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was sworn July 18, 1830. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament, composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College, whose members are directly elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one-third retiring every two years. There are (1893) 69 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is given by the Constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Dr. *Herrera y Obes*, for the term from March 1, 1890, to 1894.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into five departments, namely, that of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Marine, and the department of Worship, Justice, and Public Instruction.

Area and Population.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 72,110 English square miles, with a population, in 1892, of 728,447, which, it is stated, to allow for omissions, should be increased by 6 per cent., the total estimated population being thus 772,153. The estimated population in 1879 was 438,245. No regular census has ever been taken. The country is divided into 19 departments, of which 6 have been formed since 1880.

The following table shows the estimated area and population of the various provinces :—

Departments	Area, square miles	Estimated Population 1892	Population per square mile
Montevideo	256	238,080	933·9
Canelones	1,833	66,749	36·4
Colonia	2,192	37,162	16·9
Soriano	3,560	33,269	9·3
San José	2,687	30,214	11·2
Flores	1,744	14,106	8·8
Florida	4,673	29,915	6·4
Rocha	4,280	22,767	5·3
Maldonado	1,584	20,034	12·6
Cerro-Largo	5,753	26,489	4·6
Minas	4,844	24,267	5·0
Treinta y Tres	3,686	17,773	4·8
Salto	4,863	33·567	6·9
Artigas	4,392	17,866	4·0
Durazno	5,525	27,044	4·9
Paysandú	5,115	30,507	5·9
Río Negro	3,269	15,713	4·7
Tacuarembó	8,074	25,838	3·2
Rivera	3,790	17,087	4·5
Total	72,110	728,447	10·1

Of the population 52 per cent. are male, and 48 per cent. female. Seventy per cent. of the population is native-born. Of the remainder the greater number are Spaniards, Italians, French, Brazilians, and Argentines. The number of English and Germans is small. The Spaniards and French are mostly Basques.

The Department of Montevideo in 1889 had a population of 114,322 natives and 100,739 foreigners ; the city, with suburbs, had 175,000, one-third foreigners.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages for five years :—

Years	Total Births	Still-Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1888	26,337	505	3,976	11,572	14,260
1889	27,501	520	4,175	12,362	14,619
1890	28,600	701	4,082	14,473	13,426
1891	29,423	727	3,524	12,419	16,277
1892	28,743	659	3,390	12,663	15,421

Of the total births in 1891, 5,695 or 19·9 per cent. were illegitimate. In the department of Montevideo 935 or 11·3 per cent. of the births were illegitimate.

In 1873 the number of immigrants was 243,391 ; in 1875, 5,298. For the last five years the figures were :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Immigrants	16,581	27,349	24,117	11,916	11,871
Emigrants	7,601	10,658	19,852	19,809	8,827

Of the immigrants in 1892, 4,966 were Italian; 2,097 Spanish; 923 Brazilian; 555 French; 271 German; and 201 English.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is complete toleration. In November, 1889 (census), there were in the Department of Montevideo 179,468 Catholics, 10,982 Protestants, and 23,911 not declared, &c.

Instruction.

Primary education is obligatory. There were in 1892 491 public elementary schools, with 879 teachers, of whom 591 were female, and 45,953 enrolled pupils. The number of private schools was 413, with 948 teachers and 21,056 pupils. In 1892 the cost of primary education defrayed by the State was 658,276 dollars. There are at Montevideo a university and other establishments for secondary and higher education. In 1892 the university had 74 professors and 781 students. The normal school for girls gave teaching certificates to 143 students in the years 1887-91. A normal school for males has recently been formed. There is a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 163 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 61 pupils between the ages of 14 and 18. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils.

The national library contains over 22,000 volumes and more than 2,500 manuscripts, maps, &c. There is also a national museum, with more than 33,490 objects. Ninety-seven newspapers and periodicals are published, 91 in Spanish, 2 in English, 2 in Italian, 2 in Portuguese, and 1 each in German and French.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years were:—

—	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	13,668,096	15,690,294	17,415,154	14,925,363	14,035,821
Expenditure	13,834,149	13,811,308 ¹	—	15,246,175 ¹	—

¹ Estimates.

The expenditure for recent years has not been published.

The estimates for 1890-91 have been, with slight alterations, adopted for subsequent years. The estimated revenue from customs was set down at 10,622,000 dollars; property tax 1,800,000 dollars; licences 1,000,000 dollars. The expenditure in "national obligations" was estimated at 8,720,257 dollars, in government 2,100,724 dollars. In view of the deficit of 1,600 000 dollars, it is proposed to reduce the legislative and army expenses and to increase the revenue by a tax on legacies, a new tariff and municipal taxes.

The public debt on December 31, 1892, according to the official returns, was 104,072,739 dollars. This sum is divided as follows:—Railway debt, 94,478 dollars; railway guarantees, 3,960,000 dollars; internal unified debt, 7,629,286 dollars; consolidated, 90,561,950 dollars; international, 1,827,025; total, 104,072,739.

At the same date the State notes in circulation amounted to 176,659 dollars.

The total debt of the Republic is (at 4·7 dollars = 1*l*.) equivalent to 22,143,136*l*., and the service of the debt costs 4,917,718 dollars, or 1,046,320*l*. annually.

The total value of the real property of the Republic in 1892 was 271,308,531 dollars.

Of this the department of Montevideo is credited with 129,332,000 dollars, the next richest provinces being Paysandu and Salto with 13,967,000 and 12,118,000 dollars respectively.

The revenue of the municipality of Montevideo for 1893–94 was estimated at 894,680 dollars, and expenditure at 931,587 dollars.

Defence.

The permanent army of Uruguay is officially reported to consist of 225 officers and 3,425 men, including 4 battalions of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, 2 of artillery. There is besides an armed police force of 3,980 men, and an active civilian force of 3,264. The soldiers are armed with Remington rifles, and there are 67 pieces of artillery. In recent years there has been an excessive expenditure for the maintenance of an increased military force. Uruguay has three gunboats and six small steamers, with a complement of 179 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief industry of Uruguay. The pastoral establishments in 1890, according to declarations made for fiscal purposes, contained 5,377,315 head of cattle, 363,143 horses, 5,244 mules, and 10,455,170 sheep. The total value of the flocks and herds in Uruguay is estimated at 73,038,000 dollars. In 1892 636,400 head of cattle were slaughtered. In 1891 57,000,000 lbs. of wool were exported. Agricultural industries are said to have advanced recently, in 1892 691,600 acres, and in 1893 910,000 acres being under cultivation; wheat and maize are the chief products, the wheat yield for 1893 being estimated at 146,000 tons. Tobacco, olives, and the vine are also cultivated. The acquisition of land is facilitated by public companies, through one of which, up to 1891, 52,317 colonists had settled on 183,000 plots. In the northern Departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found. In the department of Rivera, during the five years 1888–92, the gold yield was 22,754 oz.

Commerce.

The special trade (merchandise only) was as follows in the last five years:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	29,477,448	36,823,863	32,364,627	18,978,417	18,404,296
Exports . .	28,008,254	25,954,107	29,085,519	26,998,268	25,951,819

The following table shows the value of the trade of Uruguay in 1891 and 1892, with the countries with which she mainly deals:—

Country	1891		1892	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain . . .	5,477,000	4,961,000	5,647,479	4,479,241
France	2,476,000	6,284,000	2,259,361	4,410,379
Germany	1,844,000	1,473,000	2,091,625	2,006,656
Spain	1,826,000	227,000	1,774,601	424,737
Italy	1,956,000	562,000	2,020,052	367,955
Brazil	1,685,000	4,712,000	1,313,195	4,514,074
United States . . .	928,000	1,849,000	1,104,772	2,244,398
Belgium	731,000	3,580,000	835,508	3,164,933
Argentina	1,578,000	2,472,000	1,073,476	2,985,304

The following are the various classes of imports for three years:—

—	1890	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Foods and drinks	11,186,305	7,379,138	6,878,138
Tobacco	589,595	273,131	330,601
Textiles	3,770,977	2,561,546	3,113,255
Apparel and haberdashery . .	1,532,206	996,119	1,136,368
Raw materials and machinery .	8,677,114	3,846,336	4,396,940
Various	6,608,430	3,922,148	2,548,994
Total	32,364,627	18,978,418	18,404,296

The following are the various classes of exports for three years:—

—	1890	1891	1892
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Living animals	544,709	1,510,084	1,114,926
Animal products	26,007,091	24,804,823	24,337,741
Agricultural products	1,234,934	158,982	136,752
Other products	1,298,785	524,381	362,400
Totals	29,085,519	26,998,270	25,951,819

The following table gives the principal exports for three years:—

Year	Jerked Beef	Extract of Beef	Hides and Skins	Tallow	Wool
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1890	3,881,000	1,677,000	9,413,000	1,665,000	7,866,000
1891	3,501,000	2,135,000	7,624,000	1,504,000	8,207,000
1892	4,071,176	1,839,979	7,899,962	1,361,135	7,420,295

The imports of gold coin in 1892 amounted to 3,336,508 dollars, and exports to 3,029,311 dollars.

Of the total imports in 1892, 17,231,102 dollars passed through Montevideo, and 16,572,908 dollars exports.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns for each of the last five years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Imports into U. K. from Uruguay	£ 458,138	£ 450,531	£ 341,208	£ 374,261	£ 288,307
Exports of British produce to Uruguay	1,771,692	2,408,389	2,043,106	1,165,052	1,280,829

The chief articles of import from Uruguay into the United Kingdom in 1892 were hides, of the value of 40,440*l.*; tallow, 29,369*l.*; preserved meat, 98,924*l.*; drugs, 30,888*l.*; wheat, 18,200*l.*; wool, 15,341*l.* The exports from the United Kingdom into Uruguay were cotton goods, value 561,445*l.*; woollens, 132,692*l.*; coal, 121,367*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 109,805*l.*; and machinery, 25,267*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1893 Uruguay had 21 steamers of a total gross tonnage of 10,774 tons, and 18 sailing vessels of a total net tonnage of 3,439 tons.

There entered at the port of Montevideo in 1892 from abroad 1,068 sea-going vessels of 1,420,224 tons, and cleared 805 vessels of 1,166,272 tons. Of the vessels entered 372 of 594,672 tons were British. In the river and coasting trade there entered 2,571 vessels of 1,168,916 tons, and cleared 2,899 vessels of 1,440,382 tons.

There are (1892) 974 English miles of railway open for traffic, and 140 miles under construction. There are 89 miles of tramway in operation. The principal telegraph lines in operation in 1892 were of a total length of 3,904 miles, of which 974 miles belonged to the railways. There were 76 offices (in 1892), and 224,267 telegrams were conveyed.

In 1892 the post office transmitted 6,239,043 letters and post-cards, and 16,723,181 printed papers and other packets. There were 474 post-offices.

Money and Credit.

Consequent on free financial speculation in the years 1887–1889, when banking, building, tramway, agricultural, and other companies were multiplied and extravagant schemes undertaken, a commercial crisis followed. In 1890 the National Bank was closed and the Public Works Company was ruined. In 1891 the English Bank of the River Plate collapsed and other banks went into liquidation. In July, 1892, the paper money in circulation was 2,388,000 dollars; the metallic reserves declared by the banks were 7,579,782 dollars; the monetary circulation was estimated to be under 5,000,000 dollars; while the whole stock of metallic and paper money in the Republic was estimated at about 20,000,000 dollars. In 1892 the coinage of 3,000,000 dollars in silver was authorised by law. Of this amount 1,000,000 dollars have been coined and are now in circulation.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The silver *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 centavos. Approximate value, 4s. 3d. ; £1 = 4·70 dollars. The Government has been authorised to coin one-peso silver pieces, nine-tenths fine, weighing 20 grammes (4·72 pesos = £1). The circulation of foreign silver money is now prohibited, but the only gold coins that have legal currency are foreign.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	30 gallons.
„ <i>Cuadra</i> of land	=	·73 hectare = 1·8 English acre.
„ <i>Square league</i>	=	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ English square miles.

The metric system has been officially adopted, but is not in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General. — Dr. Alberto Nin, appointed June 1, 1891.

Secretary. — A. J. Zumaran.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Minister and Resident Consul-General. — Walter Baring, appointed June, 1893.

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VENEZUELA.

(ETADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free State founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on March 28, 1864, and April 1881, is designed on the model of the Constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. At the head of the central executive government is the President, elected for the term of two years, exercising his functions through six ministers, and a Federal Council of 19 members. The Federal Council is appointed by the Congress every two years; the Council from its own members, choose a President, who is also President of the Republic. Neither the President nor members of the Federal Council can be re-elected for the following period. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole Republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate (three senators for each of the eight States and the Federal District), and the House of Representatives (one to every 35,000 of population). The Senators are elected for four years by the Legislature of each State, and the Representatives for a like period by 'popular, direct, and public election.' The Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage. There are 24 Senators and 52 Representatives. A revised Constitution has been presented, June 1891, by the two Chambers to the Legislative Assemblies of the States for their consideration.

President of the Republic.—Guzman Alvarez.

The provinces, or States, of the Republic have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets and judicial officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. The administration of the territories and colonies is entrusted to the government of the Federation.

Area and Population.

Until 1881 Venezuela was divided into twenty-one States and their territories; but in that year a re-division was made into eight large States, each subdivided into sections or districts, corresponding to the old States, besides the Federal District, two national settlements, and eight territories. The following table gives the area and population of each of the new States and territories according to the census of 1891:—

State, &c.	Area square miles	Population, 1891	Population per sq. mile, 1891
Federal District	45	89,133	1,980·7
Miranda	33,969	484,509	14·2
Carabobo	2,984	198,021	60·6
Bermudez	32,243	300,597	9·3
Zamora	25,212	246,676	9·6
Lara	9,296	246,760	26·5
Los Andes	14,719	336,146	22·8
Falcon and Zulia	36,212	224,566	6·2
Bolivar	88,701	50,289	0·6
Territories :			
Goajira	3,608	65,990	18·3
Alto Orinoco	119,780	45,197	0·2
Amazónas	90,928		
Colon	166	129	0·1
Yuruari ¹	81,123	22,392	0·2
Caura	22,564	In adjoining States	—
Armisticio	7,046		
Delta	25,347	7,222	0·3
Total	593,943	2,323,527	3·9

¹ Reincorporated with the State of Bolivar in 1891.

There were 1,137,139 males and 1,186,388 females.

According to the census of 1881 the population was 2,075,245. This showed an increase in the population over the census of 1873, of 291,051. The native Indian population in 1890 numbered 326,000, of whom 66,000 independent, 20,000 submitted, 240,000 civilized. In 1889 the number of marriages was 6,705 ; of births 76,187 ; of deaths, 55,218. The immigration (1,555 in 1890) and emigration nearly balance each other.

The population of Carácas, the capital, in 1888 was 70,466 (72,429 in 1891), Valencia 38,654, Maracaibo 34,284, Barquisimeto 31,476, Ciudad de Cura 12,198, Barcelone 12,785, Ciudad Bolivar 11,686, Guanare 10,880.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others, though they are not permitted any external manifestations.

In 1870 education was made free and compulsory ; at that time only 10 per cent. of the adult population were able to read and write. In 1891 there were, for primary instruction, 1,415 Federal and 151 State schools. The number of pupils receiving elementary instruction in 1889 was 100,026. The sum expended in 1890 on Federal schools was 2,503,797 bolivares. Besides these there are 9 barrack schools, 4 normal schools, and one school of arts and trades. Higher education is given in 2 universities, 22 Federal colleges, 11 national colleges for girls, 1 school for fine arts, others for music, 1 polytechnic school, 26 private colleges and 1 nautical school. These institutions

have 436 professors and 4,882 students. The cost of the Federal schools (primary and higher) to the nation in 1890 was 3,345,720 bolívares.

In Carácas is the national library, with 32,000 volumes, and the national museum.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Federal Court and the Supreme Court of Appeal, by special local courts for civil and criminal cases separately, and by district, borough, and municipal judges.

Finance.

The revenue for 1888-89 was 40,395,329 bolívares, and expenditure 37,423,390 bolívares. The revenue for 1889-90 was 45,031,224 bolívares, and expenditure 45,670,166. On these two years' finance there was thus a balance of 2,332,296 bolívares. The chief source of revenue is customs, 33,457,477 bolívares in 1890; and the chief items of expenditure were: Interior, 7,502,514 bolívares; Finance, 10,844,733 bolívares; Public Works, 11,166,590 bolívares; War and Marine, 5,489,843 bolívares; Public Instruction, 3,217,955 bolívares. In the budget for 1890-91 the revenue is estimated at 35,976,000 bolívares, and the expenditure the same.

The foreign debt, with the unpaid interest of several years, had grown to 10,869,563*l.* in 1878, when the Government resumed the payment of interest. New consolidated bonds were issued to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* (100,000,000 bolívares) on January 1, 1881, in substitution of all pre-existing internal and external bonds; 2,750,000*l.* to represent the external bonds, bearing 3 per cent. for two years, and after that 4 per cent. Up to 1889 the service of the debt did not proceed satisfactorily, but the unification of internal and external debt was accomplished in November, 1889, when the 4 per cent. rate was agreed to.

On December 31, 1892, the amount of the outstanding external debt was 2,659,300*l.*

The following is an official summary of the Venezuelan debt, Dec. 31, 1890:—

	Bolívares
Internal national consolidated debt	38,245,153
External	67,388,462
Diplomatic conventions debt	4,310,532
Bonds of 1 per cent. per month	3,365,896
Total	113,310,043

Defence.

In 1893 the army numbered 7,280 officers and men, dispersed in 20 towns of the Republic, and in Federal garrisons and ships.

Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. In times of civil war this force has been increased to 60,000 men. The number of citizens able for military service according to law was 250,000 in 1889.

Venezuela has one iron steamer, the *Augusta*, built in 1884, and three sailing vessels.

Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, cereals, &c. ; the second affords runs for cattle ; and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, tonca beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. All lands within the bounds of the Republic without a lawful owner (corporate or private) are considered public lands, and are managed by the Federal executive, who, under certain regulations, have power to sell or to make grants therefrom for the purpose of agricultural or mining settlements or to properly certified immigrants, in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to every member of the family.

The following table shows the extent, in square miles, of the public and private land in 1891 :—

Zone	Public Land	Private Land	Total
Agricultural	87,236	47,626	134,862
Pastoral	57,900	98,430	156,330
Forest	298,273	4,700	302,973
Total	443,409	150,756	594,165

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. In 1888 there were in Venezuela 8,476,300 cattle, 5,727,500 sheep and goats, 1,929,700 swine, 387,650 horses, 300,560 mules, and 858,970 asses.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari Territory. The quantity sent from that district in 1885 was 172,037 oz. ; in 1886, 217,135 oz. ; in 1887, 95,352 oz. ; and in 1888, 71,594 oz. ; in 1889, 88,834 oz. ; in 1890, 85,531 oz. ; in 1891, 49,050 oz. ; in 1892, 46,560 oz. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. The salt mines in various States, under Government administration, produced in 1889-90 a revenue of 1,478,904 bolívares. The total value of the mineral products in 1886 was estimated at 28,560,500 bolívares (gold 24,070,320 bolívares, and copper 4,124,114 bolívares).

Commerce.

Nearly six-sevenths in value of the imports are subject to duty. The following table shows the progress of Venezuela commerce in bolívares :—

—	1873-74	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
Imports	61,717,183	73,191,880	78,963,288	81,372,256	83,614,411
Exports	73,918,122	90,640,000	90,210,000	97,271,306	100,917,338

Of the imports (1887-88) 23,510,113 bolívares came from Great Britain, 19,743,824 from the United States, 12,651,777 from France, 13,460,390 from Germany, 4,345,477 from Colombia. Of the exports during the year 1887-88 the value of 3,318,615 bolívares went to Great Britain, 45,615,499 to the United States, 15,209,809 to France, 10,046,886 to Germany, 16,445,723 to the West Indies. Coin (gold and silver) was exported in 1888 to the amount of 4,072,739 bolívares ; and precious stones, valued at 72,854 bolívares. In 1888 there were exported also 14,511 cattle (including 12,582

horned cattle and 1,138 asses), valued at 1,651,911 bolivares. The coasting trade for 1887-88 was valued at 90,700,953 bolivares, imports and exports. In 1889-90 the chief article exported was coffee, valued at 71,167,850 bolivares; next was cocoa, 9,329,396 bolivares; virgin and placer gold and residuum, 8,888,428 bolivares; then hides and skins, 4,728,074 bolivares; cattle, 1,176,000 bolivares.

In 1892 the imports at Ciudad Bolivar amounted to 149,142*l*. (3,728,556 bolivares).

In 1892 the exports from Ciudad Bolivar amounted to 7,518,664 bolivares or 300,747*l*. (gold bullion, 170,469*l*.); from La Guaira, 1,090,439*l*. (coffee, 817,069*l*.); from Puerto Cabello, 931,329*l*.; and from Maracaibo, besides other merchandise, there were exported 365,186 bags (21,514,647 kilogrammes) of coffee.

The value of the trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was:—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Venezuela	269,969	284,666	308,550	290,997	256,739
Exports of British produce to Venezuela	581,467	785,424	828,978	821,326	368,915

The chief article of import from Venezuela into Great Britain in 1892 was copper ore and regulus, of the value of 242,261*l*. In 1880 the cocoa imported into Great Britain was valued at 20,739*l*.; in 1890, 4,782*l*.; in 1891, 22,501*l*.; in 1892, 5,576*l*.; coffee in 1880 was 15,553*l*.; in 1890, 1,735*l*.; in 1891, 315*l*.; in 1892, 2,471*l*.; dye-woods imported in 1891 were valued at 1,240*l*.; in 1892, *nil*; dye-stuffs 8,261*l*.; in 1892, *nil*. The exports from Great Britain to Venezuela comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 192,286*l*., and the latter of 15,934*l*., in the year 1892; besides woollens, 12,727*l*.; jute goods, 11,814*l*.; iron, wrought and unwrought, 28,399*l*.; machinery, 19,653*l*.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1892, 83 vessels of 31,856 tons (16 of 7,941 tons British) entered, and 64 of 23,764 tons (16 of 6,996 tons British) cleared at the port of Ciudad, Bolivar.

Venezuela had in 1893 7 steamers, with total gross tonnage of 2,232 tons, and 14 sailing vessels, with total net tonnage of 3,409 tons.

There are (1893) 287 miles of railway in operation, and 1,240 miles under consideration. In 1889-90 there were conveyed 6,071,365 letters and parcels inland; and 343,936 abroad. In 1880 Venezuela joined the General Postal Union. In 1890 there were 3,528 miles of telegraph lines and 102 telegraph offices; 419,724 telegrams were sent in 1890; receipts, 1890, 326,904 bolivares; expenses, 924,607 bolivares. On December 1, 1890, one company had in use 776 telephone instruments, and 1,477 subscribers, while another company was establishing connections between various centres.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Venezolano*, of 100 *Centavas*. . . approximate value, 3s. 4d.
 „ *Bolívar* . . . „ „ 1 fr.

Venezuela has the Latin Union system of coinage with nominally a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Libra* . . . = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
 „ *Quintal* . . . = 101·40 lbs. „
 „ *Arroba* . . . = 25 35 „

The above are the old weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Political Agent.—M. Michelena.

Consul-General.—Dr. Elias Rodriguez.

Consul.—N. G. Burch.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dundee, Glasgow, Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Birmingham, Nottingham, Swansea, Cape Town, Jamaica, Melbourne, Montreal.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Minister and Consul-General.—[Diplomatic relations suspended December 1887.]

There are Consular representatives at Carácas, Bolívar, La Guayra, Maracaibo, Puerto Caballo.

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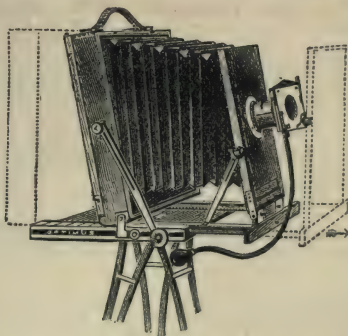
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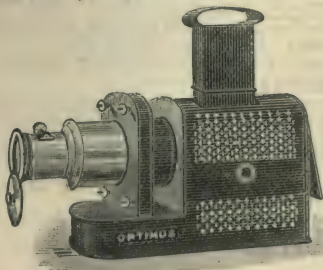
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I. Authorised Capital	£3,000,000	0	0
Subscribed Capital	2,750,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital		£687,500	0 0
II. Fire Funds—Reserves (including Balance of Profit and Loss Account)						2,678,938	12 2
III. Life Funds—Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch					£6,300,105	6	9
„ „ Annuity Branch					1,474,750	2	2
						7,774,855	8 11

Revenue for the Year 1892.

From Fire Department:—						£11,141,294	1 1
Net Premiums, Interest, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	£1,577,276	7 9
From Life Department:—							
Net Premiums, Interest, &c.	...	...	...	...	£879,786	8	9
Annuity Premiums (including £280,954 3s. 0d. by single payments) and Interest...					336,949	13	1
						1,216,736	1 10
						£2,794,012	9 7

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Interest,
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Fire Premiums	443,967	10	5
Marine Premiums	328,647	16	2
Interest	135,482	0	2
Other Receipts	12,898	13	8
	1,066,984	2	6

FUNDS, 31st Dec., 1892.

	£	s.	d.
Shareholders' Capital paid up	448,275	0	0
General Reserve Fund	310,000	0	0
Life Assurance Funds	2,006,573	11	7
Fire Fund	556,420	10	0
Marine Fund	207,509	5	3
Profit and Loss	101,626	10	9
Provision for Accrued Liabilities	102,749	0	1
	3,733,153	17	8

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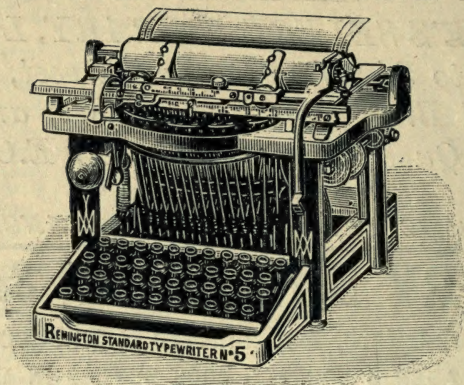
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